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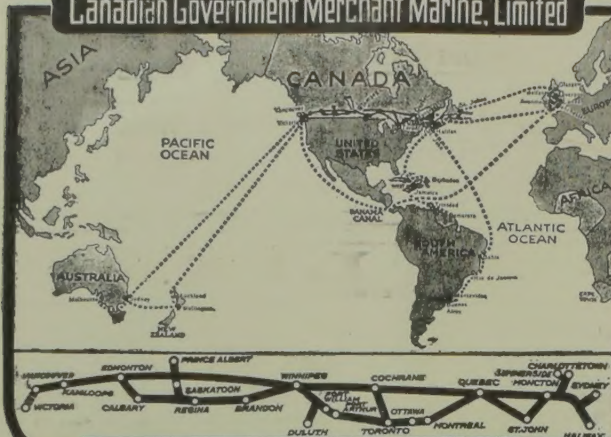


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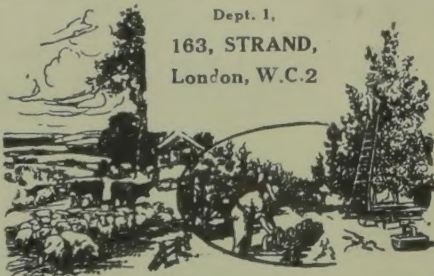
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CANADA

No. 756

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

Vol. LIX

9th WEEKLY

SUMMER DAYS IN CANADA.



BATHING IN THE NORTH-WEST ARM, HALIFAX, N.S.



WATCHING SPORTS AT THE ISLAND, TORONTO.

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CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND THE EMPIRE.

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is to be congratulated upon its strengthened membership—accounted for by Canada's ever-increasing industrial development—and its national and fully representative character, has just held its annual convention in Vancouver. That convention is valuable, and, in a measure, historical, in that it affords Canada, the British Commonwealth, and the world at large an opportunity of discovering exactly what the Canadian manufacturer is thinking about many of the great problems of the day. As Canadian industry is a developing factor, and as, in course of time, the manufacturer will, through the process of the exploitation of Canadian resources, presumably reach a position that will give him even greater weight in the representation of the Dominion, this evidence of the trend of one line of public thought is of great interest, as it may indicate the future shaping of part, at least, of Canada's policy. Gigantic problems loom upon all sides, and it is possible only to glance at one or two and to take note of the Association's view of matters which interest not only Canada,

but also Britain and the rest of the overseas Dominions. First among these is, perhaps, that of the tariff, upon which opinion in Canada is by no means one. The Canadian Press ceaselessly reflects the varying views held by East, West and the Pacific; the desire of the East, with its greater manufacturing interests, for protection; the demand of the more agricultural West—though industry is making strides there, too, and so a new element of contention arises—for freedom for a certain class of imports; the wishes of the Pacific fruit-grower for protection in yet another direction. In this respect the Canadian Manufacturers' Association takes its stand anew upon its resolution of last year, in which it urged the Government "to exercise its influence to hasten the adoption throughout the Empire of substantial customs preferences for Empire products," while it has also pointed out the need for a permanent tariff board, acting in an advisory capacity, to study not only the Canadian customs but also the tariffs of other countries, especially those competing with Canada. The Association feels that such a body only could frame a "tariff that will serve the best interests of Canada and thus assure the harmonious and all-round development of the country." These are very reasonable and acceptable decisions, and they by no means suggest that the Association is "out" to serve selfish ends, but rather to discover the means which will produce the best results for the country as a whole. We see the same wisdom in various other policies. The President, Mr. T. P. Howard, for instance, in his speech, wherein he touched upon the difficult question of public ownership—sometimes a good thing, sometimes bad—was in favour of that British slowness in moving "from precedent to precedent," which has its good points and is the only system upon which such questions can be satisfactorily settled. Mr. Howard held a sound view, too, upon the reason for the high cost of living. The only remedy, he said, was production, and there is the whole fact in a nutshell. There is, indeed, no "supernatural means" by which we may change the present high cost of all things but only by sheer hard and unremitting labour in the same spirit as that which won the war. Mr. Howard denied that manufacturers liked high prices, and with good reason, as anyone can perceive after a moment's thought; for high prices mean high everything else, and the higher return is but part of the general inflation. His advice to the "workers" was in all respects sound, and his remarks on the future political history of Canada—wherein he foresaw the danger of the group system of Government as distinct from the two-party system (itself by no means perfect, however)—were statesmanlike and farseeing. Finally, we may take note of his desire for "immigrants of a desirable type, for whom occupations are available in Canada, and who will assimilate with the population of this country," and of the opinion that "we want people who have British ideas, and are content to live under the British form of government, and not under some imaginary form which they and their friends have conceived." There spake the good Canadian—the man whose heart is in that development and perpetuation of the British Empire wherein lies the safety of civilisation, the surety of progress, and the eventual security of peace.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The R.C.I. and the Future.

The point we were making last week in this place—that the only pacemaker for the League of Nations is a League of Nations of the British Empire—receives additional importance by the appeal which the Royal Colonial Institute is now making for membership, especially in Britain, and incidentally for the sum of £300,000 for the extension of its premises in London. History, as we know, repeats itself, and it is conceivable that the point in Sir George Parkin's insistence upon the value of Canada to the Empire after British statesmen had repeatedly "turned her down" may well be reconstructed at some future date upon a far larger scale. It may be the good fortune of some orator in distant years to be able to maintain, after some terrific world crisis has been safely passed, that

let for the bold step of the British Empire in forming its own League of Nations as a forerunner to a far more difficult inception, the great convulsion would not have been surmounted. If ever such a pronouncement should be made, the Royal Colonial Institute, which is doing so much to lead the way to a wider and better understanding between the Empire, will add a new hour of triumph to those it already boasts. We wish the Institute the earliest success in its new development, but would suggest that the proposal, made some time ago now, that the name of this valuable body might be improved and brought up to date, should be tackled anew.

* * *

Lord Wolseley.

The fine memorial to the late Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, which the Duke of Connaught dedicated last week, will attract many Canadians to the Horse Guards Parade, where it occupies a fine site near the central archways on the Admiralty side. In the near future we understand a similar memorial to Lord Roberts will be erected on the other side of the archways. In his eulogistic testimony to Lord Wolseley's character and career, the Duke of Connaught recalled the fact that "we first served together in Canada in 1869 and 1870, and subsequently I had the honour of commanding a brigade under him in the Egyptian expedition of 1882." Canadians will remember that, in the last-named campaign, Lord Wolseley made good use of a fine body of "voyageurs," whose valuable pioneer work he had proved in the Red River campaign. Canadians, too, will heartily endorse the tribute which the ex-Governor-General paid to Lord Wolseley's "fine example and sense of duty, his devotion to the higher education of officers, and his foresight"; "which," added the Duke, "I am afraid the younger officers of the Army are apt to forget." It is to be regretted that his devoted consort did not survive to witness the unveiling of this fine memorial and listen to the eulogies passed upon one of the great Empire builders of the nineteenth century.

* * *

Women V.C.'s.

Time was when only those in actual contact with the enemy were in danger in war. When the Victoria Cross was inaugurated anyone a mile, say, from the firing line was as safe from the likelihood of injury as if he had been in Mars. But with the development of the long-range gun and, above all, the progress of aircraft of all types, the danger zone has been enormously extended. In some ways London and, not to limit the illustration, even the Midlands of England were at times war areas. This alteration in war conditions had been tacitly recognised when the Victoria Cross was bestowed upon Captain Leeke Robinson in recognition of his gallantry in bringing down a Zeppelin at Cuffley. Now a further and a most admirable departure has been made in the enlargement of the ranks of the eligible to win the magnificent decoration "for valour" by the inclusion of matrons, sisters, nurses, and the staff of the Nursing Services and other Services pertaining to hospitals and nursing, and civilians of either sex serving regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction, or supervision of the Forces. Since hospitals now come within the reach of the enemy's guns, and not only soldiers in the field and sailors on service can perform prodigies of valour in the face of terrible death, it is only meet that such as, facing destruction, rise above themselves, as in the great raid at Etaples, should be able to win the finest decoration in the British Service. Does the extension, one wonders, precede the gazetted of the award to some who braved the full horrors of bombs and shells but were prevented by regulations from being duly honoured?

* * *

Improving Canada's Highways.

At the Annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association, which was held at Winnipeg last month, and is to meet next June in Halifax, it was decided to press upon the Dominion Government the urgent necessity of linking up all the existing provincial highway systems by means of a trunk road. Notwithstanding the remarkable amount of railway construction in the Dominion during the last quarter of a century—from 14,564 to 38,604

miles—the development of our great main lander by the absence of good roads, and the increasing use of the motor car for heavy traffic, is accelerating the strength of the popular movement for highway development upon a systematic plan.

Lately almost every Provincial Government has been devoting large sums to road construction and improvement, but naturally with a view to its own special need. The enormous increase in tourist traffic through the linking up of trunk roads in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, with those leading to the larger American cities, has been in itself a source of revenue to Canada which can be greatly developed. It is unnecessary to speak of the value of good roads to the farmer and prospector in those thousands of miles of territory which are now being opened up, and in which years may elapse before the greater expense of arterial railway construction can be prudently undertaken. Some idea of the increasing use of cement or concrete highways in the Dominion was given in a report submitted to the Convention, which showed that in ten years such roads have grown from 72,000 to 3,070,459 square yards.

* * *

Government Purchases.

Whereas the war has exhibited in only too many ways the dangers and *laches* of State control, in one direction in Canada Government control has met with far more praise than condemnation. The War Purchasing Commission, instituted during the early stages of the conflict to buy for all Departments, proved so successful that the decision has been taken to make the Purchasing Commission permanent. While there is a large amount of public opinion in support of the perpetuation of a body which has saved Canada great sums of money, there are also its opponents, and a wordy battle is being waged on the subject in the Canadian Press. One paper, attacking the decision, declares that it will foist a "much larger and more costly organisation" on the country, while the supporters take their stand on the material advantage secured during the operations of the War Commission, as well as on the "moral advantage" in the disappearance of the "political patronage system."

* * *

Haig, Beatty, and Trenchard.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, and Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard have joined forces in another great campaign—that of placing beyond want or giving necessary aid of various kinds to disabled and unemployed officers, their wives and children, as well as the widows and orphans of officers. This is a task which only the assistance of the nation and of the Empire at large can bring to completion, and one of the means adopted to give the people of the British Commonwealth an opportunity of "doing their bit" in a new sense is the National Portrait Fund. Excellent portraits of Earl Haig, Lord Beatty and Sir Hugh Trenchard have been produced by photogravure, each one bearing the facsimile autograph of the great men themselves.

These are being sold by the fund at half-a-crown each, although they are of the type for which half-a-guinea is obtained in the retail trade. Every portrait purchased by the public represents a substantial donation to the work Earl Haig has so near at heart, and to ensure the success of the fund it is essential that the greatest possible number should be purchased. Orders for the national portraits should be sent to the Secretary, The National Portrait Fund, Lloyds Bank, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, and when the difficulties and misfortunes to which many ex-officers and their nearest and dearest have been subject are remembered the response should be a wide one. His Majesty has been pleased to show his interest in the cause by the purchase of the first three copies of the national portraits.

* * *

Cupid at Sea.

It requires an O. Henry to do complete justice to the strange little story which is told regarding a stenographer who left Manchester to give her heart and hand to a captain of Canadian Artillery. But the voyage of the *Royal George*, short as it was, was not too short to permit of a prank by the little blind god. Shafts flew and when the

vessel reached Halifax the Manchester lady had plighted her troth anew to another military officer. Then stepped in Fate in the shape of the Dominion immigration authorities. The lady, to be able to land, required, so to speak, a sponsor, and that sponsor was legally the original fiancé. When he saw how matters stood, he insisted on carrying out "his obligation to the girl's parents"—how O. Henry would have loved that situation!—by sending her back home again.

The Canadian authorities were adamant, and ordered the lady to return to England by the *Caronia*, via New York. Thither goes the later captive of her charms to prevail upon the New York authorities, who are equally as if not more severe than the Canadian, and, if the English Press is to be believed, the world awaits breathlessly the result of this latest romance of the sea.

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M. PAINLEVE'S TRIBUTE TO CANADA.

M. Painleve, formerly Premier of France, who has travelled through Canada *en route* to China as head of the scientific and technical mission to the Chinese Republic, gave to Canada the following message before he left Victoria:—

"Before leaving the shores of Canada for China I would like to tell the people of this wonderful country of the great pleasure it gives me to be able to pass through your magnificent western cities, and at the same time express my gratitude for the warm reception accorded to the members of this mission since we touched the soil of Canada."

"I would also like to express my pleasure at being in a position to pass through British Columbia and its charming capital, and deeply regret that my stay here is of but a few hours. However, I expect to be in a position to see more of your delightful city and its citizens upon my return from the Orient in October."

"The name of Victoria brings back to me memories of the terrible war from which we have victoriously emerged, and takes me back to the time when I personally saw the first divisions of Canada's magnificent soldiers at Artois. Ah, those Canadians who voluntarily left their homes to aid France in her darkest hour! I myself can bear witness to the bravery and heroic deeds performed by the Canadian troops on the bloodstained battlefields of Flanders."

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ATLANTIC PASSAGE RATES REVISED.

Increased passage rates from United Kingdom ports to the United States and Canada have been announced. The increases amount to £3 on the first-class minimum rate, £2 on the second saloon rate, and £1 on the third-class fare.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 31. for 36 words, and for every additional word on penny, or 10s. cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

CUNNINGHAM.—At Fairbairn, Alberta, June 1, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Cunningham (née Nettie C. Taylor)—a son.
FARROW.—On June 20, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Archibald Adair Eason (late of H.M.S. *New Zealand*) and Katherine Anne Eason (Crosbrough, Surrey)—a daughter.
GREENWAY.—On June 23, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Greenway, of Saskatoon—a daughter. (Bristol papers, please copy.)
MORTON.—On June 22, at 31, Fellows Road, London, N.W., to Gertrude Ruth, wife of C. E. Hamilton Morton—a son. (Toronto papers, please copy.)
TAVENUS.—On May 30, at Vancouver, B.C., the wife of Herbert G. Travers (née Hermina Fraser), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

MURRAY-IRWIN.—At Kingston, Ontario, on June 16, by the Rev. J. B. Boyd, B.A., assisted by the Rev. John Murray, B.A., B.D. (brother of the bridegroom), the Rev. George Murray, B.A., third son of the late George Murray, and Mrs. Murray, 27, Montague Street, Edinburgh, to Vera Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Kingston, Ontario.
PATERSON-RIDDLE.—At Toronto, on May 27, by the Rev. E. C. Hunter, Arthur Philip, youngest son of James Paterson, Newdon Cottage, Newdon of Falkland, to Sarah Riddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ineson.
SANFORD-THOMPSON HEARD.—On June 16, at St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, Ontario, by the Rev. Canon Marsh, assisted by the Rev. Pierre de Lom, of Penlon Falls, Ontario, Reginald, youngest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Sanford-Thompson, of London, England, to Helen, daughter of the late Mr. J. Heard, Penlon Falls.
THOMAS ISAACS.—On June 22, at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, by the Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop H.R. the Archbishop of London, and the Rev. A. R. Anderson, Arthur Frederic Wollerton Thomas, Vicar of St. Paul's, Camden Square, second son of the late Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bursar of Marlborough College, to Dorothy Mary, elder daughter of the Rev. Prebendary F. W. Isaacs, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

DEATHS

JEAL.—On June 19, at Milwood, Seabrook, Hythe, John J. Jeal, aged 70.
MACRAE.—On June 19, John Archibald Macrae, of Oakland, California, and native of Sydney, Nova Scotia, on the *Narkunda*, off Tilbury Docks, England, aged 50. Cremated at Golders Green, London, June 24.
STEPHENS.—On June 26, at Abingdon Court, Kensington, Frank Stephen, late of Montreal, aged 76.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 3s for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetually will be quoted on application.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

Interview with Sir Thomas Fisher.

Sir Thomas Fisher, K.B.E., manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., returned from Montreal last week by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*. Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Sir Thomas said, "My visit was for the purpose of reporting to and consulting with the chairman and directors. The establishment of a direct passenger service between Canadian and Italian ports was one of the



COMDR. SIR THOMAS FISHER, K.B.E.

matters under consideration, also that of additional shipbuilding, the cost of which is now becoming so serious that, like other large shipowners, the C.P.O.S. will exercise great caution in regard to new construction. As matters stand, no shipbuilder can conclude any definite contract, and the system of payment according to cost of material and labour, plus percentages, makes it impossible to estimate, even approximately, what the eventual actual cost of a vessel will

be. Under this system we have had to pay far more than the extreme outside original calculations. Moreover, the great advance in wages has, unfortunately, not meant greater efficiency or celerity in construction."

Questioned as to vessels now under construction, Sir Thomas Fisher said, "On Saturday (July 3) the *Montcalm* will be launched from the yards of John Brown & Sons, Clydebank, and will, I can only hope, be ready for service next February. She is an improvement on our popular *Metagama* and *Melita* type of two-class steamships, and is 560 ft. long by 70 ft. beam, 68 ft. depth from the boat deck, with a tonnage of about 16,200. On August 17, from the Fairfield yards on the Clyde, the *Empress of Canada* is expected to be launched, and the naming ceremony will be performed by Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, wife of our chairman. The *Empress of Canada* will be the finest and fastest vessel crossing the Pacific Ocean. She is intended to make her maiden voyage to Vancouver via the Mediterranean next March, and already many enquiries for the round-the-world passage are being made. Our popular Transatlantic mail steamer, *Empress of Britain*, which has been practically rebuilt since the war, will, I hope, be ready to leave Liverpool for Quebec on Wednesday, September 1, and will carry three classes of passengers and be fitted as an oil burner. Lady Fisher is to perform the naming ceremony on the *Montcalm* at Glasgow to-day (Saturday)."

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CANADA AND THE LEAGUE.

Speech by Sir Herbert Ames.

Sir Herbert Ames, Financial Secretary to the League of Nations, speaking from his seat in the Commons, as the member for St. Antoine, Montreal, gave to members a message of confidence for the success of the League, and praised the part Canada was taking. Disappointment over the failure of the United States to enter had turned all eyes towards Canada. Canada would be asked to bear her share of the expense. For her there would be no immediate return beyond the approval of conscience and the esteem of the world, but a day would come when what Canada was now giving would be returned a hundredfold. He appealed to Canadians to be generous as a nation towards the sick and suffering nations of Europe.

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The final meeting for the Session of the Empire Social Circle of the Royal Colonial Institute will be held on July 8, at 7.30 for 8 p.m., at which, under the presidency of the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, a brief report of the work of the Circle will be submitted. Members will also be invited to introduce any subject of Imperial concern in which they may be specially interested.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

The Canadian Navy—The Labour Convention—New Pension Scheme—Retiring Premiers

MONTREAL, June 18.

THE fact that Canada's permanent naval policy is not to be decided until after the Imperial Conference of 1921, was further announced by the Minister of Marine and Naval Service in the Dominion House of Commons this week; but at the same time supplementary estimates were mentioned which will bring the total naval expenditure this year to \$2,500,000. A feature of this statement in Parliament by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne was that he made reference to an important memorandum presented by the Overseas Premiers to the British Admiralty, of which nothing had previously been divulged in Canada. This document, which had been prepared at a conference of the Dominions' representatives in London in August, 1918, had laid emphasis on certain points. It was held that the proposals of the Admiralty for a single navy at all times were not practicable, and it was also argued that the experience gained in the war had shown that a Dominion navy in time of war could operate with the highest efficiency as part of a united navy under a direction and command established after the outbreak of war. (The experience was that of Australia). The Premiers' memorandum, however, recognised the necessity of uniformity in the character of construction, armament and equipment, methods and principles of training, administration and organisation, and it was declared that to this end the Dominions would welcome visits from highly-qualified representatives of the Admiralty to advise on naval defence. Further, it was admitted that as naval forces came to be developed, the necessity might have to be considered of establishing for war purposes hereafter "some supreme naval authority upon which each of the Dominions would be adequately represented." Details were also given by Mr. Ballantyne to Parliament of the cruiser, the two destroyers and the two submarines which are being presented by the Imperial Government to Canada.

The Board of Commerce.

The Board of Commerce has not enjoyed a smooth career, and its latest development is the resignation of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, vice-chairman, which follows a few months after that of the chairman, Judge Robson. In its annual report issued last week, the Board of Commerce complained of being handicapped by "red-tape" regulations of the Civil Service Commission, which limited the staff. Recently the Board had received a rebuff when its operations as newsprint controller brought a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada that such action was *ultra vires*. Mr. James Murdock is now the sole remaining member of the Board. Mr. O'Connor attributes his resignation to the amendments in the Civil Service Act, which, he asserts, have hampered the work of the Board and rendered inoperative its most valuable machinery. In a case just investigated by the Board of Commerce, it is recommended that a Toronto firm be prosecuted for profiteering on shoes.

American Labour.

At the present moment Montreal is the happy hunting ground for all sorts of conventions, a fact which is supposed by many cynics to be attributable to the ability to get away from absolute prohibition. The American Federation of Labour for the past week has stamped the city with its mark. The Federation has declined to lend any support or patronage to the Soviet Government of Russia. After a debate of two hours the advocates of Bolshevism were put to rout when the convention overwhelmingly voted down a proposal to demand that the United States Government lift the blockade against Russia, and the assembly also went on record as opposed to the Trotsky-Lenin regime. But while the American workmen refuse to interfere with Russia on the ground that it is outside of their domain, they could not resist interfering with Britain in relation to Ireland, and they espoused Ireland's cause by a request for recognition of the republic, and the withdrawal of military forces, and made an appeal

to British workers to aid in the accomplishment of these objects.

The Pensions Committee.

It is likely that the report of the Parliamentary Committee on pensions will be ready next week. From a well-informed source it is stated that among the recommendations will be the following: (1) No bonus or gratuity; (2) An increase on a substantial scale in pensions, such increase to be based upon health conditions and disability; (3) Increased pay for dependents; (4) Pensions for both parents instead of only one; (5) Increased allowance and consideration in the case of tubercular patients; (6) removal of discrimination against a woman in receipt of pension on the ground she is earning; (7) Higher salaries for pension commissioners. It is believed that a 25 per cent. increase for tubercular patients is proposed, but already letters have been received by the Committee indicating that this will not satisfy such patients.

The Two Premiers.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Lomer Gouin have been on the eve of retirement perhaps more than any other statesmen in the history of Canada. During the past week the old story of retirement from office in each case has once again had a place in the press. In the case of the Premier of the Province of Quebec, it is supposed that the story is true this time because it appeared in the *Quebec Daily Telegraph*, the Government's official organ. The statement is that Sir Lomer Gouin is to become legal counsel to the British Empire Steel Corporation. Similarly with regard to Sir Robert Borden, the story of retirement has been revived and speculation has been busy again on the question of the Government leadership.

Montreal Wharfage Charges.

A dispute concerning the raising of the wharfage charges in the port of Montreal, which has been in progress for over half a year, came to a head at a special general meeting of the Board of Trade recently, when the Harbour Commissioners held their own, and were able to justify their action. The contention of the members of the transportation bureau of the Board of Trade was that they had not been fairly treated when they sought to argue the case with the Harbour Commissioners, and also that the president of the Commission had not fulfilled promises made to look into certain alleged inequalities. On this account the Board of Trade had prepared, and put forward, a resolution calling upon the Minister of Marine to suspend the new tariff, as he had conditionally promised in a letter written in April. It was admitted by the Minister in correspondence that the harbour needed an additional \$322,675 this year, but by dint of economy and increased business, it was hoped to make the budget balance with the additional \$225,000 obtained from the new wharfage charges. The point at issue was then narrowed down to the distribution of the charges, and as the president of the Commission, Mr. W. G. Ross, offered to meet and discuss such details, the resolution which would have negated and suspended the new by-law was withdrawn.

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THE EMPIRE WIRELESS.

The proposed scheme of wireless communications for the Empire submitted by the Imperial Wireless Telegraphy Committee presided over by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., contemplates two main lines of communication: From England to Australia (Port Darwin), with intermediate stations at Cairo, Poona (India), and Singapore; and from England to South Africa, through stations at Cairo, Nairobi, and Windhoek. To complete the scheme similar communication with Canada is necessary, but this can be arranged only after conference with the Dominion authorities.

* *

A great expansion in immigration from the United States into Canada is reported. Statistics compiled by the immigration officials in Western Canada show that between 5,000 and 7,000 settlers are coming into the three Prairie Provinces from the United States every month.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT MEMORIAL HOSTEL.

Formal Opening by the Duke.

The formal opening of the Duchess of Connaught Memorial Hostel (14, Bedford Place, London, W.C.) took place on Friday of last week. The ceremony had previously been unavoidably postponed owing to the death of the Crown Princess of Sweden (eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught).

The Duke of Connaught (who was received by Sir George Perley, Lady Drummond and Mr. R. B. Barron, one of the three trustees of the hostel) said the main portion of the money with which the hostel was established belonged to the late Duchess of Connaught, being a free gift to her from Canadian women to be applied to such purpose as she approved. At her death the money was handed to Lady Patricia Ramsay, and, after consultation, it was agreed to found a hostel which should bear his dear wife's name, and should preserve her affectionate association with Canadians. Many of those present were aware of the late Duchess's deep interest in Canada and in everything pertaining to Canadian men and women. He felt strongly that the hostel would be a means of cementing yet more firmly the friendly feeling which existed between this country and Canada, particularly since the war. Before Lady Patricia left for France two months ago he accompanied her over the hostel, and congratulated the promoters and the architect on the success of the scheme. He had to thank Lady Drummond for the generous gift of £5,000 from the surplus fund of the Maple Leaf Club, and Lady Perley for a further welcome gift of £200.

Alderman Ryding, of Toronto, thanked all concerned in the provision of so necessary and useful an institution. He said that Canadians were always pleased to receive the Duke of Connaught with open arms, and he added, amid laughter, "and Lady Drummond also."

Sir George Perley proposed, and Lady Drummond seconded, a vote of thanks to the Duke for his kindness in opening the hostel.

The hostel, which has accommodation for fifty men, is in every way a comfortable home. The tariff is 8s. a day, inclusive of all meals and bath; or 4s. for bed, bath, and breakfast. For residents the prices of meals are priced as follows: Dinner, 2s.; tea, 6d.; supper, 1s. 6d.

GRAND TRUNK AND ALEXANDRA DAY.

The large windows of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway offices, at 19, Cockspur Street, showed one of the most original exhibitions on Alexandra Day. The management very kindly lent the windows and stall space in front to Mrs. Banks Burlin, an American lady, for an exhibition of beautiful Rose Girl dolls dressed by prominent people, among them several well-known actresses. The dolls were sold for the benefit of the Alexandra Day collection. Dolls were dressed by Dame Clara Butt, Misses Irene Vanbrugh, Gladys Cooper, Jessie Collins, Rose Best, Mary Masters, Marie Lohr, Peggy O'Neill, Hilda Bailey, Mr. Jack May, Mrs. Jack Butcher of Toronto, and others. The decoration took the form of a Maypole, the dolls holding ribbons and disporting themselves on a grass carpet, in the centre being the "Mother Queen Doll" dressed most artistically by Mrs. Banks Burlin. At the stall were Miss Elizabeth Banks ("Enid") and Miss Mabel A. Spink, a clever young artist whose original poster entitled "The Grand Trunk" attracted much attention. Mrs. Butcher's contribution was a doll dressed as "Mary Pickford, of Canada."

CANADIAN SETTLERS FROM HOLLAND.

Canada, since shipping was released, has been drawing many immigrants from a large area. Every continental country of ally and neutral is contributing its quota. Every steamer sailing from European ports for the Dominion is crammed to capacity, and the class of the new Canadian settler was never higher nor of a better type. The vessels of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services alone handled 26,126 passengers in the months of April and May, and of this total 15,350 avowed their intention of settling in the Dominion and making their homes there. Holland recently contributed a party of 85 men who travelled out to Canada under the escort of the Canadian Pacific Railway and went through to Alberta, where they are taking farms. The majority of them were accompanied by their families, the industrious careful households of rural Holland, and the party represented among them capital to the extent of \$80,000, which is being put into Western land. Every one of these Dutch immigrants had spent his entire life farming in his native country, where he has gained varied experience of value both to Canada and himself. The newcomers were much impressed by all they saw of Canada.

No fewer than 109,087 photographs of soldiers' graves in the various theatres of war have been supplied to relatives.

The annual commemoration service of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England was held last Thursday—St. John's Day—in the Grand Priory Church of the Order in Clerkenwell.

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.

Specially Contributed.

Mr. J. H. Warren has been elected president of the Saskatoon Branch of the G.W.V.A. Mr. W. F. Sharp, late C.Q.M.S., 188th Bn., is the new secretary.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, of Ottawa, has been appointed examiner in English in that city for the Civil Service Commission. He is an ex-soldier.

A marble shaft, provided by ex-officers of the 45th Bn., was unveiled last month in St. Matthew's Church, Brandon, in memory of the men of that battalion who served overseas or fell in action.

Capt. Lovell S. Baker, late of Winnipeg, who has done excellent organisation work in Lancashire on behalf of the G.W.V.A., has been promoted from manager of the Manchester office of the London General Insurance Co. to manager London branch office. Capt. Baker's transfer will make for an accession of strength to the London area of the G.W.V.A.

The first convention of the Quebec Provincial Command of the G.W.V.A. was held in Quebec on June 18 and 19.

The hon. secretary of the U.K. Branch, G.W.V.A., has moved to 209A, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.9.

Mr. James Stephens, who was with the 12th C.R.T. during the war, is now serving at Dinapore, India, with the 7th Bn. M.G.C. He is one of many ex-Service Canadians who have again donned khaki, this time as an "Imperial."

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who lost his son in the war, has submitted a resolution to the Dominion Parliament asking for a five-year exemption from taxation under this year's Budget for returned soldiers, and certain exemptions from taxation for the heads of large families.

A magnificent memorial has been unveiled at Guelph, Ont., to the local members of the Knights of Columbus, who made the supreme sacrifice. The unveiling ceremony, which was of an imposing character, was performed by Bishop Fallon in the presence of a large audience.

Lt.-Col. W. F. Gilson, D.S.O., who commanded the 7th Bn. (1st B.C. Regt.) in France, has been gazetted from the Reserve of Officers to the P.P.C.L.I., Permanent Force, on organisation. He is given the permanent rank of Major.

Mr. Josh. Henthorn, of Calgary, was recently tendered a luncheon by the Calgary Board of Trade and made the recipient of a gold watch for his services to soldiers in that city. Mr. Henthorn met practically every hospital or troop train that arrived in Calgary during the war, and became known as "the soldiers' friend." His activities had previously been recognised by the principal ex-Service organisations in the Alberta city.

When admitting fourteen returned soldiers to the Bar at Winnipeg last month, Chief Justice Mathers said in their case he would waive the oath of allegiance. "I consider it unnecessary," commented the Chief Justice, "to administer the oath of allegiance to men who have served their country in battle. They have already proved their fidelity and loyalty, and we are glad to welcome them."

The appointment of law officer and director of soldiers' estates under the Saskatchewan Government has been given to Major L. Clare Moyer, D.S.O., of Regina. Prior to entering law practice Major Moyer was a newspaper reporter. He served in France with the Canadian Railway Troops, and received the D.S.O. for gallantry during the great German offensive in the spring of 1918.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Khaki Call*, the official organ of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada. The paper is published for a dual purpose, i.e., to secure publicity for the Association, and to enlighten the public as to the broad principles upon which the organisation works. It is conducted on excellent lines, the editor being Mr. W. H. Welch. The office of publication is 33, Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Unique in that it is probably the only monument of its kind in the world, the memorial to be erected at Saskatoon to the soldier footballers of the city who fell in action shows to what extent this class of athletes contributed to the ranks of our fighting men. Nearly sixty Saskatoon footballers made the great sacrifice, the Caledonian Club losing nearly 80 per cent. of their 1914 team. The memorial will take the form of a drinking fountain in granite, capped by the figure of an Association football player, and will be placed in the City Park, overlooking the football ground. The figure will be a statue of the late Sergt. Hugh Cairns, V.C., a former member of the Christ Church Club.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Parliament was dissolved on Monday, and elections for the New House will be held on July 27.

CANADIAN MARKSMEN AT BISLEY.

A Good Team with a Leavening of Old Shots.

On Tuesday next, July 6, the 1920 Bisley Rifle Meeting will re-open amid the glamour which is the peculiar attribute of this world-wide gathering of marksmen. There has been but one Bisley meeting since the outbreak of war in 1914, and that was the "Victory" meeting last year, when circumstances militated against complete success. This year the pre-war enthusiasm is likely to be engendered, and all that is necessary to assure unqualified success from the marksman's point of view is "shooting weather."

The Canadian marksmen are quartered at the Canada Hut at Bisley Camp. The team is under the command of Lt.-Col. R. M. Beckett, of Quebec, with Major T. F. Elmitt, D.S.O., of Ottawa, as Adjutant. Ten members of the team have previously competed at the ranges. This excludes Major Elmitt, who was a member of the 1908 and 1919 teams, but who, in his capacity as Adjutant, will not participate in the competitions.

By reason of his having won the King's Prize—the "plum" of the year in 1913, public attention during the meeting will doubtless be greatly focussed on the range-work of Sergt. W. A. Hawkins, of Toronto. This fine rifle shot bore a worthy part in the war, in which, while serving as a member of the 19th Bn., he was severely wounded in the arm and leg at R.E. Farm, near Wulverghem, in September, 1915. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, who was King's Prizeman in 1911, also served with the 19th Bn. in France. He was an armoursergeant with that unit, and was killed in 1917, he having in the interval secured a commission in the R.A.F.

Some "Old-Timers."

Other old-timers at the Bisley ranges include Major Frank Richardson, O.B.E. (late 52nd Bn.), Victoria; Lt.-Col. Pete Bowen, of Edmonton, Capt. O. R. Crowe, Guelph; S.-Sgt. C. A. Hawley, Winnipeg; Capt. F. R. Martin (late 31st Bn.), Calgary; C.S.M. F. Goodhouse (late 38th Bn.), Ottawa; and Pte. Robert Edmond, Toronto. Members of the team who have previously shot at Bisley are Major H. R. Northover, M.C., O.B.E., R.C.O.C., of Winnipeg, whose brilliant shooting as a member of the Royal Air Force (to which unit he was seconded) was one of the outstanding events at last year's Bisley; Major Fred Utton, O.B.E., of Toronto; and Capt. J. H. Vincent, of Hamilton, who last year won the *Graphic* trophy with a possible, and tied for the first stage of the King's. Major Elmitt won the Grand Aggregate at the D.R.A. meeting at Ottawa some years ago.

Since their arrival the members of the team have put in a lot of practice, and this week they are undertaking a larger programme. The weather has on the whole been good, and the Dominion representatives are quietly confident that they will at least make a creditable showing in the competitions. One satisfactory feature is the promise that is being shown by the younger members of the team.

Lt.-Col. Beckett, the Commandant, is the officer commanding the Royal Rifles of Canada, and an executive member of the D.C.R.A. and P.Q.R.A. He is a timber merchant, being head of the Quebec firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co. Col. Beckett served in the war as a platoon commander of the 24th Bn. Wounded in April, 1917, in the fighting near Vimy Ridge, he was subsequently seconded to the War Office, and later was attached to the British War Mission at Washington, as Director of Timber Supplies.

A Charming Headquarters.

The headquarters—and temporary home—of the contingent are at Canada Hut, the largest and most imposing residential hut in the camp. This hut—it is really much more than the name implies—has served the Canadian marksmen for a score of years, and is in every way worthy of the prestige of the Dominion. In June and July it presents a charming picture. Rambler roses and other flowers grow in profusion round the balcony and in the well-tended grounds, and the "hut" precincts make an ideal rendezvous for a garden party. This reminds me that the annual function of that nature is scheduled to take place on July 13, half-way through the meeting. The reception rooms are spacious and attractive, as I discovered the other day when I was shown round the hut by Col. Beckett.

The fine entrance hall is particularly interesting, several fine trophies from the Canadian woods enriching the walls. War souvenirs, such as interest rifle-men, are there, also, that of a sniper shown in a hollowed tree trunk being the last addition. There is ample bedroom accommodation, and though utility rather than luxury is the keynote, the marksmen are delighted with the arrangements for their housing and mess-

ing. As one of the members of the team admitted much ideal surrounding make for a real holiday, quite apart from the technical value of the visit.

It is generally considered that Canada has a much stronger team than last year. The lessons of the war have resulted in the short Lee-Enfield being chosen as the regulation weapon, and this ruling has given satisfaction to the Canadian marksmen in that every competitor is given an equal chance. Formerly well-to-do competitors, by securing more expensive equipment, were enabled to secure an unfair advantage over their less fortunate colleagues.

Canadian King's Prizemen.

During the forty-five years Canada has competed at the N.R.A. meetings—first at Wimbledon Common and later at Bisley—four Canadians have secured the chief prize. These were:

- 1895, Pte. T. H. Hayhurst, 13th Royal Regt., Hamilton.
- 1904, Pte. S. J. Perry, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg.
- 1911, —Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.
- 1913, Pte. W. A. Hawkins, 18th Highlanders, Toronto.

Ten members of the Bisley team were, through the courtesy of Mr. C. M. Beckett (a Steward and brother of Col. Beckett), enabled to visit the International Horse Show at Olympia last Saturday. A competition was arranged to decide the distribution of the tickets.

R. W. T.

PLATINUM IN CANADA.

An Important Imperial Source.

Sir Richard Redmayne, Chairman of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, states in a letter to the *Times* that the platinum resources of the British Empire are being carefully investigated by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.

"The British Empire," he says, "is not as badly off for supplies or in respect of potential resources as statistics of production would, at first sight, lead one to suppose. This is particularly true of Canada, which occupies the third place in the world's production of platinum, Russia and Colombia occupying the first and second places respectively."

"The only statistics of platinum production that have been published in Canada relate to British Columbia, where platinum has been obtained for many years past from the placer deposits of the Tulameen district."

"As recently as 1891 the output of platinum for the year from this source was given in the official returns as 2,000 ozs., but recently the output has dwindled, and the production for 1918 is given as 39 ozs. in the official returns. It should be mentioned that no great effort has been made hitherto to increase the production from the British Columbia gravels. There has, however, been a considerable amount of prospecting done recently, and the results point to increased possibilities in this region. It has been estimated that the total output up to date from the Tulameen district amounts to 20,000 ozs."

"The output of platinum from gravels in British Columbia is almost negligibly small in comparison with the amount obtained from the nickel-copper 'matte' of Sudbury, Ontario. Considerable amounts of platinum are obtained as a by-product in refining this 'matte' both in North America and in England. Canada's large share in the world's nickel production and the stability of the nickel-mining industry of Ontario makes this an important Imperial source of platinum."

Sir Richard announces that the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau has in preparation, and will shortly issue, a general and statistical digest on platinum which will show the chief sources of this metal and indicate the changes that have taken place in the platinum situation since the outbreak of the Great War.

SHRUBB'S ACTIVITIES.

Alf. Shrubb, the celebrated long-distance runner, and of late one of the most famous of coaches, is on his way to England to coach the Oxford University team. After the Princeton-Oxford-Cambridge meet he may train the South African Athletic Olympic team for the Olympic games. He will then return to Canada.

He announced that just before he went away he was told that the Ontario Government had decided to appoint a Government sport commission which is to govern boxing and all branches of athletic sport, and that he had been asked to take charge of the supervision of the track and field athletics.

* *

Refitted at Chatham since paying off from instructional duties in connection with the Nore Gunnery Establishments, the sloop *Lohelia* has left Sheerness for Newfoundland, having been presented, together with the ex-surveying vessel *Daisy*, now refitting at Sheerness, to the Newfoundland Government.

"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920"

More Appreciations.

The past week has brought new appreciations of *Canada To-day, 1920*, the annual published from this office. Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, writes: "I have received with much pleasure your annual publication, *Canada To-day*. It is a very interesting publication, which gives plenty of information, and I have no doubt it will do a lot of good to promote the interests of Canada in the British Isles."

It may be added that a melancholy interest attaches to the article on the Province of Quebec in *Canada To-day*. It was written by the late Capt. Laferriere, Colonel Pelletier's valued and energetic assistant. Capt. Laferriere died recently as the result of a motor accident.

Sir F. Orr-Lewis, Director of the Merchants' Bank of Canada and President of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., writes: "Your story of 'Canada To-day' is a wonderful success, and I have very much pleasure indeed in congratulating you on the results. Your magazine certainly supplies a large amount of information to those considering emigrating, in addition to an immense amount of details for business men and tourists, and must be productive of much good to Canada in general."

We print below further newspaper appreciations:—

This leading Reference Book of Canada now resumes publication after its cessation during the war. Mr. Meighen, the Dominion Minister of the Interior, describes Canada's features and natural resources, and special articles by various recognised authorities deal with the opportunities offered by Canada and its Provinces. Full information is provided to the immigrant as to regulations, schemes of settlement, openings for work, cost of living, education, etc. A gazetteer giving the principal places in alphabetical order, with notes in many cases, occupies 30 pp. The book is copiously illustrated.—*Times Literary Supplement*.

Canada To-day, 1920, presents in vivid detail the vast resources of the great Dominion.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

This attractive and readable account of the Dominion, the annual publication of which was suspended during the war, has reappeared. . . . The book, with its many illustrations, reflects the immense activities of the country. As a work of reference it is useful; the gazetteer may be commended.—*Spectator*.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of Canada.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to express, through your columns, my gratitude to the St. Barnabas Hostels, established and conducted entirely at their own risk by the Rev. Mr. Molyneux and Mrs. Barker, Rue de la Douane, Calais, for their hospitality and invaluable assistance to me in the course of a recent visit to the grave of my son, killed at Dickebusch, Flanders, in April, 1916? Without them I should never have been able to find the grave, and so missed the object of a long journey from beyond the sea. Hundreds of others, I have no doubt, have had a similar experience. Such persons will agree with me in setting a very high value indeed on the help and sympathy received by them at a very distressing moment from this admirable organisation which, without the least public backing, is doing such indispensable work for private persons, who have deserved well of the State, and in cordially bespeaking for it the generous financial support of all benevolently and gratefully minded persons.—I am, etc.,

JOHN MACNAUGHTON, LL.D.,
Professor of Latin, Toronto University.

Edinburgh, June 25.

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THE V.C.'s' GARDEN PARTY.

Two Canadian Victoria Cross heroes—Lt. G. T. Lyall, 102nd Bn. (St. Catharines, Ont.), and Capt. G. B. McKean, 14th Bn. (Calgary)—were among those who attended the afternoon party given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last.

In addition, the following holders of the Victoria Cross who attended have had certain affiliations with Canada:—Col. W. H. S. Nickerson, R.A.M.C.; Sec. Lt. Michael O'Leary, Connaught Rangers, late Irish Guards (shortly returning to Canada to resume his work as a member of the Mounted Police); Rev. W. R. F. Addison, Chaplain's Department; Lt.-Col. James Forbes-Robertson, Border Regt. (late Royal Newfoundland Regt.); and Pte. Robert E. Cruickshank, London Scottish, late London Regt. (born in Winnipeg).

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Removing the Stumbling Block.

"Demagogues of many stripes have attempted to lure the public into unprofitable and meaningless ventures, ostensibly aimed against irritating conditions. Time will show the futility of this pursuit of vapour. The huge stumbling block in the road to contentment will be moved only by the pressure of human energy squarely applied. To put every instinct effectively at work, it is most desirable that check be placed on extravagant tendencies. Thrift is dynamic in its service for the common good. Seed-time and harvest do not fail. The benevolent power of Nature awaits the co-operation of mankind in field and factory, on land and sea, to make world peace a reality in the hearts and homes of the people."—*Montreal Star*.

Canada and the Empire.

"Canada can flatter herself upon having largely contributed, on this side of the Atlantic, to the prosperity of the British Empire. Left free to choose the means and to employ the methods she judged best to assure the triumph of the common cause, our country has proved that she was worthy of the confidence placed in her. There certainly remains a great deal of work still to do, but we are a young and energetic people, and final success cannot be doubted. Let us hope that the British Empire will continue to play in the world the brilliant and fruitful part that she has assumed. In intimate unison with her noble neighbour, La France, the Empire is prepared to do great things for the peace and happiness of humanity. With one united voice, then, we cry: 'Long live the British Empire! Long live our King!'"—*La Presse*.

Our Soldier Dead.

"If these dead, who symbolize the whole effort of the war, had submitted they might have survived; but then there would now be neither songs nor dreams nor any joys of the free spirit. 'Our to-morrow' is their gift. Memorials to the hero dead convey not regret as of lives wasted nor for work which the dead might have done in this land of the living. Their great work is done and its memory remains not a subject for pity but for gratitude; not as a subject for remorse, but as an incentive to live up to the measure of the nobility of man. That is the true significance of a cenotaph, placed where the throngs of humanity may receive its message. The clue is there to the future—the secret and symbol of victory in the vindication of the moral elements. The busy living, passing by, catch the lesson. Canada does well to treasure her wonderful heritage from her hero dead. 'Their name liveth for evermore.'"—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Farm Immigrants for Ontario.

"Ontario wants settlers, not to swell the populations of its cities, but to till its arable soil, to grow more grain, to produce more live stock and to add to the output of its dairies and poultry farms. We are building highways, we are constructing light railways, we are transmitting hydro-electric power through the rural districts and making living conditions there attractive to people who have a will to work. Work is now all that is needed to make the farming industry of this province a wonderful success. Work is all that is needed to give our agricultural population the commanding position it ought to have. It ought to be the policy of the Government to bring, if possible, in the next twelvemonth a hundred thousand farm settlers to Ontario from the United Kingdom and the United States."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Canada's Ships.

"Had it not been found necessary to afford work in Canada for the thousands of shipbuilders who would have been thrown out of employment with the conclusion of the British orders for ships, Canada would not have the magnificent fleet that now sails the seas and which will be greatly increased during the present year. Possession of these ships gives Canada the one want it required to enable it to go out and seek for trade and bring to our markets direct the goods of far distant lands we require and to carry to those lands Canadian goods in exchange. Our ships are now sailing to many parts of the world, and are to be found in ports where Canadian ships never before entered."—*Port Arthur News-Chronicle*.

Overalls.

"Those whose clothes have been worn beyond repair and who cannot afford to buy more than a pair of overalls, or those who need overalls in their work or play, are really the only legitimate overalls clientele, since they wear the garment out of necessity instead of as a novelty. If people do not want to pay the market price of clothing, they do not need to announce it by spending money on overalls, some of which cost as much as a good suit of clothes cost a few years ago; all they need to do is to wear their old clothes."—*Victoria Times*.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Inauguration of a Membership Campaign in Britain.

THE campaign to raise the required £300,000 Jubilee Building Fund of the Royal Colonial Institute, recently inaugurated at the annual dinner, was carried a step further on Thursday of last week, when a meeting was held in the Merchants' Hall, the Baltic Exchange. The chair was taken by Mr. C. W. Howard, chairman of the Baltic, and addresses were delivered by Sir George Parkin, K.C.M.G., secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and Sir Geo. McLaren Brown, K.B.E., European General Manager of the

The chairman said the Royal Colonial Institute was well known in the Dominions, but not in this country, hence the decision to hold a series of meetings to make its aims better known and understood.

Sir George Parkin moved: "That this meeting desires to record its sense of the great importance of maintaining at all times the unity of the British Empire, and that consequently every support should be given by London, the Metropolis of the Empire, to the Royal Colonial Institute in the promotion of such unity."

Appealing for the support of the merchants of the City of London for the Royal Colonial Institute, he said such support on their part was not only a patriotic duty, but it was to their interests to do so.

Having explained the reasons for the existence of the Institute, Sir George proceeded to tell how, in other days, it was a prevalent idea that in the course of time, the Empire would disintegrate. To show how strongly the idea was held in many responsible quarters, he reminded his hearers that one distinguished statesman had expressed the wish, "Would to God that Canada would go." And that wish was echoed by some of the keenest minds in this country. When Goldwin Smith came to England, with the object of facilitating the union of Canada with the United States, he had in his possession a document showing how the Dominions should gradually drift away from the Mother Country. And the leading paper in England suggested that the sooner Canada did break away the better. The Royal Colonial Institute was founded as a revulsion of that feeling, and they were going to fight it out to the end.

British Doubts of Canada.

Speaking of the great movement which had its inception in the formation of the Imperial Federation League, he did not hesitate to say that the campaign carried on jointly by the R.C.I. and the I.F.L. was the basis of the great rally to the Empire which came when the war broke out. The Empire did not grow without thought and without reflection. What the I.F.L. aimed at was to educate the public and enable the communities to draw together. They could not dictate from here what the Dominions should do.

There used to be many people—and there were some now—who did not believe that the Colonies were worth any assistance. At the time of Waterloo two regiments of British soldiers were in Canada, and some people asked whether Canada was worth it. How Wellington must have sighed for those two regiments across the Atlantic! Yet in 1914 Canada sent over six times as many men as Wellington commanded at Waterloo. Was that not a proof that the Colonies were worthy of assistance? (Applause.)

If England continued to think of herself as the centre of a united Empire, and if the merchants and citizens would think of themselves as members of the metropolis of that great centre, then London would make for itself an immortality such as had never been known in the course of history. But they must not leave the work to thinkers. The Institute had a magazine which went out to 15,000 readers. Out

of that number there were 9,700 from the Empire, and only 3,581 in Britain. "I am intensely interested in the Empire, and the small membership in the United Kingdom was, no contended, a grave reason for the Mother Country."

Sir G. McLaren Brown

Sir George McLaren Brown, entirely concerned with a that Sir George Parkin had said. It was, he said, one of his strongest convictions that every possible influence should be brought to bear on the real consolidation of the Empire. "I am not a pessimist," continued Sir George, "but I decline to shut my eyes to facts. It is unreasonable to say that, because of recent victories, the British Empire is safe from future attack. The day will come again when our existence will be threatened."

In the past sentiment had been the chief tie to bind together the various parts of the Empire, but he felt they must add other ties. They must develop their industrial and commercial relations, which would draw them still closer together. By those means they would be safe, which they would never be by relying on sentiment only. Within the Empire itself every aspiration of trade could be fulfilled. If the war had taught nothing else, it would have shown us the advantage and the imperative necessity of a healthy inter-Imperial trade.

During those four fateful years they found they could depend upon the Dominions and Colonies for supplies and materials, manufactured or otherwise, for which in former years they looked to foreign States. He hoped we had learned, once and for all, that Empire meant dependence upon each other, and dependence on each other working for each other as a whole.

Empire and City.

It was not necessary (continued the speaker) to deal with the importance of Empire trade to the City of London. He could not, he said, attempt to teach the merchants of the City their business. In his youth he was taught that trade followed the flag, but who could deny that from the earliest days it was the great traders and merchants of London who compelled the flag to follow them? So each generation had gone forward, and to-day what the merchants and traders of London did not know about Empire trade was not worth knowing.

Turning to the work of the Institute, Sir George said the latter was founded on the soundest and broadest principles, and had for its sole aim the unity of the Empire. It could, and should, be made the biggest thing in the Empire, and was worthy of the strongest support of those who valued their British citizenship. In seconding the resolution, the speaker appealed to the members of the Baltic to become Fellows of the Institute.

More Members Needed.

Mr. Frederick Dutton, hon. treasurer of the R.C.I., supported the appeal for an increased membership. The Institute, he said, worked under the motto of "King and United Empire," and, without being unpatriotic, he believed the maintenance of the Empire was even more important than the maintenance of the monarchy, although the latter was the great connecting link which held the Empire together. To the business man a united Empire meant safety. They had recently emerged from the greatest peril the Empire had ever known. If it was not for the unity, their businesses and their homes and their families would have been in the highest jeopardy. He thought they could claim that it was largely due to the Institute's propaganda that the unity of the Empire was recognised now. He asked the mercantile world to recognise these simple, but undeniable, truths by enrolling themselves as Fellows of the Institute. In the whole course of their lives they could not make a better investment.

The motion was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Baltic Committee for the use of the hall was also passed. Mr. Howard—who had announced his intention of joining the Institute—said he hoped many members of the Baltic would follow his example.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, speaking at a luncheon at the Royal Albert Docks given by the Port of London Authority to a party of Australian and New Zealand visitors, suggested that one of the principal officers of the Authority might well be sent to the Dominions to study our growing Imperial traffic, and prepare for its better development in England.

The Empire Timber Exhibition is to be held at the Holland Park Skating Rink from July 5 to July 17. Canada will have a large exhibitor, Prince Arthur of Connaught Exhibition.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

Speeches by Colonel Amery.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Amery, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who has just returned from Canada, whither he went to attend the conference concerning the West Indies, there made two interesting speeches regarding the future of Canada and Canadian trade. At a *dinner intime*, given by Captain E. J. Edwards, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, he laid down the advantages of Imperial trade as follows:

It would make it easier for Canada to sell her goods in the United Kingdom, through mutual trade, securing cargoes both ways; while Great Britain was eager to secure Canadian goods.

Such trade would help Canadian shipping, in which Britain was keenly interested. He believed Canada destined to become one of the great shipping nations of the world. It would also help to keep British shipping on the Canadian routes, which would be of distinct advantage to Canadian trade, both export and import, because it would be of far more advantage to the Dominion to have British vessels coming to Montreal and Halifax rather than going to Buenos Aires or other foreign ports. Further, such trade would increase the employment of the Canadian trans-continental railways, which needed all the business they could get. Landing British goods at Halifax, St. John or Montreal would give these Canadian railways the longer haul, instead of the shorter haul from U.S. ports.

Such trade would help the exchange situation, and would reduce Canada's dependence upon New York, which had become so great a factor, especially since the war. Anything which would reduce that trade balance would tend to restore exchange equilibrium, and assist in getting cheaper goods, both from the U.S. and Great Britain.

In buying from Great Britain Canadians would get good value, because the British standards had been kept as high as ever, while war experience had taught them the folly of old systems of individualism, and the value of "big business," as carried on during the war period.

Touching on his mission, he said that his particular object was to further Canada's external trade by a system of extended mutual preference between Canada and the West Indies, with such improved shipping facilities that, in future, Canada would not have to send its exports and imports through New York middlemen, who collected their toll on the trade, with the additional disadvantages of high exchange rates. He pointed out that conditions were ideal for such trade, and that the West Indies were supplemental to Canada's trade, as they exported tropical products which could be exchanged for Canada's flour, lumber, fish and manufactures.

At the Young Men's Canadian Club, Toronto, Colonel Amery said that there were two courses now open for Canada, as a Dominion of the British Empire, during the coming years of peace. Either Canada must adopt American ideals and methods of progress, or she must adopt British ideals. "I believe," he said, "that from her geographic and climatic conditions, as well as from her traditional and historic associations, Canada's future lines of development will follow more largely those of Great Britain than those upon which the United States has been built. As a link of Empire, situated so as to make easy trade connections with Great Britain and Africa, from her Atlantic seaboard, and with the Orient on the Pacific coast, the natural development of Canada will be in enlarging her trade abroad, as part of the Empire world highway, rather than to follow the American idea of internal domestic progression, leaving outside affairs alone."

NEWFOUNDLAND BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. Brownrigg, Newfoundland Minister of Finance, introducing his Budget, stated that the revenue of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was in round figures \$9,500,000, and the expenditure \$6,750,000. He estimated the revenue for the year 1919-20 at \$11,400,000 and the expenditure \$10,600,000, while for the year ending June 30, 1921, he estimated the revenue at \$11,000,000 and expenditure somewhat below this figure. Some slight alterations in the tariff were proposed, but in general the taxation scheme would remain unchanged. The public debt amounted to \$43,000,000, of which \$14,000,000 had been expended on war account.

The annual report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes National Incorporated Association showed that up to December 31 last 89,000 children had entered the homes; 15,515 boys and girls were dealt with during the year. The new admissions in 1919 totalled 2,034, 1,418 being permanent admissions and 621 temporary; 1,820 young people were placed out during the year, leaving 7,280 in residence on December 31.

OBITUARY.

At Sydney, N.S.—Capt. A. J. Morrison (62), manager of the Sydney Mining Co., owing to a railway accident.

At Montreal.—Mrs. James Gilmour (104), who was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1816, and emigrated with her mother's family as a young girl to Montreal, when the total population was 16,000. Soon after her arrival she became the wife of Mr. James Gilmour, one of the pioneer lumber merchants and shippers of Eastern Canada; Miss Jane Moffat (100), who came from Scotland in 1838; she was an active worker for the Women's Auxiliary Association for many years; Mr. George Denison Taylor, eldest son of the late Mr. Fennings Taylor, Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Taylor was a well-known citizen and Freemason; Mrs. J. M. Courtney is a sister.

At Toronto.—Dr. W. H. Lambert (54), of Moose Jaw, who served with the R.A.M.C. in Eastern Europe during the war.

At Ottawa.—Mrs. Norman Smith, wife of the president of the Canadian Press, Ltd.; Lt.-Col. Toller (79), formerly O.C. G.G. Foot Guards.

At Guelph.—Mr. G. B. Ryan, a well-known dry goods merchant, who settled here in 1896; a famous alderman and president of the local Board of Trade.

At St. Boniface, Man.—Mr. C. H. Royal (53), formerly police magistrate, who settled here in 1872 from Montreal; he was Mayor 1909-10, and was a son of the late Lt.-Gen. Joseph Royal.

At Cowichan, B.C.—Major J. M. Mutton (75), a former Member of the Provincial Legislature.



THE LATE SIR EZEKIEL MCLEOD.

On June 12, at Hampton, the death took place of Sir Ezekiel McLeod, ex-Chief Justice of New Brunswick. He was born at Penobscot, N.B., in 1840, called to the Bar in 1868, and in 1882 became Provincial Attorney-General. In the following year he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and local Judge in Admiralty. In 1914 he was appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick, resigning in 1917, when he was appointed K.C.M.G.; he was a bachelor.

Mr. Kenneth William Blackwell, who died at Montreal last month, aged 69, was president of Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., vice-president of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and a director of several important companies. He was a native of Devon, and went to Canada with his father, who was the first general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was educated at Bishops College, and founded the Montreal Steel Works, afterwards merged with the Canadian Car Foundry Co. He is survived by his widow, two sons, Messrs. E. G. Blackwell, of Vancouver, and K. G. Blackwell, of Martintown, Ont., and one daughter, Mrs. A. E. Blake, of Somersetshire.

Sir Adolphe Basil Routhier, formerly Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, died last week at St. Irenée les Bains, P.Q., in his 81st year. He was educated at Laval University, and was called to the Quebec Bar, in 1861, and was created Q.C. in 1878. He declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Territories in 1897. He was knighted by King George at his Coronation in 1911, and in 1915 was elected President of the Royal Society of Canada. He wrote the popular patriotic song "O! Canada," and made several notable contributions to literature. In 1862 he married a daughter of Mr. J. D. Mondet, of Montreal.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT BARNARDO GIRLS' VILLAGE.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, accompanied by the Earl of Athlone, visited the Barnardo Girls' village at Barking-side last Saturday. The village was *en fête* to celebrate Founder's Day, which had not been observed for three years. Some 7,000 people were present, including many of the girls trained at the village. The Duke of Somerset presided.

The foundation-stone of the new technical school was laid by Princess Alice. The new school is part of an extension scheme which will cost £19,600. Ten thousand pounds of the amount has already been paid. The 90,000th child admitted to the home—a baby some few months old—was presented to the Princess. Among those present were Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, and Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At the Court held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on Thursday of last week Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, of Vancouver, was presented by Countess Curzon, Miss Estelle Hodgins, of Toronto, by her mother, Mrs. F. E. Hodgins, and Miss Margaret McNeill, of Vancouver, by her mother, Mrs. William McNeill.

The insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the French Consul-General in Quebec on Sir Lomer Gouin, who is about to resign the Premiership of the Province and resume legal practice in partnership with his sons.

The Earl of Kerry, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, with the Countess has been spending some time in British Columbia en route to Ottawa and England.

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, sister of the Earl of Stair, is expected to be the guest for some weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie, at their country house on the Georgian Bay. Lady Dalrymple is a cousin of Mr. Stair Dick-Lauder, of Toronto, who is en route to Scotland to visit his brother, Sir George Dick-Lauder.

Mr. W. B. Cleland, general manager, Ontario Government Dispensaries, is at the Regent Palace Hotel to study the Swiss and Swedish systems of alcoholic liquor traffic control.

Major Maurice Pope, son of Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, has arrived in England. He is to spend two years in France.

The appointment is gazetted of Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., of Ottawa, to be a commissioner to "define and mark the boundary line between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of that portion of it extending from the 45th parallel of north latitude through the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and connecting waterways to the mouth of the Pigeon River."

The date fixed for the S.P.C.K.'s reception of the Archbishops and Bishops from overseas attending the Lambeth Conference is Tuesday, July 6, and not July 8, as previously stated.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, is expected to return to London by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, leaving Montreal on July 14.

Colonel Lorne Hamilton, Secretary of the London Advisory Committee of the British Empire Steel Corporation, is expected back from Montreal by the R.M.S. *Megantic* on Monday, and Grant Morden, M.P., by the R.M.S. *Mauritania*, from New York, next Wednesday.

General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has left Auckland for Vancouver, en route for England.

Mr. Thomas Barwell Gleave, of Toronto, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Lady Perley is staying at Brighton and has made an excellent recovery from her recent illness.

Mrs. Philippe Roy, wife of Mr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General of Canada in Paris, accompanied by her son, has arrived at Quebec. Mr. Philippe Roy is expected to join them in August.

Col. H. G. Mayes, of Winnipeg, was the sole Canadian representative in the Lawn Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon. He passed into the fourth round of the



COL. H. G. MAYES.

men's singles by defeating Mr. W. P. Pinckney, 6-0, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3. On Saturday he was beaten by Mr. N. Willford, 8-6, 6-1, 7-5. In the men's doubles Col. Mayes had as his partner Mr. A. G. Zerlendi, a Greek, but the pair scratched in the second round.

Professor Paul T. Lafleur, who has been associated with the University of McGill for 34 years, has been appointed head of the department of English in the University and Molson Professor of English language and literature. Dr. C. E. Moyse, the retiring dean of the faculty of Arts, has been appointed Emeritus professor.

Mr. W. T. Cranfield has arrived in Montreal from London to begin investigations in Canada upon the result of which he will write a series of articles in the *Sunday Times* and prepare a book on the Dominion for use in the public schools of Great Britain.

Among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, in addition to those mentioned elsewhere, were Rev. J. Beech, D.D., Rev. Dr. S. and Mrs. Bickersteth, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bole, Sir Charles Davidson and Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, K.C., Bishop Du Moulin, Col. O. Gagnon, O.B.E., Mr. Aime Geoffrion and the Misses Geoffrion, Brig.-Gen. H. T. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. Charles Lanctot, the Archbishop of Algoma, Mr. Edgar Loughheed, Mr. J. A. Mann, K.C., Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Newcombe, Sir John S. and Lady

Randall, the Earl of Warris, Mr. F. B. Ryckman, Major-General D. E. Shaw, Lt.-Col. G. Lorne Smith, Brig.-Gen. Thacker, the Baron of Quebec and Mr. A. Wainwright, K.C., Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Dale, Mr. A. G. Downes, Mrs. M. D. and Miss Goodenough, Col. J. H. and Mrs. Gravenett, Mr. C. G. Green, Shields, the Hon. A. Knatchbull-Hugessen, the Bishop of Saskatchewan, Mr. Hugh Phillips, K.C., Mr. G. Boone Russell, and the Archbishop of Nova Scotia per R.M.S. *M*.

Among the departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Victoria* were Mrs. S. L. Furniss, Major H. C. James, Lt.-Col. D. Murray, and Commander C. C. Dobson, V.C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Browne, of Montreal, are staying at Queen Anne Mansions. Mr. Browne is a director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Cambie have taken a cottage at Broadstairs for the summer months.

Mrs. E. F. Fauquier, of Ottawa, and Miss Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, are staying at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, has appointed as his Assistant Capt. Charles H. Verge, M.D., late of Quebec. Capt. Verge is a graduate in Medicine of Laval University, and practised his profession in Quebec City for some years prior to the war. In 1915 he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the rank of lieutenant, and a year later was promoted captain. In 1916 he proceeded to Albania with a Special Mission, served on a Mediterranean hospital ship during 1915-16, spent some time as recruiting M.O. at Oxford, and subsequently became M.O. in charge of temporarily unfit officers at Birmingham. He also served in military hospitals at Ripon, Scarborough and York respectively. Subsequent to demobilisation he served for ten months as M.O. on pensions medical boards.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holton, of Hamilton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Eleanor, to Mr. William Ian Strathearn Hendrie, son of Sir John and Lady Hendrie.

Miss Lucette Mercier, daughter of Mr. Justice Mercier, was married to René Fugere, son of the late Dr. E. N. Fugere, at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, P.Q.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Sarah Armstrong, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and Mrs. Armstrong, of "Williamsfort," Frankfort, Ireland, to Mr. William Arthur Smart, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smart, Montreal, has taken place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Westmount, P.Q., the Rev. F. A. Pratt officiating.

The marriage has taken place at the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, of Christine Sommerville, daughter of Mrs. J. Cochrane King, to Mr. Charles M. Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Black.

At St. Paul's Church, Fort William, the marriage of Captain Stanley Smith, M.C., and Norma Kathleen Young took place recently. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Smith, of St. John, N.B., and the bride the second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Crawford Young and Mrs. Young, Fort William.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. S. J. Chapleau, C.E., one of the engineers of the Department of Public Works, has been appointed to act as representative for Canada on the Board of Control, the formation of which was recommended by the International Joint Commission for the construction of compensating works in St. Mary's River by the Michigan Northern Power Corporation and the Algoma Steel Corporation. Mr. Chapleau will act during the absence in Europe of Mr. W. J. Stewart, who was formally appointed in June, 1914, as Canadian representative.

The Rockcliffe Rifle Range is to be utilised as the site for a combined aeroplane and seaplane aerodrome, or "air harbour."

TORONTO.—The King Edward Hotel has awarded the contract for the 500-room extension to the present building to Messrs. P. H. Secord and Sons' Construction Company, Ltd., of Brantford, whose tender of \$2,500,000 covers the cost of the building, materials and steel work. The hotel, when completed, will be as large as the famous Biltmore in New York.

At the sixth annual meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative Society held here the reports showed that the total sales in 1919 amounted to \$8,500,000, whereas in 1914 the sales totalled only \$33,000. Thousands of car loads of livestock are now marketed by the farmers themselves through their association every year.

Officers of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association elected at the annual meeting of the association are:—Mr. W. R. Davies, *Mercury*, Renfrew, president; vice-presidents, Mr. V. C. French, *Times*, Wetaskiwin, Alta.; and Mr. A. R. Brennan, *Journal*, Summerside, P.E.I.

—The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association held a meeting for the presentation of 390 gold cuff-links to the members of the association who served overseas, or to the next-of-kin of those who had fallen. General W. O. H. Dods had read the roll of the 34 members of the association who had given their lives on active service.

—Miss Esther Marjorie Hill is the first woman architect to graduate from the University of Toronto, and the only woman who received an Applied Science degree at the University Convocation.

Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance, is to resume the practice of law, and will open offices in the Dominion Bank Building in this city in September.

HAMILTON.—Mr. J. S. McCaughey, son of Mr. J. McCaughey, 40, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast, has been appointed superintendent of the factory here of Messrs. T. Eaton and Co.

LONDON.—Public school teachers have been given increases in salaries. Principals of all the larger schools will receive \$2,700 per annum, as compared with the present maximum of \$2,200. Principals of the smaller schools, from \$2,000 to \$2,400; male assistants with first-class certificates, \$2,000; second-class certificates, \$1,800; women assistants, first-class, \$1,500; second-class, \$1,400.

KINGSTON.—A silver fox farm on the Galloups Islands, between Kingston and Cape Vincent, is likely to be established shortly by Watertown, N.Y., capitalists.

The ratepayers carried a bylaw providing for the city buying the Cereal Works property, and leasing it for 20 years, with the option of buying at any time, to Mr. C. A. Eaton, of Turner's Falls, Mass., who proposes to establish a plant for the manufacture of cutlery.

WINDSOR.—Assessor Maples announces that the business assessment of Hiram Walker's Sons had been fixed at more than \$1,000,000. During the war distilleries in the Dominion were exempt from paying business tax. The total assessment for Walkerville is now \$9,418,659, an increase of \$1,040,000, as compared with last year.

SAULT STE. MARIE. The Assessment Commissioner reports the total assessment for the city as \$23,077,320, of which \$15,108,170 composes the actual assessment, and the remainder is made up by the fixed assessment on local industries. The city's population is given at 21,085, as compared with 20,520 for last year.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonisation, has left with a party of journalists and experts for an extensive inspection tour of the colonisation centres in the Temiskaming region.

MONTREAL.—By an almost unanimous vote the Charter Commission voted in favour of the appointment of a City Manager, of proportional representation, and the abolition of the ward system, to be replaced by districts.

DRUMMONDVILLE.—Two additional industries have begun operations here, viz., the Butterfly Hosiery Company and the Gossard Corset Company. The latter company is employing 260 men.

THREE RIVERS.—The memory of the soldiers of Three Rivers who fell in the great war is to be commemorated in bronze, and Mr. Cœur de Lion McCarthy, of Montreal, has been chosen as the sculptor to execute the work.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—"The Government have adopted a policy that whatever may be the result with respect to either of the questions submitted, there shall be no return to the old system of the open bar," states the Hon. W. Foster, Premier. The plebiscite on the prohibition law will be held on July 10.

—Receipts from motor vehicle licence fees in this Province this year have already exceeded \$150,000. The total receipts for last year from this source were \$117,000.

A fine deposit of freclay, of remarkably close texture, has been found in St. John county.

—About 120 immigrants brought to this port have settled in the Province, mostly in the southern part of the Province and the St. John River Valley. Of the number, about eighty had selected their homestead sites before leaving the Old Country.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of this Province has elected as G.M. Col. J. D. Mackenzie (Chatham); P.G.M., Mr. D. G. Clark (St. John); D.G.M., Mr. Le Baron Wilson; and Mr. J. Twining Hartt, of this city, Grand Secretary.

WOODSTOCK.—The Board of Trade here has elected Mr. George E. Balmain president, to succeed Mr. A. D. Holyoke, and Mr. George E. Filliter, secretary, to succeed Mr. C. O. McDonald, who has removed to Halifax.

ST. ANDREWS.—On June 2 Mr. J. J. Currie, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, met representatives of the weir owners and sardine fishermen of Charlotte and St. John counties here, to discover if there was any possibility of establishing a price for fish which would enable the fishermen to carry on at a profit. Those present said that \$10 a hoghead was the lowest figure which would provide a reasonable return. Mr. Currie will also confer with the cannerymen, and then report to the Minister.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The honour of being selected as this year's Rhodes' scholar for the Province of Nova Scotia has been bestowed upon Mr. George H. Estabrooks, B.A., lately graduated in arts from Acadia University, and son of the late Captain Leander Estabrooks. He was in the Bank at Nova Scotia, when, at the age of 18, he enlisted in the 18th Bn., and gained a commission.

—In announcing gifts of \$500,000 each to Dalhousie Medical School from the Carnegie Corporation and Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie said:—"These magnificent gifts ensure that we shall have in the Maritime Provinces a medical school second only in number of students to any in Canada."

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The *Tribune* has passed into the hands of Messrs. Southam and Sons, who control the *Hamilton Spectator*, the *Ottawa Citizen*, the *Calgary Herald* and other Canadian publications. The new editor is Mr. M. E. Nichols, the Director of Information at Ottawa during the war, and formerly the editor of the *Winnipeg Telegram*. For many years the *Winnipeg Tribune* was owned by Mr. R. L. Richardson, and while under his control was a consistent advocate of public ownership and a low tariff.

—Mr. P. P. Goddall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been appointed company inspector of the Mackenzie district. His territory, roughly 1,400 miles in length, extends from Fort Chippewyan to Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean. He expects to be away for three years.

—It is understood that Mayor Charles F. Gray may run in the Provincial elections as leader for the Conservative party.

Ten Labour candidates, including six of the eight strike leaders serving prison terms for seditious conspiracy, are in the field for election to the Legislature.

BRANDON.—Mr. C. A. Weir, Agricultural Representative for this district, has tendered his resignation and has accepted the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Agricultural College at Olds, Alberta.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—The wool crop of the Western Provinces based on last year's production is as follows: Manitoba, 300,000 lbs.; Saskatchewan, 800,000 lbs.; Alberta, 2,120,000 lbs.; and British Columbia, 200,000 lbs.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Building permits issued here during May bring the total for the first five months of this year up to \$1,395,250. For the first five months of 1919 the total was \$453,760.

—The extensions to the Canadian National Railway in Saskatchewan passed by the railway committee comprise a line north-east from Prince Albert, another line to extend the present line near the United States border, and a further extension of the Turtleford branch of the C.N.R. The Hon. J. D. Reid said that about twenty-five miles in each case would be built this year.

—The University of Saskatchewan has recommended the establishment during 1920-21 of a course in household science for teachers in the Provincial schools, the course to include foods and textiles as well as related subjects, including chemistry.

SASKATOON.—Sir Frederick Haultain has been re-elected by acclamation as Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan. The following members of the university senate were elected by acclamation:—Dr. H. A. Stewart, Saskatoon; Mr. W. Pennington, Moosomin; Mr. C. E. Walker, Regina; and Prof. A. R. Groig, Saskatoon.

MOOSE JAW.—The Mid-West Packing Company, Limited, with headquarters here, has been organised with a paid-up capital of \$175,000, and has leased a large building for use as a modern packing plant.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The appointment of Mr. Howard Stutchbury as Trade Commissioner for Alberta is recorded in the *Alberta Gazette*. Mr. Stutchbury's first work will be directed towards establishing eastern markets for Alberta coal.

With a view to bringing more public attention to the Peace River country, the Federal Government has acceded to the request of Mr. H. A. Mackie, M.P. for Edmonton, for a grant of \$2,500 toward the expense of securing moving pictures of the activities north of the Alberta boundary. The party, together with geologists, will navigate the Peace River, the Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and the Mackenzie River to Herschel Island, covering in all over 3,000 miles.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. The profits made by the Government of British Columbia on the sale of alcoholic liquors during the fiscal year ended March 31 last exceeded \$733,000, according to an official statement.

The Royal Bank of Canada has bought the property running in the rear of its present granite bank building, and will soon commence the construction of a modern addition to provide double the space, according to an announcement of Mr. A. R. Heiler, local manager.

Improvements in the Imperial Bank building at Yates and Government Streets are planned by Mr. A. R. Green, manager, who has returned from Toronto.

VANCOUVER. Mr. Charles Cammell, of the Dominion Geological Bureau here, has received the appointment of Deputy Minister of Mines for Canada at Ottawa.

—The new curfew by-law to keep boys and girls under 16 years of age off the city streets at night, unless accompanied by a guardian, has passed the City Council. Curfew will ring at 9 p.m. in winter and 9:30 p.m. in summer.

VERNON. There is a steady movement of settlers in the Okanagan Valley this spring, and these are of a very good class. The estimate of the 1920 production of the Valley is being placed at \$7,000,000. The effect of the return of Overseas soldiers to the ranches is being felt in the speeding up of production.

—Six parties, possibly seven, will be operated by the Geological Survey in B.C. during the year 1920, states Mr. Charles Cammell, Director of the Survey in British Columbia. The task will proceed of examining the littoral of the west coast between Quatsino and Clayoquot Sounds, the surveys for the Public Works Department of the Lower Fraser delta, work in the Whitewater district, in the Portland Canal silver camps and in the Slokan.

GRAND FORKS.—The Granby Consolidated Mining Co. will close and dismantle its mines at Phenix. The plant will be disposed of locally or moved to other mines of the company, according to Supt. C. E. Campbell, who states that he has received official instructions to close the plant.

KAMLOOPS.—The Marquis of Anglesey has bought the Anglican Church property between Seymour and St. Paul Streets, and will sub-divide same for building sites.

DAWSON.—The Yukon Legislature has petitioned the Dominion Government for a plebiscite on whether or not the Yukon shall be permitted to import liquors for private use. Sales within the territory are now prohibited.

— * * —

BRITISH GIRLS FOR CANADA.

A party of 200 happy, healthy girls left Liverpool for Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Metagama* on Saturday. The girls will receive individually the attention of the Canadian Government, who will see that they are placed in suitable domestic and other positions. A mother and her daughter who sailed third class had in their possession the sum of £500, which should help them to succeed in the domestic duties they are taking up in Canada. Another girl who has been in service as a domestic for twelve years with one family took out with her £150. Forty Irish girls from Belfast are included in the above party, and are being conducted by Mr. J. Norwood, who informed our representative that the girls will be employed by C. Turnbull and Co., of Galt, Ontario, where they have big hosiery mills. Good situations at a salary of not less than \$12.00 per week are being offered them with a prospect of receiving \$15.00 to \$25.00 a week. The latter amount will be paid as soon as they become efficient in the Canadian methods at the mill. The *Metagama* carried over 1,800 passengers to the Dominion.

— * * —

CANADIAN OFFICIALS' PAY.

Sir Robert Borden has announced increases in the salaries of Judges, Cabinet Ministers, and Members of Parliament. The salary of a Cabinet Minister is increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and that of the Prime Minister from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The sessional indemnity for Members of Parliament is increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000.

CANADIANS AT BISLEY: The 1920 Combination



PRIVATE (NOW SERGEANT) W. A. HAWKINS
[Photo by] (KING'S PRIZE, 1913).



CHAIRING SERGEANT HAWKINS.

[H. R. Gibbs, Pirbright.]



CANADIAN MARKSMEN PRACTISING AT A PRE-WAR BISLEY.

[Photo]

[H. R. Gibbs, Pirbright.]



THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.



THE TEAM FIRING FOR THE RONGAPORE CUP, 1906.

[Photo by]

mer King's Prize Winners; and Victorious Teams.



PRIVATE CLIFFORD IN THE FAMOUS CHAIR.



PRIVATE CLIFFORD WITH HIS TROPHIES.



ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL.



THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE CANADIAN PAVILION AT BISLEY.



THE TEAM THAT TOOK THIRD PLACE IN THE "EMPIRE TROOP" CONTEST.

Stocktaking Sale.

Commences Monday, July 5th,
and Continues for
TWELVE DAYS ONLY.

Wonderful Bargains in High-grade Goods.



MODEL FUR COATS (as sketch) made from carefully selected seal dyed coneys skins, with handsome shawl collar of made dead color. Great good quality satin. Original Price 49 gns. Sale Price 39 gns.

SIMILAR DESIGNS in three different designs in various colours of good quality cotton sponge cloth, coat cut on bias. Original Price 79/6. Sale Price 79/6.

LEAF (as sketch) in good quality voile, simple bodice finished at neck with a pleated Organdi trim. Original Price 69/6. Sale Price 69/6.

ARTIFICIAL SHAKENITTED COAT (as sketch) made in a beautiful range of shades both self and mixture colourings. Mixture design. Original Price 21/-. Sale Price 21/-.

WELL-TAILED SHIRT (as sketch) in good quality white linen, with new shaped long collar, finished with pearl buttons & trim. Original Price 25/9. In size 15, 2/- extra.

REMNANT DAYS FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Sale Catalogue Post Free.

These garments cannot be sent on approval.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore St. & Welbeck St., LONDON. W.1.
(DEBENHAM, LTD.)

THE WOODEN CROSSES.

The Imperial War Graves Commission announces that when the temporary wooden crosses that mark the graves of officers and men abroad are replaced by permanent memorials, it will not be possible to preserve beyond a certain time those that are not required by the relatives. Next of kin who wish these wooden crosses to be sent to them are therefore required to apply to the Secretary of the Imperial War Graves Commission, Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W., London, before September 1, stating the address to which the cross is to be sent, and giving the usual particulars regarding the soldier on whose grave it is erected. It will be a convenience if the name of the cemetery is also given. A note will be made of these wishes and the wooden cross will be sent in due course. This will, of course, not take place for some time so next of kin should keep the secretary informed of any change of address.

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THE DAVIS GALLERIES.

Canadians in London as well as from Canada are invited to pay a visit to A. S. Davis's Galleries, 107, Regent Street, where old portraits of early English, French and other periods are to be seen. A special collection of arms, armour, including wheellock guns, matchlock, flintlock, swords (James and Charles' periods), rapiers, Eastern weapons, three-quarter suit, James I., etc., are on exhibition. A black suit of 16th century is also of considerable interest. No charge is made for admission.

* * *

Countess Beatty gave a reception at Mall House, Spring Gardens, recently, to meet Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who is president of the Jubilee Empire Bazaar to be held in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes on December 8 to 10 next, it is hoped, at the Albert Hall. Mrs. Barnardo, widow of the founder of the homes, addressed a large company in advocacy of the claims of the institution.

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Hot and Cold Baths—5 Beds—Dining Room—Separate Tables—Recreation, Writing, and Baggage Rooms.

TERMS:—8/- per day (inclusive). Single Rooms—1/- extra per day.

Bed, Bath and Breakfast—4/- to 5/-. No gratuities.

PHONE: MUSEUM 6674.

July 3, 1920

IN THE CANADIAN NORTH

An Entrancing Book by Captain Buchanan, M.C.

CAPTAIN ANGUS BUCHANAN, M.C., has already made a very favourable impression by his book, "Seven Years of War in East Africa"—a book which gave many graphic and wonderful pictures of a little known but yet trying and difficult campaign of the Great War. But the war being done and men returning to their peace time avocations, Captain Buchanan has taken up anew the work upon which he was engaged when came the call to arms following upon the rising tide of warfare of 1914—a wave which as Captain Buchanan says himself, "swept even to the far distant doorsteps of my log-cabin," then on the edge of the Arctic circle. At that time Captain Buchanan was wintering on the edge of the Barren Grounds whither he had journeyed while investigating on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government the country between the Saskatchewan River and the Barren Lands. Hearing in late October of the outbreak of war, he returned, travelling chiefly by dog-sleigh, to Regina, where he set aside his diary until less strenuous days, and offered his services to the military authorities. On being released from military duties he returned to his full notes and photographs of the expedition, and a most valuable publication upon the Canadian North—its people, its fauna, its scenery, its waterways and its wilderness—is the result. The

and outouched beauty of a Virgin I
dress to Creation.

Captain Buchanan became great friends with the Indians who took him hunting, showed him great hospitality, and assisted him in many ways. One night when they were camped they fell to telling stories, and here is a sample of their folklore: "There was once an Indian on Jack Lake who successively married six wives, each of whom died within a year of marriage. When the sixth wife died he despaired, and said: 'Is there a Great Spirit?' Further, more in his distraction, he told his kinfolk that he would go in his canoe down the Cochrane River, avoiding not the awful rapids down which no man had been known to pass; 'for if there is a Great Spirit, as people say, he must be strong enough to protect me from the hungry waters.' Launching his canoe



THE WORLD OF THE NORTH: A LIMITLESS, UNINHABITED EXPANSE OF LAND, LAKE AND RIVER.

Photos from "Wild Life in Canada."



A TIMBER WOLF: IN CAPTIVITY TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF SLED-DOGS.

[By courtesy of the Publishers.]

book—"Wild Life in Canada"—is published by Mr. John Murray at 15s. net.

Captain Buchanan travelled 785 miles over ice and snow by dog-sled and 1,044 miles over water in a single canoe. So vast is the Canadian north and so little peopled that in many of the hundreds of miles he covered no white man's foot had been set and no white man's craft been steered, and even where the white man had been an old Indian inhabitant could count the "paleface" visitors during his lifetime on his fingers; which pronouncement leads one to expect that Captain Buchanan is certain to produce a book of travel and research out of the ordinary. It may be said at once that the expectation is fulfilled. From the very beginning of his book when he relates how he engages Joe Ryan at Crooked Lake—"the end of the Line"—the work touches a fresh note, which is maintained throughout. The records of animal life, of fishes and birds are not in any set and formal scientific fashion, but are written freely and almost colloquially, so that layman and naturalist alike may enjoy them. Other passages tell graphically of the wild and magnificent scenery through which he has passed, while of still greater interest are the descriptions of Indian life, of the trapper's work in the wilderness, and of the simple heroism and dour determination of the northern people. Quotation is the only method that can do justice to his admirable writing, and we present here a portion of his description of Reindeer Lake with its thousands of islands:

"Distant stretches of water open up between the islands, low smoke-blue hills show faintly in the distance, miniature traceries of dark trees rise, like masted ships, out of reflecting shadows on the far lake surface where hidden islands lie, and right out, as if at the end of the world, the waters die away

carrying nothing for the world, he set off on his hazardous journey. Miraculously—so the story goes—he made the voyage, and thereafter firmly believed that there was a Great Spirit. Moreover, he married a seventh wife, who did not die as the others had done."

Some of the most picturesque pages of the book deal with the migrations of the caribou which Captain Buchanan was able to observe closely, and of their hunting both by Indians and himself. The caribou remain the last of the roving big-game of Canada; the buffalo have gone; the antelope have gone; and his observations of the caribou—although it is not doomed to die, but rather to be domesticated in some sense—are of more than passing interest, as indeed is the whole of this entrancing book.

—* *—

CANADIANS AND THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

A touching and dramatic story is told by Brigadier-General Davey, who, with Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., and Mr. William Ward, have been visiting Canada and the United States on behalf of the Brotherhood movement, concerning which a World Conference is to be held in Washington, D.C. At the end of one of General Davey's speeches to the Dominion a sightless soldier stood up, and, in the presence of a sergeant-major, called out, "All those who agree with the aims of the Brotherhood Movement—Shun!" "All the men who were not too badly disabled sprang to attention. The sightless soldier gravely saluted. "General, your parade!"

The delegation was received with similar enthusiasm at all points, and spoke to large audiences. In Toronto the Provincial Legislature suspended its sitting while General Davey addressed the members.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S SUMMER SALE

Commences Monday, July 5th,
and continues for three weeks.



25 only coats and skirts in a few artistic shades of good quality corduroy velveteen; coat cut with belt, large wrap collar of nutria plush and flounce of material on the cross; plain well-cut skirt. Original Price 8/6 Sale Price 6/3 gns.

Dressing Gown, of which sketch is a typical example, in duvetin, flannel, etc., to clear at 49/6.

Dainty trousseau set in mercerised lawn entirely hand made, trimmed with hand veining and French dots. Nightdress 15/9. Chemise, knicker and camisole to match, 10/6 each garment.

Dainty summer blouse made in cotton Georgette soft pleated frills slightly crossing in front, sleeves finished narrow, turn back cuff. In white, pink, sky, and mauve. Usual Price 21/9. Sale Price 12/6.

Pure cashmere sports coat as sketch and other styles, made from the best and softest quality yarn in many colours. The sketch is a typical example of many good styles we are clearing. Usual Price 65 gns. Sale Price 42/6.

REMNANT DAY ON THURSDAY.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (Debenham's, Ltd.), Vere St. and Oxford St., London, W.1.

Sale Catalogue post free.

These garments cannot be sent on approval.

A NORTHLAND GARDEN PARTY.

Hudson's Bay Company Celebration in Distant Trading Post.

The celebrations in Western Canada attendant upon the 250th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company have been referred to in various issues of *Canada*, but no specific mention has yet been made of the unique functions which took place at various posts in the distant Northland.

One such event, which will provide the Indians who attended it with material for gossip for many moons, took place at Fort Alexander, in New Manitoba, on May 24. Mr. W. A. Murray, the official in charge of the post, was responsible for the arrangements, and from far and near the braves, with their squaws and papooses, came in answer to the Company's invitation.

The actual celebrations were preceded by a concert organised by the brethren of the Oblate Mission. At the Factor's house a turkey dinner was given in honour of the chief guests, a feature of the function being a gigantic cake, four tiers in height. The thousand Indian guests were fêted in the way they most appreciated, unlimited food and tea being provided. Sandwiched in between the repasts were sports and music, the chief item on the sports' programme being a jiggling contest (i.e., heel and toe dancing), at which the Indians excel. Finally, the Indians were treated to a display of fireworks.

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CANADA'S OLYMPIC TRAP-SHOOTERS.

Eight experts (six men and two reserves) will represent Canada in the trap-shooting tournament at the Olympic Games at Antwerp. The men selected to make the journey are:—Messrs. J. B. Black, Winnipeg (captain); O. J. Killam, St. John, N.B.; W. M. Hamilton, High River, Alta.; Ben. McLaren, Calgary; Sam. Vance, Tillsonburg, Ont.; "True" Oliver, Vancouver; H. J. Montgomery, Beamsville, Ont.; and George Beattie, Hamilton.

The team will leave Quebec this week by the C.P.O.S. Victorian, and before going on to Antwerp will compete in the English championships on July 14-16. The honour of captaining the team has been given to a Winnipeg man because of the fact that the Falcons hockey team (who won the first championship of the seventh Olympiad) came from that city.

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Canadians for Canadians.

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Have you secured a copy of "Canada To-day, 1920" P. If not, order at once. See advertisement on page 5

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS IN CONFERENCE.

The President's Valuable Speech.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has just held its annual convention at Vancouver. The delegates numbered some four hundred. En route to the Pacific, and during the journey, the huge party continued to expand as each town contributed its quota. At every city where a halt was made the delegates were entertained and shown the chief local points of interest, manufactures, and other features.

Mr. T. P. Howard, of Montreal, the president, in the course of an interesting and thoughtful speech, referred primarily to the industrial growth of Canada, which he summarised for the last fifty years thus: "The census estimate of the value of the output of Canadian factories for 1870 was \$221,000,000. For 1917, the last year for which figures are available, it was \$3,000,000,000, an increase of about 1,100 per cent. A comparison of the census figures for 1900 and 1917 shows an astonishing development in manufacturing since the beginning of this century:

	1900	1917	Increase p.c.
Manufacturing establishments	14,650	34,392	135
Capital	\$116,916,487	\$2,786,619,725	523
Value of products	481,053,375	3,015,577,910	525

Referring to the post-war situation he said that time had proved that many misgivings were not justified. "We have held the greater part of our export trade, and instead of unemployment we are now experiencing an actual shortage of labour."

The Position of Labour.

He paid a tribute to the Army, not only for its war record, but for its speedy and successful return to peaceful avocation. He believed that over 95 per cent, had gone back to civil life. He advocated generous treatment of disabled soldiers and the dependents of the dead. Regarding labour, he said:

The outstanding feature in labour matters during the year has been the gradual elimination of the revolutionary element by moderate labour men. The political and social ideas put forward with considerable vehemence by a minority have been tried partially, and have failed utterly in the estimation of wage earners themselves. On the other hand, a great deal has been done to make the conditions and rewards of wage-earning citizens more satisfactory. More will be accomplished, but it would appear now that progress will be made in the spirit of co-operation and in the knowledge of the fact that there is a relationship between the interests of all classes of citizens, irrespective of their occupations.

Hours of work must be governed by a country's necessity for production. The result of the experiment of establishing the national eight-hour day in France by law does not seem to have been satisfactory, according to an announcement made by the Minister of Commerce for France at Paris on April 11 last. In referring to the report of the Commission which had been appointed to investigate the results of the establishment of the eight-hour day, the Minister said that production in France had decreased in exact proportion to the reduction in the hours of labour. It is being realised that there is no vague fund provided by supernatural means, out of which wages, interest charges, operating costs, and dividends are paid. These have a common origin, and that origin is production. It is against this iron fact that so many of the theories of social and political reorganisation break to pieces. Improvement of the living conditions of those engaged in industry, and of other people as well, comes gradually, not by violence and revolution, but through the application of science, intellect, experiment and industry to the processes of production and distribution.

Group Government.

Regarding the political future of Canada, he said: "The separation of elected representatives of the people into groups, which has been in existence in Europe for some years, shows signs of being introduced on this continent, where up till the present time the two-party system of government has operated. If a Parliament is made up of a group of farmers, another group representing labour, another group representing retail and wholesale trade, another group representing transportation, etc., it may be difficult to carry on government without considerable intrigue and friction. It may be that the group system is the next logical development in government, and, if so, it will be inevitable, but it seems reasonable to fear that if the respective groups forming the government are actuated by entirely selfish motives parliament and legislature may degenerate into a half-dozen hostile, intriguing camps, and public business, which should be conducted with the national point of view and for the national welfare, will be impeded.

Turning to the cost of living, he denied that manufacturers desire high prices, as during such a period materials are scarce, dear, and difficult to obtain. In regard to Canada's

debt, the President expressed the opinion that while the net debt of Canada, after deducting inactive and non-productive assets, was \$2,273,395,436, it was not serious, it balanced against the industry of our people and our national wealth which was estimated in December, 1919, by the Dominion Statistician at sixteen billion dollars.

The Need for Imperial Preference.

With respect to future taxation, he pointed out that the best way to secure relief was to increase production and turning to tariffs, went on thus:

"The position of this Association in regard to the Canadian Customs Tariff was clearly defined at the last annual meeting, when a resolution was passed advocating a revision of the tariff, and the establishment of a permanent tariff board of experts who would act in an advisory capacity to the Government. I do not see any reason why this resolution should not be reaffirmed at this meeting. The objects of the fiscal system of Canada should be to diminish, as far as possible, the buying of goods from other countries, which can be produced here; to facilitate the importation of raw materials which cannot be produced at home; to export our own materials in the shape of finished products; and to make Canada as self-contained as possible by developing and encouraging activities which will give occupation to our citizens. The Association last year also went strongly on record in favour of tariff preference among the various countries constituting the British Empire. The war strengthened the ties which bind the Empire together, and we believe the ties would be further strengthened by the extension of Imperial preferential tariffs."

The Convention's Resolutions.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention was one urging the Dominion Government to appoint a permanent tariff board, acting in an advisory capacity to the Government, to make a special study of the Canadian Customs tariff and the tariffs of other countries with whose products Canadian producers are forced to compete. Others were as follows:—

Petitioning the Dominion Government to use its influence in hastening adoption throughout the Empire of substantial Customs preferences for Empire products; favouring negotiation of a new Franco-Canadian Customs Tariff Convention as soon as conditions are opportune; scientific research through a national research institute, with the suggestion that \$500,000 be appropriated by Parliament for purchase of a site, construction and equipment, with \$50,000 to cover salaries and maintenance; the improvement of cable services; opposition to the metric system; indication of country of origin and imports; the amendment of the business profits tax; and the appointment of trade commissioners abroad in countries where there are at present none.

The following officers were elected for the current year:—President, Mr. J. S. McKinnon, of Toronto; first vice-president, Mr. W. S. Fisher, St. John, N.B.; second vice-president, Mr. John R. Shaw, Woodstock, Ont.; treasurer, Mr. Thomas Roden, Toronto. Executive officials:—Mr. Thos. Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mr. J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; Mr. E. G. Henderson, Windsor, Ont.; Mr. Robert Hobson, Hamilton; Mr. P. W. Ellis, Toronto; Mr. C. A. Birge, Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. H. Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. J. F. Ellis, Toronto; and Mr. Nathaniel Curry, Montreal.

CANADA'S DEMAND FOR BRITISH GOODS.

Need for More Directors' Visits.

Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, writes that "the demand for goods of United Kingdom manufacture has probably never been so strong. This is due partly to the adverse exchange in relation to Canadian buying in the United States, to the activity of Canadian factories, and the general scarcity of merchandise. Among the obstacles to an extension of export trade from the United Kingdom to Canada are the deliveries and, in some instances, the high prices. As United Kingdom firms have been out of this market for such a long period, however, it appears to be in their best interests to allot a certain proportion of their output in Canada, whatever the demands elsewhere. This policy is being followed by a number of United Kingdom firms.

The Toronto branch of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and their representatives is actively assisting import trade from the Motherland.

All those interested in the promotion of British trade in Canada are desirous of seeing more directors, export managers, etc., of United Kingdom manufacturers visiting Canada than have visited this market in past years. It is contended that the best way of appreciating the rapidly-expanding purchasing power of this market is to obtain first-hand information by means of a personal visit.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.3

1720—1920



**FIRE—MARINE
LIFE—ACCIDENT**

and all other classes of Insurance

Assets - £8,499,206

Income- £2,970,539

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES
INVITED. QUOTATIONS for all
kinds of RISKS upon Application.

¶ The Governors and Court of Directors of the London Assurance Corporation send Greeting to all their business friends and connections the world over on the occasion of their Bicentenary Celebration.

¶ Founded by Royal Charter on June 22nd, 1720, this great Corporation, after two hundred years of business life, stands firmly established on the rock of proved merit.

¶ Its history is that of Insurance generally; but with however much justifiable pride its past is recalled, the Corporation, fully conscious of its responsibilities, is constantly effecting improvements compatible with safety.

¶ It will ever be the aim of the London Assurance Corporation to endeavour to prove its utility to the general public, and thus to hand down to its successors what has been received from its predecessors—an organisation second to none for safe and reliable insurance of every kind of business and private risk, satisfactory in all respects to the Assured as well as to the Assurer.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life and Marine Insurances for
TWO HUNDRED YEARS

July 3, 1920

TRADE AND BUSINESS

Canada's production of newsprint paper during May amounted to 70,100 tons.

Canadian coal exports to Europe this year already amount to 1,800,000 tons, in addition to 1,000 tons despatched daily to the United States.

The Canadian trade returns for May indicate imports amounting to \$113,347,000, and exports totalling \$100,413,000. Exports of lumber, wood pulp, and paper reached a total value of \$21,983,000.

To aid shipbuilding the Canadian Government announces a policy of endorsing the notes of purchased ships from Canadian yards to the amount of 50 per cent, the notes being payable from 21 to 57 months after the work begins. The ships are mortgaged meanwhile.

The Canadian Export Paper Company announces that prices of newspaper for export from July 1 will be 51 c. a lb. at 10 c. or \$110 a ton. From October 1 prices will be 62 c. a lb., or \$130 a ton. The total annual business of the Export Paper Company amounts to \$5,000,000. It is expected that other Canadian paper producers will advance prices to the same figures.

Returns regarding British trade for the first three months of the present year show that while whole trade with Canada, including re-exports, was \$24,262,880, against \$11,555,637 for the corresponding period in 1913 and \$26,133,482 in the first three months of 1919. In January, February, and March, 1920, the imports were £14,904,655, the exports £7,668,259, and the re-exports £2,323,975.

An official report on the trade of Canada and Newfoundland in 1919 shows that newsprint production rose from 532,251 tons in 1915 to 685,088 tons in 1918, while it is estimated that within ten years Canada will be producing two million tons of newsprint paper every year. The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association estimate that in the next twelve months 500 tons daily will be added to Canada's production.

A message from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, announces that a complete agreement has been arrived at between the authorities and the fishermen of the Province for the slaughter of sea lions and the use of their skins in making boots and shoes. The decision is welcomed generally, not only because it will open up a new industry, but also because the killing of the lions will save the fish in these waters. It is estimated that the average sea lion devours fifty pounds of food fish in a day.

An attempt to cater for the world's fine chemicals market is reported from Trenton, Ontario, where the former larger munitions plant has been taken over from the Imperial Munitions Board by a company for the purpose of manufacturing drugs and chemicals on a large scale. This company, which has been newly constituted with a capital of \$2,000,000, will manufacture sulphuric acid, aspirin, ammonia, and derived products. Particular attention will be given to the production of aspirin.

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BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. F. G. Kellaway, M.P., head of the Department of Overseas Trade, addressing the members of the Liverpool Wool Brokers Association and others assembled in the Liverpool wool business, emphasized the good results which had accrued through the despatch by the Department, in cooperation with the traders themselves, of special expert missions to investigate various overseas markets.

He pointed out that while the necessity of re-establishing export trade is recognised in all exporting countries, Britain should realise that, in addition to it being profitable, export trade is a vital necessity to us. Britain is dependent on it for its very existence. In 1913 that country imported 18,006,000 tons of food and drink valued at £290,202,000; in 1919 13,517,000 tons valued at £712,439,000; while of raw material it imported seven years ago 29,594,000 tons valued at £281,822,000, and last year 21,792,000 tons valued at £146,451,000 respectively.

DAIRY PRODUCTION
Increase in Value of Products

An official statement of the production of Canadian dairy factories in 1919 gives the number of factories in operation as 5,515, comprising 1,045 creameries, 1,335 cheese factories, 142 condensed butter and cheese factories, and 25 condensed milk factories. The number of cheese factories is less in 1919 than in 1918, while the number of creameries, combined factories and condensed milk factories increased.

The quantity of creamery butter made in 1919 was 101,554,131 pounds, valued at \$5,382,322, compared with 95,203,436 pounds, valued at \$41,359,156 in 1918. The quantity of cheese made in 1919 was 167,734,982 pounds, valued at \$1,789 in 1919, and 174,978,313 pounds, valued at \$39,450,532 in 1918.

Condensed milk shows an increase in production over the previous year, being 61,898,303 pounds, valued at \$9,425,076 in 1919, and 40,700,209 pounds, valued at \$5,711,174 in 1918. Evaporated milk, on the other hand, shows a decrease, being 16,107,934 pounds, valued at \$1,789,089 in 1919, and 38,612,367 pounds, valued at \$4,048,055 in 1918. The quantity of milk powder made in 1919 was 6,591,099 pounds, valued at \$1,530,272, and in 1918 it was 5,530,915 pounds, valued at \$1,388,248.

Other products of dairy factories in 1919 comprised whey butter (all in Ontario), 1,396,614 pounds, valued at \$66,373; casein, 199,013 pounds, valued at \$32,588; sterilised milk, 7,460,400 pounds, valued at \$852,080; skim condensed milk, 494,973 pounds, valued at \$32,921; ice cream sold, 2,892,974 gallons, valued at \$3,715,488; whole milk sold, 22,398,786 gallons, valued at \$10,377,292; cream sold, 6,390,727 (pounds of butter fat), valued at \$4,718,678; and miscellaneous items of buttermilk, whey cream and whey to the value of \$521,420.

The total value of products of dairy factories in 1919 was \$133,653,493, compared with \$107,340,850 in 1918.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S IMPORT TRADE.

In 1912-13, 27.5 per cent, of Newfoundland's imports came from the United Kingdom, while in 1918-19 this percentage fell as low as 7.2 per cent. The United States has captured much of what was hitherto British trade, the comparative values being:—United Kingdom—1913, \$4,405,103; 1919, \$2,399,853. United States—1913, \$5,573,733; 1919, \$16,569,256. Canada has considerably increased her exports to Newfoundland in recent years.

Mr. H. W. le Messurier, Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's, makes the following interesting comment on the matter in his report, just published, as a Parliamentary White Paper:—"At present the United States is making a great bid for the trade of this country (i.e., Newfoundland), and until there is a revival of production in the United Kingdom and a lowering of prices to meet the market, trade will flow to the neighbouring continent. Buyers prefer the home market, all things being equal, but the United Kingdom manufacturers has not only to compete against price and quality, but also against American continent than from Europe." As a result of recent prosperity, the purchasing power of the people of Newfoundland is, according to this report, much above normal.

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C.P.R. AND AVIATION.

Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Peters, general superintendent of the western lines, was recently in Vancouver.

Speaking to a pressman, Mr. Grant Hall said that he had been generally impressed on his trip through the prairies with the evidences of prosperity. It was early, he said, to forecast the crop, but there was every probability that it would prove a good one.

Mr. Hall stated that the C.P.R. was giving attention to aviation. At some date they might inaugurate an aerial service, both passenger and transport. This development was somewhat remote, however, at present.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal

Friday, July 9—*Metis*ii *Metis*Saturday, July 10—*Metis*

Friday, July 23

Wednesday, July

Friday, July 30

Friday, August 6—*Canadian*Wednesday, August 11—*Prince Frederick*ii *Metis*Friday, August 13—*Metis*Wednesday, August 18—*Metis*Wednesday, August 25—*Empress of France*Friday, August 27—*Metis*Wednesday, September 1—*Empress of Britain*

* Three class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal

Wednesday, July 14—*Scythian*Saturday, July 24—*Pictorian*Saturday, August 21—*Scythian*

London to Montreal via Havre

Tuesday, July 27—*Scythian*1—August 3—*Turmoil*1—September 7—*Scythian*

1—Southampton to Montreal

Friday, July 9—*Scandinavian*Wednesday, July 14—*Graupner*Wednesday, August 11—*Scandinavian*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York

Saturday, July 3—*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*Saturday, July 10—*Cucania*Saturday, July 17—*Aquitania*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, July 3—*Imperator*Saturday, July 24—*Mauretania*

Southampton to Halifax

Tuesday, July 13—*Royal George*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York

Thursday, July 8—*Finland*

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, July 7—*Celtic*Friday, July 9—*Zeeland*Wednesday, July 14—*Baltic*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Saturday, July 10—*Megantic*Thursday, August 5—*Canada*

American Line.

Southampton to New York

Monday, July 5—*New York*Monday, July 12—*St. Paul*Saturday, July 24—*Philadelphia*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Montreal

Saturday, July 10—*Manchester Mariner*Tuesday, July 20—*Manchester Corporation*Inward direct mails from Quebec are due by the *Megantic* to-morrow, and by the *Minnedosa* on July 12. Mails via New York are due by the *Baltic*, the *Caronia*, and the *Royal George* on Monday or Tuesday, and by the *Mauretania* and *St. Paul* next Wednesday; *Adriatic*, on July 10.

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Mond Nickel—Share transfer books will be closed on July 7 for one day only. Any dividend payable in respect of financial year ended April 30 will be paid to transferor in respect of any transfers received for registration after that date.

Canadian Converters. The annual financial statement for the year to March 31 shows net earnings amounting to \$329,822, as compared with \$257,324 in 1918-19. After all-round increases in allowances for depreciation, taxes, etc., and after bond interest the balance left for dividends amounted to \$221,995, as compared with \$176,384 the preceding year. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, was paid for first two quarters of the year, and at the rate of 6 per cent, for the last two quarters, leaving a surplus of \$126,653 to be carried forward and added to previous surplus of \$443,879.

Our International Banking Service

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta. 4½ p.c. Reg. 1943, 72½; 4 p.c. 1922, 69.
Brit. Columbia. 3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 61; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 76½.
Canada—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 64½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 67½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 61; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 69; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 88½.
Manitoba. 4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 77; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 83½; 4 p.c., 1928, 83½; 4 p.c., 1947, 73.
Newfoundland. 4 p.c., 1913-38 Ins., 73; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1905, 61½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 60; 3½ p.c., 1941-7, 61; 3 p.c., 1947, 58.
Nova Scotia. 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 74.
Ontario—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 64.
Quebec. 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 63½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 77½; 4 p.c., 1888, 81½.
Saskatoon. 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 93½.

Municipal.

Calgary. 4½ p.c., 1930-42, 74.
Edmonton. 5 p.c., 1927-48, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 85; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 85.
Montreal. 4 p.c., 1932, 76½; 3½ p.c., 1942, 66; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 74½.
New Westminster. 4½ p.c., 1931-62, 52.
North Vancouver. 4 p.c., 1932-61, 60.
Ottawa. 4½ p.c., 1932-53, 76½.
Regina. 5 p.c., 1943-63, 77.
Saskatoon. 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 63½.
Toronto. 3½ p.c., 1929, 70½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 72.
Vancouver. 4 p.c., 1931, 73½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 59; 4 p.c., 1960-12, 59½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 66½.
Victoria. 4½ p.c., 1962, 67.
Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 75½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway—5 p.c. Bds. 73½.
Algoma Eastern. 5 p.c., 38½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence. 6 p.c., 89½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron. 5½ p.c., 2nd Mort., 80.
Calgary & Edmonton. 4 p.c., 61.
Can. Northern—Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 51½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar., 60; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 62½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 62½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 51½.
Can. Northern Ry.—4 p.c., 1930, 83; 4 p.c. Perp., 83; 1st Mort., 1953, 63; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 85; 4 p.c. Alberta, 60½; 4 p.c. Sask., 61; 4 p.c., 1934, 80½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chkr., 30½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 85½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 77½; Can. Northern Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 72½; Alberta, 1943, 71½.
Can. Pacific. 1404; London Reg., 1939; 4 p.c. Perp., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 63½; Algoma, 80½.
Dom. Atlantic. 4 p.c., 63; 4 p.c., 2nd Deb., 61½.
Duluth Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 1939, 61½.
Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 1942, 60½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 76½; Alberta, 75; 3 p.c., 1962, 58; 4 p.c., 1965 A, 59½; 4 p.c., 1965 B, 60½; Lake Superior, 60; 4 p.c. Debs., 57; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 96½.
Grand Trunk Ry.—4½ p.c. Guar., 57½; 1st Pref., 41½; 2nd Pref., 31½; 3rd Pref., 12½; 2nd Equipment, 12½; 96; Bond, 5 p.c., 72½; Perp. 4 p.c., 61½; Gt. West. Bond, 5 p.c., 71; 6 p.c. 3-Yr. Notes, Oct., 96; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 58½.
Gt. Northern—4 p.c., 1934, 72½.
Mar. & Western. 5 p.c., 33½.
New Brunswick. 5 p.c., 1934, 82.
Ont. & Quebec. 6 p.c. Cap., 97½; 5 p.c. Perm., 79½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 73.
Qu'Appelle. 4 p.c., 1936, 60½.
Que. & St. John. 4 p.c., 54.
Que. Cent.—Cap., 74.
Toronto Grey & Bruce. 4 p.c., 62.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland. 5 p.c. Debs., 80.
Brit. Empire.—Pref. Ord., 11½; 5 p.c. Reg., 9 p.c.
Calgary & Edmonton Land. 7 p.c.
Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—5 p.c.
Hudson's Bay. 7½; Pref., 75½.
San Antonio. 6 p.c. Bds., 22.
Trust & Loan of Can.—4 p.c. Debs., 69.

Electric Power and Traction.

Bell Telephone. 5 p.c. Bds., 96½.
Brazil Traction. 4½; Pref., 78½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 54½; Pref. Ord., 51; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 55.
Calgary Power. 5 p.c. Bds., 68½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—4 p.c. Pref., 106½.
Cities Service. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 78½.
Montreal Water. 4½ p.c. Gld. Bds., 73½.
Shawinigan. Cap., 117½; 5 p.c. Bds., 112½; 5 p.c. S.F. Bds., 93½; Fraction, 93½.

Toronto Power. 4½ p.c. Debs., 62.
Iron, Coal and Steel.
Can. Collieries. 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 10.
Can. Steel. 6 p.c. Bds., 69.
Dom. Iron & Steel. 5 p.c. Bds., 75.
Dom. Steel Corp. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 84.
Lake Superior. 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 60½.
West. Can. Collieries. 6 p.c. Debs., 90.

Mines.

Min. Corp. of Canada. 8/11.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 52/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17/3; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 93½.
Miscellaneous.
Asbestos Corp. of Can.—1; Pref., 100.
Bella Utd. Asbestos.—37/103.
Brit. Controlled.—11/9; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11/6.
H. C. Brewster. 29/6.
Can. Car. 7 p.c. Pref., 104.
Can. Steamship.—(Voting Trust), 79½.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 86½.
Can. Western Lumber. 5 p.c. Debs., 57½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 13; Com., 1/9; Def. Int. Warrants, 10.
Cockshutt-Flow. 7 p.c. Pref., 57½; Com., 13½.
Col. Westn. Lumber Yards. 6½ p.c. Pref., 11/9.
Dom. Glass.—Ord., 64½.
Dom. Textile. 6 p.c. Bds., "C" 105½.
Furness-Withy. 5½; Pref., 7 3/16.
Imp. Tobacco of Can.—19/3; Pref., 16½.
Marconi of Canada.—10/13.
Ogilvie Flour.—22½.
Riondon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 90.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An Eastern Canadian company manufacturing coated papers and boxboard, folding boxes, glazed box papers, showcards, etc., are desirous of getting into touch with influential dealers in the United Kingdom who could handle these lines.

The United Kingdom office of a Canadian company manufacturing a variety of heating accessories, including radiator valves, pressure traps, blast traps, etc., who are in a position to fill export orders, would be pleased to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

An Eastern Canadian company manufacturing gramophone motors, gramophone and cabinet hardware, also spark plugs and porcelain and cycle chains, are in a position to offer these for export, and invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A company in Ontario manufacturing folding Davenport beds and gramophones would be glad to hear from United Kingdom importers. They are also in a position to offer a large line of upholstered furniture and bedding, which they manufacture.

A London firm wish to secure the exclusive buying agency of Canadian manufacturers of domestic and office furniture of all kinds, but more particularly chairs.

A London company wishes to secure the agency for the United Kingdom of Canadian packers of canned goods generally, more especially fruits.

Investors desiring Information on Canadian Investments.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO., INVESTMENT BANKERS.

JARVIS BLDG.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

TORONTO, CAN.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Particulars of the capitalisation of the Riordon Co., Ltd., which, as mentioned in *Canada* some weeks ago, is the amalgamation of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Kipawa Co., W. C. Edwards Co., the Gilmour and Hughson Co., and the controlling interest in the Tienderoga Pulp and Paper Co., are now available. It will consist of \$12,401,000 of bonds (which includes bonds of subsidiaries), \$10,000,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative first preferred shares, \$10,000,000 of 7 per cent. convertible second preferred shares, and \$27,000,000 of common shares. The present Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. is to continue its existence as a company, holding the shares which it receives from the new company in exchange for all its assets. The bonds and preferred and common stocks of the present Riordon Co. are to remain outstanding, and it is not proposed at present to distribute among the shareholders of the company the new securities received from the Riordon Co., Ltd. The properties of the Edwards and Gilmour Hughson companies are being purchased by a new company named the Gatineau Co., Ltd., all of whose capital stock will be owned by the new Riordon Co.; the outstanding common shares of the Kipawa Co. are to be exchanged for common shares of the new Riordon Co., on the basis of one and a-half of the latter for each share of the former. The Royal Securities Corporation is purchasing securities of the new Riordon Co., the proceeds of which will be used for the purchase of the various properties, and for the extension and development of the plants and properties of the new company.

* * *

Meanwhile, the discussions and rumours which have centred upon the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. have been settled by the announcement that the directors have decided to recommend to the shareholders that the common stock capitalisation of the company shall be increased from the present 70,000 shares of \$100 par value each to 210,000 shares having no specified par value, holders of the present stock to receive two of the new shares for each one of the old shares at present held. The new shares are to be placed on a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis, so that the yield to the shareholders will be just double that at present. The dividend declaration due next month will be on the new basis. As the common stock dividend was on a 5 per cent. per annum basis until last January, the present announcement fully justifies the optimism which has been reflected in the strong interest steadily displayed in the stock since then.

* * *

Reports current in Montreal in the middle of June suggest—though without official confirmation—that a somewhat similar share capital reorganisation of Price Bros., Ltd., will before long be proposed by the directors of that company for the shareholders' acceptance. Price Bros., Ltd., at present has no preferred stock outstanding, and the reports suggest that its common stock, amounting at present to \$8,534,200, is to be increased five-fold. In this regard it is noteworthy that in 1919, while dividends were paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the earnings applicable for dividends equalled 19 per cent. on the stock. The company, without any fresh financing, is now installing new machines, which will add 12,000 tons of newsprint to its present annual output, which at the beginning of this year was at the rate of 90,000 tons of newsprint, 7,000 tons of board pulp, and 10,000 tons of sulphite pulp per annum. The great extent of its timber properties and its undeveloped water powers afford ample scope for expansion.

* * *

After an interval of six years, the Porto Rico Railways Co., which, although operating in the island of Porto Rico, is incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, is resuming payment of dividends on its common shares, having declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable on July 2 to shareholders of record on June 15.

* * *

Current news from Winnipeg gives an interesting indication of the effect of the money situation on mortgage loans in that city. It is stated that the best rate at which the mortgagees have been able to arrange for the renewal of a mortgage on one of the best buildings in Portage Avenue, which fell due at the end of June, is 7½ per cent., this being the highest rate ever asked for similar security in the city. Besides this high rate of interest, the current premium on United States money affords exceptional advantage for the investment of funds in Western Canada by American corporations. As an illustration of this, it is pointed out that a U.S. corporation, in investing half-a-million dollars in mortgage on a high-class building, would secure, by reason of the rate of exchange, an immediate bonus of about \$60,000.

A GREAT HISTORICAL CORPORATION.

The London Assurance Company.

In contemplating the history and growth of such a great and prosperous commercial undertaking as the London Assurance Corporation, which has just celebrated the bicentenary of its foundation, one is reminded that when its first charter was granted by the first of our Hanoverian Sovereigns in 1720, the sixth year of his reign, we were just recovering from the results of the long wars of William III. and Queen Anne. Since then the whole face of the world has been so changed that it may be said that France and Great Britain are the only nations that to-day occupy a position corresponding to that which they held then.

Through all these changes the London Assurance has steadily pursued its course, and has grown from a small undertaking into one of the leading commercial bodies of the world.

Yet at its birth two centuries ago the prospects of the London Assurance were anything but brilliant. Insurance in all its forms was regarded by the majority of serious people as a breach of the Biblical law against usury. Others recognised it with contempt as a mere form of gambling. And when it had conquered these prejudices, and had proved its morality as well as its utility, it still had to fight ignorance and to labour for generations in devising the scientific and fair methods by which it now works. After serious initial difficulties, increased by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, the undertaking settled down. From that time until the present the career of the London Assurance has been one of steadily increasing success and prosperity. Its operations are now extended to all parts of the world, and it practices every form of insurance. In 1750, 35,862 of its authorised 80,000 shares had been taken up, and £12 10s. had been paid up on each, making a capital of £448,275. To-day, upwards of a century and a-half later, the funds of the company amount to eight millions and a half.

* * *

THE NEED FOR IRRIGATION.

One of the main topics at a dinner given by the Calgary Industrial Congress recently, and attended by members of the Manufacturers' Association, was irrigation. Mr. F. H. Peters, Dominion Commissioner of Irrigation, asserted that irrigation would double the population of a given section as compared with so-called dry farming. Irrigation is a specialised line of agriculture, and the speaker pointed out that, of course, the great bulk of agriculture must be of the dry farming process. Therefore, in appreciating irrigation, the speaker did not think it could be said that he was decrying the wider field of dry farming endeavour. The great need to-day in many sections is reservoirs to conserve the supply of water in flood time. The speaker said it was not contended that the whole south country could be irrigated, but the solution of the problem was numerous irrigable sections in the midst of the dry farming areas, thus supplying fodder crops which dry farming cannot produce in abundance and making possibly increased centres of population.

* * *

CANADA AND RUSSIA.

Replying in the Dominion House of Commons to a question based on a despatch from New York stating that large contracts had been made in Canada on behalf of the Russian Government, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that there were no restrictions on trade between Canadians and Russians, and that there had been no negotiations. When asked if there were any restrictions the Government had replied that there were none. It was, however, common knowledge that large orders had been placed by Russians for Canadian goods, but the Government had nothing to do with the said contracts.

* * *

THE CANADIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

After an all-night sitting the Dominion House of Commons divided on an Opposition amendment to reduce the Naval Estimate necessitated by Canada's acceptance of the offer of five warships from Great Britain. The amendment was defeated by 55 votes to 31. The prorogation of Parliament was expected this week.

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917
Gold	\$ 560,000	\$2,800,100
Silver	2,601,000	2,300,700
Lead	2,945,000	2,001,000
Copper	15,682,000	1,000,000
Zinc	2,000,000	1,000,000
Coal	11,460,000	7,000,000
Coke	1,335,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,688.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918. \$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

A form for subscription to "Canada" appears on page iv., and particulars of advt. rates are given on page ii.

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POSSIBILITIES IN VANCOUVER.

"There is no doubt that there is a great need for a self-sustained iron and steel works situated in Canada, and the most suitable place, according to my observations, is British Columbia," said Mr. P. S. Leggat, of Messrs. Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington, recently while on a visit to Vancouver. Mr. Leggat, with a view to establishing a branch of his firm in the western world, has visited British Columbia and various parts of New Zealand and Australia. Mr. Leggat spoke prominently as regards the possibility of establishing a branch in Vancouver and also stated that he was working on a scheme whereby capital in the United Kingdom may be attracted to British Columbia to assist settlers to develop and purchase land.

There are to be launched from the Montreal yards of the Canadian Vickers Company during the 1920 shipbuilding season eight cargo steamers aggregating 10,000 tons—sixty per cent. of the boats ordered this year are for foreign companies. Four are for Norway.

* * *

Steel Company of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent on the ordinary shares for the quarter ending June 30, 1920, payable August 1 to holders of record in Montreal on July 10.

British Columbia Telephone.—Accounts to March 31 show net profit \$359,450; available, with \$7,394 brought forward, \$366,844. Dividends amounting to 8 per cent. per annum have been paid, \$10,000 placed to contingent reserve, \$6,383 forward.

Dominion Cannery. A dividend of 12 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock, payable July 2.

Bank of Montreal. The Branch at Williams Lake, B.C., formerly a Sub-Agency to 150 Mile House, is now giving a daily service.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Included in the Supplementary Estimates of \$62,000,000 is a vote of \$25,000,000 for a loan to the Grand Trunk Railway to meet indebtedness incurred by reason of deficits connected with operating expenses, the payment of interest on securities and the maturing of loans.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. consolidated (operating the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company).—Dividend of 2 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending July 31.

July 3 1920

Banking and Finance.

Grand Trunk Maturing Short Term Notes.

Losses incurred by reason of interest on securities and the maturing of loans, "seem to have caused some uneasiness in financial circles this week, and was reflected in a moderate amount of offering of the junior securities at concessions on recent quotations. Rumour has lately been current in Canada as to the steps being taken to pay off the five year notes maturing July 1, and it was "understood" in Toronto at the end of May that the company was negotiating with a group of New York bankers for a loan with which to retire this issue. We understand, however, that the amount in question has been provided by the Canadian Government, as was to be expected, seeing that in taking over the system the Ottawa Government of course shouldered its liabilities as well. There is a further £1,000,000 of notes maturing next January, and £3,000,000 (less £300) in the following October. The *Times* in commenting on the position of the holders of Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures says that "apparently no action has yet been taken in regard to the arrears of interest on the 4 per cent. Debentures on which default occurred," and reminds its readers that it has already "suggested" that the holders might consider the advisability of forming a committee of their own with a view to obtaining a settlement of the question of arrears.

How Mortgage Companies have Benefited from Exchange.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Trust and Loan Co. of Canada, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sidney Peel, D.S.O., M.P., alluded incidentally to the effect of the exchange on their operations, showing that the company had brought into account this year some £22,000 profit from this source, this being on the amount of revenue brought from the Dominion to defray fixed charges, etc. The President pointed out that the investments in Canada had increased by £35,000, which if it was not much in itself was significant as being the first increase after several years of decreases, and perhaps marked the turning of the tide. In view of the adverse exchange the company has naturally not been anxious to increase its investments in Canada of late, and this £35,000 really represents profits left there and invested in the business. Lt.-Col. Peel naturally did not commit himself to any definite pronouncement with regard to the exchange outlook, but whilst admitting that it was not possible to count on a continuance of profits from this source, he reminded his audience that if the £ sterling went back to par in terms of the Canadian \$ the company would be able to remit larger funds to the Dominion and invest them profitably there instead of keeping such large sums on this side.

Improvement in Canadian Outlook.

With regard to the results achieved in the year under review these have already been dealt with in *Canada*, but it was cheering to hear from the President of this old-established concern that the revenue from the company's investments was beginning to again show an expanding tendency. There were signs that the rate of interest were beginning to harden on this class of business, not only in Canada but elsewhere. Whilst conceding that possibly the general farming prosperity in the Dominion might lead to a lessened demand for loans from this section of the community, on the other hand every business, including even farming, required a much greater amount of working capital than formerly, "and there were such demands for capital in all directions that probably a good deal less would be available for this class of business than in pre-war days"—a hint that is not without significance for those who have in the past largely depended on the assistance of such companies as that with whose experience we have been dealing for the financing of their affairs. As to prospects in Canada generally, Lt.-Col. Peel was able to speak in a hopeful tone. Generally they were good, although much anxiety had existed owing to late sowing, and after that over drought and high winds which had prevailed to an uncomfortable degree. Following, however, the recent beneficial rains agricultural developments had been satisfactory, with the result that the outlook has shown distinct improvement.

Scottish- Canadian Investments.

Allusion is also made to the effect of the recent satisfactory rainfalls on crop prospects in the annual report of that Scottish-Canadian concern, the Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Co., Ltd., which has

worked us this week. With ordinary caution only interest and dividend that have been actually received have been credited in the present accounts. We are told that largely owing to crop failures resulting from drought, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the amount of interest in arrears is in excess of the previous year, but it is considered that the prospects of ultimately recovering all or nearly all of these arrears are reasonable. The company's investments, mostly in farm and city mortgages in Western Canada, are divided over about 1000 separate limits and aggregate £129,596. During the year under review a number of the company's investments were realized at a profit, which has been applied in writing down the value of the remaining securities to or below their market value, so that the investments now stand at a figure at which it is considered they would be realisable without loss—a course which must commend itself to those who appreciate the higher conservatism which has always characterised the conduct of the Scottish-American group of mortgage companies. We note, by the by, that the directors have increased the Reserve Fund to £25,000 as against an issued and subscribed share capital of £250,000. The gross profits, including profit on exchange which is not, however, stated separately, amounted to £32,571, and net to £11,169, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares is at the rate of 6 per cent.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS

During the meeting of the Industrial Congress, held in Calgary, the Hon. George P. Smith, Alberta Minister of Education, took the opportunity to deny stories of huge losses of cattle in Alberta during the winter. These losses would not exceed 8 per cent., and this would be overcome in one season. Alberta's mineral wealth had now reached such a degree of development that last year the coal production led all other provinces, and in wool Alberta was second and close to first place.

RADIUM IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

There is much interest in the reported discovery of radium-bearing minerals in Algonquin Park district, Northern Ontario (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*). It is stated that pitchblende ore containing a high percentage of uranium oxide is found in Butt township, which assayers value at \$4,500 a ton. Exploration work is proceeding, and the exact quality of the ore is still to be determined.

The Bishop-Barker Aeroplanes, Ltd., are carrying out an aerial photographic survey of the Toronto district.

Last Sunday week, for the fifth time in two years, the premises of Messrs. Roberts & Short, naval and military tailors, 4 and 6, Bury Street, St. James', S.W., were entered by burglars. Fortunately no loss was sustained.

Commercial aviation is promised rapid development in Canada. A *Reuter* cable announces that seventeen aerial "taxi-cab" companies are being formed in Western Canada, and a number of these have been licensed by the Air Board. Six routes for trans-continental flights have been established.

Joe Beckett, British heavyweight champion, and Tommy Burns, late of Calgary and Vancouver, ex-world's champion, have been matched to box for the heavyweight championship of the British Empire under National Sporting Club rules at the Royal Albert Hall on July 16.

In the Newfoundland House of Assembly the Premier announced recently that it was the Government's intention to appoint a Commission to consider the question of modifying the Prohibition Law, for which a serious agitation has been going on for some months.

Miss Anne Merrill, of Edmonton, who for the past four years has acted as London correspondent for various Canadian newspapers, has joined the staff of the *Mail and Empire*, Toronto. Miss Merrill has charge of the women's section of that newspaper, a department so admirably conducted in former years by the late Mrs. Coleman ("Kit").

There are approximately 10,000 ex-members of the Royal Air Force in Canada, and 2,000 of these have already been enrolled in the Canadian Air Force. Air Commodore A. K. Tylee believes that within ten years the Canadian Air Force will become more important to the Dominion than either the Militia or the Navy.

The National Institute for the Blind is appealing for funds for the establishment of more homes for blind babies on the lines of "Sunshine House," the home at Chorley Wood, Herts. Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of St. Dunstan's Hostel, is the president and hon. treasurer of the Institute. Donations will be gladly received by Sir Arthur Pearson at 224, Great Portland Street, London W.1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. S. T. (Norwich).—A returning Canadian ex-soldier is not subject to the same restrictions as an immigrant. He returns as a Canadian ex-service man, and does not require a passport.

J. F. L. (Birmingham).—We cannot say where you can obtain a copy of the battalion history in question, but if you write to the Editor of *The British Columbian*, New Westminster, B.C., he may be able to put you on the right track.

B. H. (Sussex).—(1) Take the money with you in the form of a banker's draft. All money accruing from Army pay, pension, or gratuity will be exchanged at any bank in Canada at par. (2) When you reach Hamilton, seek the advice of the local secretary of the G.W.V.A.; he should be able to give you considerable assistance.

B. N. (Essex).—The company's report for 1919 has recently been issued and will be reviewed in *Canada* at an early date. Owing largely to the unfavourable conditions in the district last summer the results for the year were somewhat disappointing. However, progress is being made in the development of the company's large property, and recent reports suggest that this year's working may be much more successful.

* * *

CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

"Canadian Magazine."

"Germany After the War" is the title of an interesting article by Prof. J. W. Eaton in the *Canadian Magazine* for June. Mr. Eaton is professor of German in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, and has intimate knowledge of most of the German cities. He was attached to the Intelligence Branch of the H.Q. staff of the Military Governor of Cologne during the occupation in 1918-1919, and consequently writes with authority and knowledge. "Had our Higher Command (says Prof. Eaton) staged more parades, and several other things, with the same eye to effect, our occupation would have been more successful from a military point of view. There was, at the beginning, a lack of grip and decision, due to a complete ignorance of the German character. The French attitude towards the Germans, he goes on, was 'cold, calm, unrelenting, but just.' One instance proved to me that all the things the Germans did [to the French] in 1914 and 1915 were put down in black and white, and added up and settled in 1918. Nothing and nobody escaped." What a pity our own people did not take a leaf out of the French book of method! Other contributors to the number include C. G. D. Roberts, Sir John Willison, Col. G. T. Denison, Billie Glyne, W. A. Wilson, Adam H. Brown, May Wynne, Paul Wallace, Arthur L. Phelps, Newton MacTavish, and Isabel E. Mackay.

"Canadian Illustrated."

In the *Canadian Illustrated Monthly*, Carmichael Acaas puts forward a strong case for a shipbuilding subsidy. The shipbuilding industry in the Dominion affects tremendously the entire economic fabric of the country, and if a subsidy is not forthcoming the majority of the yards will, he declares, have to be abandoned and the industry revert to a pre-war basis. It is superfluous to add that if Canada desires trade expansion—and such expansion can only be attained by exports to the markets of the world—she must have ships, and it would be folly to kill an industry which, with a little wise outlay, can easily be stabilised.

W. A. Craik writes of the Valley of the St. John, N.B., Charles Bishop of Parliamentary topics and F. C. T. O'Hara of trade opportunities overseas, whilst the fisherman is catered for by Robert Page Lincoln in a recently-installed department of the journal. As usual, the number and variety of illustrations provide a strong feature.

* * *

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Whatever grounds there might be for the belief that there is a theatrical slump, it does not apply to the Shaftesbury Theatre, where Ernest C. Rolls' production, "Oh! Julie," is playing to large and appreciative houses. This new musical comedy, which can be strongly recommended to Canadian visitors in London, does not depend on any one particular "star," although Miss Ethel Levey, as "Julie," claims chief honours. The cast is a well-balanced one, the other parts being taken by Fred A. Leslie, Morris Harvey—there is something reminiscent of "Old Bill" in his drolleries as Welps, the Boots—Javy Burnaby, Harry Welchman, Miss Nellie Briercliffe, Miss Mai Bacon, and Miss Gladys Ffolliott.

* * *

Canadian Banks opened 49 new branches in May.

In future, representatives of Poland, Canada, Holland, and several other States will be admitted to the International Union of Chemists, the inaugural meeting of which was held in Rome recently.

Over twenty years ago the Lord Chancellor, when Mr. F. E. Smith, wrote a volume entitled "The Story of Newfoundland," which was published by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son. This book has long been out of print, and Lord Birkenhead, in response to requests by friends in Newfoundland and elsewhere, has recently prepared a new and enlarged edition which brings this popular history up to date. In his preface, Lord Birkenhead says: "I shall be well rewarded for any trouble I have taken if it is recognised by my friends in Newfoundland that the reproduction of this little book places on record an admiration for, and an interest in, our oldest colony which has endured for considerably more than twenty-one years." The book will be published immediately by Messrs. Horace Marshall & Son.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED) SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The above Company announces that COUPON No. 20 for interest due on 1st July next, will be PAID on and after that date at the office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

18th June, 1920

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 756. July 3, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

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FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS ORCHARD AND MIXED FARM of seven miles from Vernon on the main road from Vernon to Lumby, adjoining the Coldstream Estate Company Lands. Railroad within a quarter of a mile. Twenty-two acres in commercial orchard, eleven years old, all in good condition and full bearing. Fifty-two acres hay and grain, eleven acres in grass. All the above under irrigation. Thirty acres not irrigated, fifteen acres of which is in Summer fallow and can be irrigated. Sixteen acres non-irrigable range. Soil is good and in best state of cultivation. Domestic water under pressure is available, as also good spring. No buildings. Terms—Half cash, balance in two yearly payments at 6 per cent. interest. For prices and further information, apply to Owner—Capt. W. Crawley Ricardo, care of Messrs. Pemberton & Sons, Victoria, B.C.; and Capt. Fitzmaurice, Vernon, B.C.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Can.ning, Nova Scotia.

APPOINTMENT WANTED.

APPOINTMENT, CANADA.—Expert Accountant, 34, wide experience accounts, finance, capable of taking charge; 14 years' Canadian mercantile and banking experience; understands Canadian conditions; interview desired.—Box 538, "CANADA," 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

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ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Toronto General Trade Corporation.—A dividend of 24 per cent. and bonus of 1 per cent. have been declared, payable July 2.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—A dividend of 13 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock, payable June 30.

Canada Bread. A dividend of 13 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock, payable July 2.

ALBERTA FARM.

1,280 ACRES, 60 miles south of Calgary, 6 miles from railway station, 3 miles from ranch centre, purchased by the Earl of Minto, and 15 miles from H.T.H. the Prince of Wales' ranch, 500 acres wheat-land, balance pasture, good ranch buildings, picnic ground, close to good fishing and hunting. Price £12,000.

L. UOKE & TAYLOR Ltd. Calgary, Alberta.

July 3, 1920

FINANCIAL ITEMS *continued*

Union Bank of Canada.—A branch has been opened at Oshawa, Ont.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada.—A dividend of 2 per cent has been declared, payable July 15.

Shipping Mines.—Dividend of 25 cents per share, less tax, payable July 20. Last year, 50 cents per share.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co.—Coupon No. 20 for interest due July 1 on the 6 per cent, first mortgage sinking fund bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.

Dominion Steel.—Dividend No. 34, at the rate of 14 per cent., on the preference shares has been declared, payable August 1. Coupon No. 34, relating to share warrants, will be paid on and after August 1 on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.

Canadian Light and Power.—Coupons at the 5 per cent, first mortgage 40-year gold bonds, due July 1, 1920, should be presented at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, E.C.2, as agents for the Merchants Bank of Canada. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and forms for listing can now be obtained.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.—Coupon No. 19, due July 1, on 6 per cent, first mortgage gold bonds will be paid on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by Barclays Bank, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C., and in currency at the offices of the company in Toronto. Coupons must be left three clear days.

Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Company.—The net profit for the year ended April 30 (including £338 brought forward) was £11,469. After providing for the preference dividend and placing £1,000 to reserve, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum on the ordinary shares for the year, payable July 5, less tax; forward, £1,282. For the previous year the dividend was 5 per cent.

Maple Leaf Milling.—Profits for 1919 amounted to \$917,409. After allowing for payment of \$163,729 interest on bank advances and \$190,050 dividends on preferred, there was available for dividends on common \$563,640, or 22.5 per cent. Distribution on common was only \$300,000, as against \$600,000 in previous year. This has permitted increase in balance carried forward to \$1,853,675, as against \$1,568,545 in previous year.

Royal Bank of Canada.—In accordance with previous announcements, 34,000 shares of \$100 each are offered at \$150 per share to the shareholders of record on May 31 in proportion to their holdings. Rights in the new stock cannot be transferred until the allotment is accepted, and the new stock cannot be transferred until all the calls thereon have been paid. Shares of new stock which have been fully paid up may be transferred prior to the date of the next dividend payment only after the difference between the amount of dividend actually due on such shares at the next dividend day and the full quarterly dividend has been paid to the bank. The right to accept allotments of new stock will expire on September 30, 1920.

* * *

BANK OF MONTREAL GOLF.

The annual golf match between the Transfer and General Office departments of the Bank of Montreal took place at the West Kent Golf Club, at Chislehurst, last week. The scores were:—

Transfer Office.	General Office.
Mr. Hamer (2 and 1) ... 1	Mr. Brown ... 0
Mr. Arnott (5 and 7) ... 1	Mr. Banks ... 0
Mr. Raynham ... 0	Mr. Wilson (5 and 3) ... 1
Mr. Hughes ... 0	Mr. Fulton (6 and 5) ... 1
Mr. Earl ... 0	Mr. Wallis (3 and 1) ... 1

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).
Seven Days Ended June 21

Canadian Northern.—\$1,038,300; inc., \$7,600.
Grand Trunk.—\$312,262; inc., £71,760.
Canadian Pacific Railway.—\$3,578,300; inc., \$554,000.

CANADA'S ADVANTAGE OVER
BRITAIN

Mr. James McKelvey, K.B.E., head of the Vickers, Ltd., at Barrow-in-Furness, who went to the other side of the Atlantic partly to study American and Canadian industrial conditions on behalf of his own firm and partly to inspect the more important of the plants associated with the new British Empire Steel Corporation, on his return last week said he was impressed by the better physical conditions under which most trans-Atlantic industries operate. The electric power possibilities of Canada are, for instance, in Sir James's opinion, wonderful.

Remembering these advantages, it was not surprising, he thought, that American and Canadian organisations of production yielded the excellent results which they did. In any comparison of trans-Atlantic and United Kingdom organisations of production the fact had, however, to be recognised that, in addition to the American and Canadian advantages mentioned, there was a heavy handicap on United Kingdom industries in the shape of trade union restrictions. Here we had high wages and a strong tendency to limit production. On the other side there were also high wages, but accompanying them there was no thought in the worker's mind of doing less than his very best to maintain production at the highest possible volume. That was a handicap which could be, and ought to be, removed by the co-operation of United Kingdom workers and United Kingdom employers.

* * *

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The forty-eighth annual report of the Confederation Life Association contains evidence of solid and satisfactory progress and prosperity in every direction. During the year 13,320 applications were received amounting to £6,750,610, representing an increase of £2,735,915 over 1918—a gain which speaks for the popularity of the company wherever it transacts business. The assets at December 31 last were £5,069,659, showing a gain of £249,974 for the year. The rate of interest earned on the company's investments was £5 12s. 5d. per cent.—approximately the same as in 1918. All participating insurances issued since 1900 are valued on the 3 per cent, basis, over 90 per cent. of the company's business now being valued upon that basis.

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Sir Ernest Cable (Bird & Co.),
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate
& Johnston, Ltd.).
E. P. Shears, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

COMPANY M

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF
CANADA.

At the annual general meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada held on June 24 at 7, Lombard Street, Toronto, E.C., Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, D.S.O., M.P., the president, presided over the meeting. He said that the net profit for the past year amounted to \$1,143,575, against \$1,110,000 for the previous year. The dividend continued at the rate of 5 per cent, on the paid up capital and \$290,000 transferred to the contingencies account. The revenue from the company's investments in Canada was increasing once more to show expansion, and had increased from £224,000 to £228,000. The revenue from reserve fund investments and temporary investments in London also showed an increase of about £5,000. This brought into account this year some £22,000 profit on exchange, this being on the amount of revenue brought from Canada to defray local charges, etc. On the other hand, interest on debentures and debenture stock showed an increase of about £12,000, and expenses both in London and Canada were higher. Their investments in Canada had increased by £35,000. This was not much in itself, but it was the first increase after several years of decrease, and perhaps marked the turning of the tide. As a matter of fact they had not been anxious to increase their investments in Canada lately on account of the cost of remitting money to Canada, and this £35,000 really represented profits left in there and invested in the business. There were signs that the rates of interest were beginning to harden in this class of business, not only in Canada but also in other parts of the world. Their scheme for the reorganisation of their capital had now been passed by all the necessary authorities, and this was the last time they would meet with their capital in its present form of £20 shares. During the 68 years of the existence of these shares they have paid an average dividend of £7 17s. 6d. per cent. in 136 consecutive half years. He hoped the new shares might have as prosperous a career. The report was unanimously adopted, as were also proposals to confirm the interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum, less income tax, for the six months ending September 30, 1919, paid by the directors on December 15, 1919, and to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum for the six months ending March 31, 1920, less income tax. The appointment of Mr. Joseph Campbell as a director was ratified. Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, D.S.O., M.P., and Lieut. Colonel L. Edye were re-elected directors.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL
DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
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RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

Aitkins, Mrs. J. Somerset, and Miss, Montreal—Brown's Hotel, Dover Street.
 Anderson, James B., Toronto—First Avenue Hotel.
 Baker, Lovell S., Winnipeg—35, Southold Mansions, Witley Road, Maiden Vale.
 Bateson, W. J., Montreal—Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road.
 Beckett, Lt.-Col. R. M., Quebec—Commandant, Canadian Rifle Team, Blaney.
 Bellinger, Capt. E., London, Ont.—150, Longshore Road.
 Bennett, Miss P. S., Calgary—Thackeray Hotel.
 Bray, Rev. Thomas, Caron, Sask.—Kingswear, Devonshire.
 Burns, E. L., Montreal—S.M.E., Chatham.
 Burns, Patricia, Victoria—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Carmichael, Mrs. H. B., Montreal—14, Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.4.

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 Cleland, W. B., Hamilton—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Collum, Mrs. W. H., Winnipeg—Hotel Rubens.
 Cooke, H., Winnipeg, 1, Claverton Street, S.W.1.
 Cooke, G. Mrs., and Miss, Toronto—Lonsdale Hotel.
 Cooper, Rev. (Dr.) W. B., Mrs. and Miss C. C., Toronto—14, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Corless, C. V., Coniston, Ont.—care of High Commissioner's Office.
 Crowley, Mrs. W., Toronto—148, Hammersmith Road, W.6.
 Dawson, Stanley, Vancouver—Edwards' Hotel, Euston Square.
 Elkin, Frank, Port Arthur—104, Wellesley Road, Ilford.
 Fauglar, Mrs. Edward, Ottawa—Hyde Park Hotel.
 Finlayson, E. H., Ottawa—Curzon Hotel.
 Fitzlanders, W., Vancouver—13, Edith Road, West Kensington.

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 Gallagher, C. F., Bath, N.B.—23, Lancaster Gate.
 Gauthier, R., Montreal—care of Agent-General for Quebec.
 Geoffroy, Aimé (K.C.), and Misses Renée and Alice, Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.
 Gibb, Lachlan, and Mrs., Montreal—38, Blackheath Park, S.E.3.
 Gibb-Carney, Mrs. John, Montreal—33, Blackheath Park, S.E.3.
 Glasford, Miss, Peterborough—46, Holland Park Avenue, W.1.
 Grassett, Col., and Mrs., Toronto—10, Cromwell Place, South Kensington.
 Hadtrill, George, Montreal—36, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
 Haldane, J., and Mrs., Toronto—1, Albert Gate Court, Knightsbridge.
 Harrington, John, and Elinor M., Victoria—162, Warwick Street, S.W.1.
 Hawes, E., Toronto—Lonsdale Hotel.
 Hempsted, Mrs. Leonard, Verdon, P.Q.—31, Alexander Road, Windsor.
 Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
 Holme, J. P., and Miss, Montreal—Mandeville Hotel.
 Hodgins, J. R., Vancouver—“Everedene,” Bishops Park Road, Norbury.
 Hooper, George R., Montreal—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
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 Knapp, F. A., Prescott, Ont.—Grosvener Hotel.

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 Letourneau, Hon. S. (K.C.), Montreal—Hotel Rubens.
 Levy, Mrs. Alfred, and Miss, Montreal—62, Belgrade Road, Stamford Hill.
 Lowther, Fred, Ottawa—160, Kennington Road, Southwick.
 Luft, Ebert N., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Lumsey, H. N., Montreal—First Avenue Hotel.

Mac, Mc

MacLaren, R. J., Vancouver—7, Waldemar Road, W.19.
 Maclean, Rev. Ronald, Iona, N.S.—12, Upper Bedford Place.
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 McFarlane, C. H., Mrs., and the Misses, Montreal—Burlington Hotel.
 McGillivray, Lt.-Col. P. C., and Mrs., Vancouver—Roden House, Cheltenham.
 McMurrick, Mrs. J. D., and Miss Betty, Vancouver—48, Queensborough Terrace.

Mann, J. A. (K.C.), Montreal—2, Whitehall Court.
 Matheson, Archibald, and the Misses, Vancouver—37, Bedford Place, Russell Square.
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 Oddlafson, A. G., Winnipeg—219, Knightsbridge.
 Perry, Lt.-Col. Norman D., Toronto—Whitehall Court.
 Pope, Major Maurice, Quebec—Morley's Hotel.
 Russell, Mr. Justice, and Mrs., Halifax—Warrender Hotel, Bloomsbury Place.
 St. Germain, Paul (K.C.), Montreal—Hotel Rubens.
 St. Jacques, J. L. (K.C.), Montreal—Hotel Rubens.
 Samson, Signor, and Mrs., Toronto—64, Porchester Terrace, W.2.
 Samuel, Miss Kathleen, and Lewis, Toronto—64, Porchester Terrace, W.2.
 Schulman, J., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
 Sherwood, Lett, Vancouver—Trinity College, Oxford.
 Short, E. T., and Mrs., Truro, N.S.—Tintagel, Clifton Avenue, Finchley.
 Silver, Mrs. H. St. Clair, and Miss Frances, Halifax—Lancaster Gate Hotel.
 Smithson, J. T. A., London, Ont.—3, Chancery Lane.
 Stevenson, T. J., and Mrs., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
 Stewart, Wm. J., Ottawa—Washington Hotel.

Taylor, Principal Bruce, Kingston—care of Canadian Hotel of Commerce.
 Troun, Montagu, Vancouver—Earl's Court Square, S.W.
 Turnbull, H., Calgary—Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street.
 Verge, Charles H. (M.D.), Quebec—King's House, Kingsway, W.C.
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 White, Rt. Rev. Wm. C. (Bishop of Roman), and Mrs., Toronto—St. Luke's Vicarage, Finchley.
 Wickenden, C., and Mrs., Vancouver—31, Thicket Road, Auckley.
 Wiswell, A. B., Halifax—12, Upper Bedford Place.
 Woodward, Mr. and Mrs., Montreal—2, Pope's Road, Brighton.
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Yapp, J. H., Hamilton—Hotel Rubens.
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CONCERTS.

Mrs. Walter Rummel gave a pianoforte recital last Tuesday, playing Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B Flat minor and two Choral Preludes arranged from the organ by himself: Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata; Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood" and a Liszt sonata.

Next Monday afternoon the pupils of M. J. du Mont will give a pianoforte recital of modern music at the Aeolian Hall.

On Monday evening next, at the Aeolian Hall, Miss Marthe Moranne will give a song recital.

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Mr. C. Keith Morris, author of "Canada for British Gold and British Enterprise," "The Canadian Settlers' Hand Book," "The Story of the Canadian Pacific Railway," etc., has been appointed London correspondent of the *Montreal Financial Times*.

Mr. W. Vernon Gordon, manager of the Brandon (Man.) branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed assistant manager at the chief office in Winnipeg. He succeeds his brother, Mr. Crawford Gordon, who was recently appointed to take charge of the bank's new office at Kingston, Jamaica.

The number of people who visited the Canadian Pacific Railway Cinema, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, by ticket, was 10,500. They were all presented with a souvenir booklet and post-card specially issued by the C.P.R. for the occasion. A large number of the people who visited the cinema intend in the near future to make their homes in Canada, and many enquiries were received dealing with land and sailing dates, whilst there were also several enquiries with regard to the price of land.

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PREMIER AND PARTY.

DOMINION DAY, 1920, was made a landmark in Canadian politics by reason of the announcement of Sir Robert Borden's resignation of the Premiership and the formation of a new party.

Neither step could come as a surprise to anyone who has been following the course of Canadian politics for some time past. Sir Robert Borden's action, indeed, was anticipated six months ago, and his wish would have been given effect to at that time had not the strongest pressure been brought to bear upon him by his colleagues in the Cabinet. At that time we took the opportunity of paying a tribute to Sir Robert's personality and the service he has rendered to the Dominion and to the Empire during the nine years he has held the reins of office. It is therefore not necessary for us to do more at the present moment than to express our regret that he has been compelled by ill-health to relinquish a position which he has filled with such great distinction. As the *Times* says, "He is one of the great figures of the war, and neither Canada nor the Empire can ever forget the debt they owe." The hope will be generally shared that he

may yet be enabled to take some part in shaping the destinies of his native country and of the Empire.

The resignation of Sir Robert Borden, it may be assumed, marks the end of the Union Government. With it also comes the end of the Unionist Party, its place being taken by a new organisation, the "National, Liberal and Conservative Party." It is the fate of most coalitions to have but a brief career, and Canada's experience has been no exception to the general rule. It has been evident for some time that the Union Government, as such, was losing the general support which it originally enjoyed. There has been a widespread feeling that its special justification has come to an end with the conclusion of the war and the laying of the foundations of peaceful development. The new party presents to the electorate a platform which at once embraces the strongest points of policy in the programme of the Unionist Party and issues a challenge to those other forces which its supporters regard as reactionary. It may claim to be "national" in the widest sense of the term, providing for the adherence of Canada to the British connection and at the same time for its enjoyment of the status of a self-governing nation which it has recently attained. The programme has the advantage of taking a definite stand upon the tariff question, which leaves no doubt as to the attitude of the party at a time when there is a tendency to temporise and compromise.

It is satisfactory to notice the prominence given to an expression of approval of Canada's membership in the League of Nations and "the firm determination to maintain our recognised status as a member of the League." This position will be greatly strengthened by the speeches which Sir Herbert Ames is delivering on the work and objects of the League of Nations, during his visit to Canada. As a Canadian closely in touch with the work of the organisation, Sir Herbert Ames has no hesitation in declaring that in entering the League of Nations, Canada has made no mistake. As he pointed out on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa, Canada's position in the League is unique, because she has joined not for what she can get, but for what she can give:—

Not with hampering reservations, indicative of distrust striking at the very root of the spirit of mutual confidence in which alone a League of Nations can successfully operate. She accepted the pact in its fullness, believing that the interpretation of the obligations involved would be reasonable, willing to trust and to be trusted.

Sir Herbert Ames is emphatic that the League of Nations is no longer a dream, but a reality, and he is convinced that ultimate success is reasonably sure. "It is not only for Canada's statesmen, but for the Canadian people as a whole, to see that this great ideal is brought to full realisation."

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Though no member of either the Federal or Provincial Cabinets was present at the Dominion Day celebrations in London, the 53rd anniversary of Confederation was enthusiastically celebrated by Canadian visitors and the resident Anglo-Canadian community. The speeches of Lord Milner and of Mr. J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador, at the annual dinner, reached a high level of statesmanlike oratory.

The concurrence of their views on the imperative necessity for a League of the English-speaking nations, and the record of the success which has attended the method of the settlement of disputes by arbitration between Canada, Britain and the United States for over a century, lent emphasis to the plea for the establishment of an International Tribunal.

* * *

The Empire Timber Exhibition.

The Empire Timber Exhibition which is being held at the Holland Park Skating Rink should help to give the people of the Mother Country some idea of the vast variety of the forest resources of the Empire and to suggest what may be done to develop them. The exhibits are shown both in the rough and in the finished state, and go to prove that for building material, requisites of everyday use, paper, etc., we do not need to go outside the lands where

our own flag these. As Lord Selborne said at the lunch on Monday, the war taught us the necessity of self reliance within the Empire and the immense importance of having a reserve of timber in the United Kingdom.

In opening the Exhibition, Prince Arthur of Connaught laid stress on the importance of increasing the demand for British timbers and those grown in the Empire, from the point of view not only of adding to the volume and value of our Imperial trade, but of tending to place forestry on a sounder basis throughout the Empire. In attaining such an object a useful part should be played both by the Exhibition and by the Conference held in connection with it.

* * *

America and Canada's Forests.

Not only Quebec interests, but a far wider circle, will read with satisfaction the statement of Sir Lomer Gouin that the Provincial Government had determined to continue the policy of an embargo on the export of pulpwood, despite the efforts of American interests to force the raising of the prohibition on export. The Province has some 75,000,000 acres of pulpwood free, and, said the Premier, "it is these riches which attract the envious eyes of our American neighbours. They have used up their own resources, and now, seeing the intelligent manner in which we conserve ours, they want to compel us, by using the big stick, to give them our property. Since 1910 we have prohibited the exportation of pulpwood with good results, and without trying to provoke our powerful neighbour we may tell them that charity begins at home. What we have practised during the past ten years we propose to practise in the future."

The justice of this attitude needs no emphasising when it is remembered that America is to-day using one-half of the whole world's supply of white paper, requiring 5,500,000 cords of wood yearly. America also demands thirty billion feet of lumber, board measure, a year, and of its own supplies Mr. C. Price-Green, a Toronto authority, has said:—"Reports show that the United States has a total forest area of 500 million acres, of which 100 million are so devastated as to be wholly unproductive; 250 million have been cut over, and are more or less damaged by fire, but are producing new timber, usually in small amounts; 150 million acres are in standing timber, with no annual increase, and a large part, though virgin forest, is of poor quality and very inaccessible." If America took all the sawn timber she needed from Canada, the Dominion's merchantable forests would be exhausted in fifteen years, and already much of her pulp production goes to the States. So that Canada's conservation is justified not only in her own, but America's and, indeed, the world's interests, especially as it is held that, with management and careful cutting, Canada would be able to meet the pulpwood needs of the Continent for much longer than had been estimated. America must face the position just as does a spendthrift when his purse is empty.

* * *

The Manitoba General Election.

Though the final result of the Provincial general election in Manitoba, which took place on June 29, is not yet available, cables received up to the time of going to press indicate that the present Premier, the Hon. T. C. Norris, will have a small majority in the newly-elected Legislature.

The delay in announcing the result is mainly due to the fact that, for the first time in Canada, the election has taken place under the new proportional representation system, by which the voter fills up his ballot paper by marking his choice in order of preference by placing the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., before the names of all the nominated candidates. Naturally this system may involve several recounts, though it certainly seems to afford a better means of arriving at the opinion of the majority of electors regarding the candidates. It may also tend to handicap the operations of the party machine.

* * *

Farmers' and Independents' Victories.

In the last Legislature Mr. Norris had 42 supporters out of a total membership of 49; in the present House, redistribution has increased the representation to 53. The farmers and independents have secured more seats than antici-

ated out of the 35 they contested. In the industrial area of Greater Winnipeg, however, the result was only one of the few that if undeviated to capture, a result which has caused much disappointment to the leaders of the party. Undoubtedly the irritation caused by the action of the extremists at the time of the strike last year has contributed to this. The Conservative representation is apparently negligible.

In three or four constituencies in the remote areas of the Province the elections have yet to take place, and the exact final result is awaited with much interest. Evidently the triumph of the United Farmers at the Ontario election has been to some extent reflected by the Independent victories in Manitoba, and the probable effect upon the vote for other Provincial elections which are to take place within the next few months—especially in the Federal general election, which the retirement of Sir Robert Borden may speedily bring about—is being keenly discussed in the Canadian Press.

* * *

A Hero of Long Ago.

Montreal's latest memorial is a monument, which has just been unveiled in Lafontaine Park, to Dollard des Ormeaux. This commemorates a deed which was not only brave in itself, but had vital consequences for Canada. In 1660 the Iroquois Indians decided to make an effort to drive the Europeans out of America, and they set out to capture Quebec, and, after massacring the inhabitants, to fall on Three Rivers and Montreal. It was in May of that year that Dollard des Ormeaux led out a little band of young Frenchmen to meet the Indians, in order to prevent the carrying out of their plan. Though they were greatly outnumbered, they managed to hold out against them long enough, and to inflict sufficient casualties, to put an end to the attempt. The battle, however, was only ended by the extermination of the garrison.

French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians warmly co-operated in doing honour to the memory of these brave men at the unveiling of the monument last month, and the French Government sent a warship to Montreal for the occasion. It is well that heroism like this in the early days of Canada's history should be kept green by the Canadians of to-day.

* * *

Over Niagara Falls.

The departure of the Bristol hairdresser who is to attempt a somewhat foolhardy descent of Niagara Falls in a barrel, recalls two dates of interest in the history of those natural wonders. Sixty-one years ago last month Blondin made the first of his astounding tight-rope journeys across the gorge. In July, 1883, Captain Webb lost his life in attempting to swim the Rapids. Yet those stormy waters have been passed, and that in a barrel, it is said, by an Englishman named Graham, although the name would seem to be rather of one from the north of the Tweed. The new aspirant to the distinction is not the first to descend the Falls, for years ago there lived on the Canadian side a saloon-keeper who exhibited outside his premises a "barrel" in which he had already made the dangerous excursion.

* * *

A Canadian National Library.

Mr. Laurence J. Burpee, Secretary of the International Joint Commission at Ottawa, revives in *The Canadian Historical Review* the ten-year-old plea for a National Library in Canada. He points out that Canada, "with all its boasted educational facilities, lacks the keystone of a broad and efficient system of education." Under its constitution education is left to the Provinces, but nothing in the constitution prevents the creation of a National Library; and he asks for "not a mere collection of books gathering dust upon the shelves," but "a living force, functioning for the good of all the people."

Some years ago the prospects of the provision of such an institution, which had been widely approved throughout the Dominion, appeared favourable; but the war intervened. Now the time is considered propitious, and Mr. Burpee asks for a National Library organised on the lines of the Library of Congress at Washington—an institution which embraces three organisations in one; a Legislative Library, a National Library, and National

Archives. Canada has two of these—the Library of Parliament and the Dominion Archives. The third must be provided, unless Canada is to continue to rank in this respect with two other nations—and they are Siam and Abyssinia.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

Last month, road experts, Government officials, public speakers, and nearly 200 guests from all parts of the Dominion and the United States assembled at Winnipeg for the opening of the seventh annual Canadian Good Roads Association Convention and Exhibition.

"The objects of the Convention are threefold," said Mr. S. L. Squire, President of the Association, and Honorary President of the Ontario Good Roads Association. "The Convention plans to educate the people of the Dominion on the question of good roads to illustrate the necessity for co-operation and co-ordination, and to eradicate the existing jealousy between municipal and provincial bodies in regard to the construction of highways in Canada."

Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in welcoming the delegates, urged concentration on the question of a national highway across the Dominion. Mr. B. Michaud, Deputy Minister of Roads in Quebec Province, declared the history of Canada was the history of a trail and a grain of wheat.

MANITOBA CURLERS FOR SCOTLAND.

The Royal Caledonian Curling Club having invited a party of Canadian curlers to tour Scotland next January, the Manitoba Curling Association has decided that the following players shall represent the Province:—Mr. W. F. Payne, Alderman A. H. Pulford, Mr. J. T. Haig and Mr. A. M. Blackburn, of Winnipeg; Dr. J. D. McGregor, Butte, Mont.; Mr. W. Conner, Morden; and Mr. A. L. Taylor, Crystal City. Mr. Alfred Doig, Glenboro', will accompany the team as spare man.

Representatives of the curlers of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia will also take part in the Scottish trip.

Owing to the growing seriousness of the fuel situation, the Railway Commissioners of Canada have been empowered to renew the war-time control of all fuel in the Dominion.

A valuable memorandum (6d.) has been issued by the Tariff Commission (7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.) with regard to "The Status of the Dominions and their Relations with Foreign Countries." The subject is divided into (a) diplomatic and (b) commercial.

At the ceremony of placing flowers upon the graves of the Canadian soldiers buried in Shorncliffe Cemetery, the High Commissioner for Canada was represented by Mr. Jasper Vale-Lane, musical director, O.M.F.C.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4p. or 8s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GREENHORN.—At Vancouver, B.C., on July 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Alick Greenhorn (John G. Heath)—a daughter.

HICKS.—On June 5, at North Vancouver, B.C., to Gertrude (née Burrows), wife of Valentine R. Hicks—a son (Allister David Seacome).

ROBERTS.—On June 23, at Vancouver, B.C., Phyllis, wife of Capt. B. A. Roberts, M.C., late R.F.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HADRILL.—HADRILL.—On July 3, at St. Mary's Church, Kippington, Sevenoaks, by the Rev. Canon Cooke, assisted by the Rev. P. Coggin and the Rev. H. M. Hadrill, brother of the bride, G. C. Temple Hadrill, only son of George Hadrill, of Montreal, Canada, to Phyllis Mary, elder daughter of Walter F. Hadrill, of Sevenoaks.

MOTION.—MOTION.—At Toronto, on June 4, the Rev. T. Crawford Brown, George Motion, eldest son of Thos. M. Motion, late of Glasgow, now of Dunfermline, to Mary Motion, daughter of George Motion, Nelson, B.C. WARD GRAY.—At 903, Nanchiehall Street, Glasgow, on July 3, by the Rev. E. D. Fingland, M.A. (Oxon), Charles Cameron Ward, son of Mr. Richard Ward, Greenock, to Mary Whiteford, widow of James Gray, and daughter of the late James Whiteford and Mrs. Whiteford, Regina, Sask.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On July 1, 1920, at 12, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, William Herbert Anderson, son of the late David Anderson, first Bishop of Rupertland, in his 75th year.

CHRISTIE.—At Toronto suddenly, of typhoid, on June 29, William Christie, beloved husband of Kate (Castro); deeply mourned.

MACKEY.—At 7, Savile Terrace, Edinburgh, on July 2, 1920, Catherine Paterson, widow of the Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., Montreal.

SHERRIFF.—On June 30, at Ottawa, Bybridge, Lt.-Col. Weight Sherriock, of Barrados, Co. Cork, late Royal Irish Regt., in his 81st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

ROBERTSON.—In proud and loving memory of Robert Ward Sheehy Robertson, Lt., Royal West Surrey Regt., attached 19th Machine Gun Company, who fell in action, May 27, 1917, near Arras, aged 23 years.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or words, 4p. for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

MANITOBA GENERAL ELECTION.

Liberal Government's Awkward Position.

The Manitoba Provincial elections on Tuesday of last week resulted in an almost similar confusion and splitting of parties as that which occurred in the recent Ontario elections, which overturned both Conservatives and Liberals and returned a Farmer-Labour Government (says the Montreal correspondent of the Daily Telegraph). Indications point to the possibility of the Norris Liberal Government in Manitoba being able to continue if it is successful in forming a Coalition with other groups. The Conservatives are hopelessly beaten.

The incomplete returns show 19 Liberal Government supporters; Labourites, probably 19; Farmers, 9; Conservative; 8; Independents, 4.

The returns indicate that neither the Government nor any other group is strong enough to control a majority of the Legislature. The Conservative Opposition leader is among the defeated candidates. It is probable that efforts will be made to secure a working Coalition of Labourites and Farmers, which will give them the balance of power. Meanwhile the Liberal Government will carry on until the confusion arising from the number of groups is cleared up.

A feature of the election was the triumph of the Labourites in Winnipeg, where voting for the first time on the proportional representation system gave a strong majority to the Labour leaders, including several who were prominent in the recent revolutionary strike troubles there.

The results announced make it apparent that Western Canada is following Ontario in breaking up old party affiliations and forming new groups, which will probably increase in strength and exercise a powerful influence at the next Dominion election.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

Demand for British Products in the Dominion.

In the report for 1919 of H.M. Trade Commissioners at Toronto and Winnipeg detailed information is furnished as to the products of British manufacture which are most in demand in Canada; as to the competition from the United States and other countries which has to be faced, and the steps which should be taken by British exporters to facilitate the marketing of their wares and to increase their sales.

Mr. F. W. Field, Commissioner at Toronto, notes that there is a strong desire in Canada generally to trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire whenever Canadian industries cannot supply local wants. This was given practical shape in the requests to his office of Canadian manufacturers and traders for information as to sources under the British flag of raw materials and quotations on manufactured articles.

Mr. L. B. Beale, Commissioner at Winnipeg, reports that a recent tour through Western Canada revealed a very strong sentiment among all classes in favour of British-made goods. "There never was," he says, "a more favourable time than the present for British exporters to increase their share of this market's requirements. If the United Kingdom desires the Western Canadian trade she must go after it. The trade, both wholesale and retail, and the consumer in Western Canada realise that for quality and straight dealing the United Kingdom stands pre-eminent. Many trade connections lapsed or were broken during the war, but no time should be lost in renewing old or making new connections. Even if deliveries, owing to the abnormal demand for British goods, are uncertain at the moment, it would appear to be good business to conclude arrangements without delay with reliable agents and importers. Our competitors are active in this respect, not only in regard to present business, but equally in respect of the time, which may not be far distant, when international rivalry in the world's markets promises to be more keen than ever before. It is not altogether a matter of price, though prices must naturally approximate those from other competitive sources of supply. It is rather a matter of efficient representation, supplying the goods to suit the market, and packing and presenting them in the manner which is customary in this territory. If United Kingdom manufacturers can take advantage, without undue delay, of the large openings that await them to supply all lines of manufactured goods to this market, a surprising increase in their trade will result."

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux says that in sixty years' time the French-Canadian population in the Dominion will have increased to ten millions.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a question in the British House of Commons recently, said that various proposals for duplicating the cable between Vancouver and Fanning Island were now under consideration.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Charles MeLeod was appointed deputy-chairman of Council, and Mr. Frederick Dutton hon. treasurer, in succession to the late Mr. Robert Littlejohn.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pensions Committee's Recommendations—The West Indies Agreement

MONTREAL, June 25.

SUBSTANTIAL increases in the amount of pensions, State insurance for returned soldiers, and the award of a war service gratuity based on three years' service for the dependents of those who fell on the field or died during the war, and who were in receipt of separation allowances, form the chief recommendations made in the report of the Parliamentary Committee which has been investigating the matter for many weeks past. For pensioners resident in Canada the bonus recommended (this being the form of the increase) is 50 per cent. over the basic rate, with a 20 per cent. bonus for those non-resident in the Dominion. Under the new schedule a private soldier, totally disabled, will receive \$75 a month, or \$900 annually, as against \$50 a month, or \$600 a year, in 1918, and a widow will receive \$720 a year as compared with \$480. The committee reiterated its opinion that there should be no grant in the way of a further cash gratuity on the basis of war service.

Certain other rates are to be increased permanently rather than by the bonus system. A totally disabled married man who has been receiving \$180 for his wife will now receive \$300, and amounts for children are increased. The recommendation is also made for increase of the "helpless allowance" to a maximum of \$750 instead of \$450 a year. Also it is recommended that no reduction of pension shall be made in the case of a widowed mother having a home or other shelter provided.

The grand total of increased cost to the country on account of these recommendations will amount to nearly \$8,000,000.

The third reading of one of the Bills to give effect to these recommendations was given in the House of Commons on June 23, two days after the tabling of the report. The criticisms were chiefly on matters of detail. Mr. D. D. McKenzie, former leader of the Opposition, raised an objection to any restriction as to where a parent lived, and Mr. A. R. McMaster also supported the contention that there should be no discrimination against a parent residing outside of Canada. The Hon. J. A. Calder explained that pensions awarded in the United Kingdom and in the United States were smaller than those of Canada. The amendment moved was lost.

Canada and the West Indies.

While details of the agreement discussed between representatives of the Canadian and West Indian Governments for closer trade relations will not be divulged for a period of two months, the general tenor of the suggested lines has been announced. An increase of the mutual preference now granted, and an extension of the list of commodities given preference, is the basis of the agreement, and the embracing of all the British Colonies in the West Indian group is also provided for. In addition there are proposals for more adequate and constant transportation facilities, together with better cable services. It will be remembered that Jamaica and certain other islands held aloof from the convention of 1912, and failed to come in subsequently, although the agreement permitted of their doing so. The fact that Canada is already enjoying an annual business of \$33,000,000 with the West Indies in the face of strenuous competition with the United States is significant and promising. Exports to the West Indies grew from \$6,900,000 in 1912 to \$16,706,634 in 1919, and imports have increased from \$8,490,878 in that period. With Canadian Government ships sailing from Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Vancouver to Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, Cuba, Demerara, and other points, there should be every opportunity for building up this trade.

Shipbuilding Aid.

The scheme propounded by the Government for encouraging and maintaining the shipbuilding industry in Canada—which means much to both trade and the workers—is one which reflects much studied thought and ingenuity on the part of Ministers. By endorsing notes

the Government will render financial assistance to the shipbuilders while at the same time the native policies of granting bonuses and of building more ships on its own account will be left alone. It was announced once or twice recently that important foreign shipbuilding contracts could be placed in Canada if the country were disposed to arrange for long credits, but so far this plan had been impossible of execution.

The Government's proposal is that the Minister of Finance may be authorised by the Government in Council to endorse promissory notes drawn by the purchaser in favour of the shipbuilder for 50 per cent. of the purchase price in cases where the remaining half of the cost has been provided for, this arrangement to apply to vessels of more than 3,000 tons, such vessels to be mortgaged to the Government for the full amount of the notes endorsed, and to be registered in Canada without right of transfer until the mortgage has been redeemed. Thus the Government becomes the bankers for the shipbuilders, advancing 50 per cent. of the cost of building the ships. "There is no idea of bonusing, but simply of assisting 30,000 Canadians to get employment, and to show once more that Canada can build as good and as cheaply as the United Kingdom," declares the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne. This announcement indicates that representations recently made by a deputation of returned soldiers and sailors to Ottawa has had some effect.

Politics in Ontario.

Addressing a large gathering of farmers in Dundas county a few days ago, the Hon. E. C. Drury—the former Premier—reviewed the work of the first session of the Farmers' Government of Ontario. "Farmers as a class cannot permanently control the Province of Ontario, nor can farmers and labour together if their powers are used selfishly," he declared. In claiming that the Government has shown courage, he admitted, "It may be we have rushed in where the old parties feared to tread." The Premier further expressed his opinion that there were matters of interest to farmers which could only be dealt with by the Federal Government—"so keep your powder dry," he advised.

"CANADA TO-DAY."

More Letters of Appreciation.

Among a further large number of letters of appreciation of *Canada To-day*, 1920, we have received the following:—

Sir George McL. Brown, European General Manager of the C.P.R. Co., writes:—"I was glad to receive the copy of *Canada To-day*, 1920, and am pleased to think that after suspension of six years due to the war, conditions have again become such as will allow for the reappearance of this most interesting volume. I am sure that it will be found of great use to the many thousands of British people who are looking forward to making their future homes in the great Dominion of Canada."

Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., says: "I was much impressed by the careful way the interesting matter had been compiled. As I am looking forward to a visit to the Dominion for the Imperial Press Conference, I naturally was particularly interested in the detailed progress given of each Province. We in the Old Country owe your publications a deep debt of gratitude for the clear and illuminating way in which you put Canadian matters before the British public."

Mr. K. C. Bedson, Overseas Representative of the Soldier Settlement Board, remarks:—"I wish to thank you very much for the copy of *Canada To-day*, which you so kindly sent me. It is a most attractive publication, and one which, to my mind, will do no end of good by keeping Canada in the correct light before the British public."

Mr. F. W. Ashe, Assistant General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, writes:—"I have read it with much interest."

Mr. W. R. Bowder, Assistant Agent-General for New Brunswick, says:—"I am obliged for copy of the 1920 edition of *Canada To-day*. I consider it an excellent publication, containing much useful information regarding the Dominion and the various Provinces, and should be of considerable assistance to those interested in or contemplating emigration to Canada."

WHO'S WHO AT BISLEY.

Notes on Members of the Canadian Team.

SGT. JAMES BOA (Montreal).—A member of the 3rd Victoria Rifles; makes his first appearance at Bisley.

LT.-COL. PETER BOWEN (Edmonton).—Has spent 27 years in the Canadian Militia. Served overseas with the 2nd Bn. in 1915, and was wounded and gassed. Returned to Canada and organised the 252nd (Sportsmen's Bn.).

LT. JOHN CHANDLER (Woodstock, N.B.).—Served nine months in France with 21st Bn., and was wounded on the Somme.

SGT. JOHN COLES (Regina).—Captain of Regina Rifle Club. Silver Medalist of Ontario and Silver and Bronze Medalist of Saskatchewan. Served in France with 4th M.G. Bn. and as sniper with 46th Bn. Wounded at Arras in 1918.

CAPT. O. R. CROWE (Guelph).—One of the "old-timers" at Bisley, this being his ninth visit.

PRV. ROBERT EDMOND (Toronto).—A South African veteran. Has shot at Bisley on seven previous occasions, twice reaching the final stage in the King's. In 1898, at the age of 20, reached 14th place in the Queen's. Won the King's Prize in Australia in 1911.

C.S.M. F. J. GOODHOUSE (Ottawa).—Making his fifth visit to the Bisley ranges. Enlisted in the 38th Bn. in 1915, and served three years with that unit, subsequently going to the C.F.C.

SGT. W. A. HAWKINS, G.M. (Toronto).—Won the King's Prize in 1913 with his last shot—a bull's eye. Is 36 years of age, and a surveyor by profession. Was six months in France with the 19th Bn., and was severely wounded in the arm and leg at R.E. Farm, near Wulverghem (opposite Messines), in September, 1915.

S/SGT. C. A. HAWLEY (Winnipeg).—A member of the *Manitoba Free Press* staff who is renewing acquaintance with the Bisley ranges. Winner of the Association Cup in 1913. Served over three years with the C.A.P.C.

PRV. W. J. IRVINE (Ottawa).—A member of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. Is new to Bisley.

SGT. A. MCCABE (Charlottetown).—Making his first visit. Member of the F.E.I. Heavy Artillery.

CAPT. F. R. MARTIN (Calgary).—One of a family of marksmen. Nineteen times at Bisley. First shot there in 1895, with Gordon Highlanders' team. Served in Boer War, and dangerously wounded. From 1901 to 1910 was chosen to shoot in International team and Mackinnon team for Scotland, and in United Services and Kolapore teams for Great Britain. In 1912 won Grand Aggregate of Alberta and 3rd in Governor-General's competition at Ottawa. Served in France as M.G. officer of 31st Bn., and as Instructor at Army Sniping School. Wounded and mentioned in despatches. Last year won the *Daily Graphic* prize.

LT. J. O. NIX (Winnipeg).—First time at Bisley. Served 13 months in France with 43rd Bn. Wounded at Cambrai. Lt. Nix is a member of the *Winnipeg Tribune* editorial staff.

MAJOR H. R. NORTHVOY, O.B.E., M.C. (Winnipeg).—Small arms and machine-gun expert, with several important inventions to his credit. At Bisley last year shot as member of R.A.F. team, winning the King's Silver Medal, and securing second place in the Grand Aggregate. An original member of the C.E.F. Promoted lieutenant in the Field on special recommendation of Sir John French, and captain on express orders of Duke of Connaught. Later Chief Inspector of S.A. and M.G. to Royal Air Force. Mentioned in despatches and awarded M.C. and O.B.E.

SGT. MAJ. (W.O.) E. J. READ (Victoria).—Has been for 10 years a member of the Permanent Force.

MAJOR FRANK RICHARDSON, O.B.E. (Victoria).—Making his ninth visit to Bisley. Winner of N.R.A. Gold Medal in 1909, and was in Final Stage of the King's in 1905 and 1910. Served in France with the 52nd Bn. A consistent shot.

SGT. W. J. ROOKE (Toronto).—Making his debut. Served in South Africa with First Canadian Contingent, and overseas (1916-18) with 20th Bn.

CAPT. W. J. LANGRISSE (Falmouth, N.S.).—First time at Bisley. Won Grand Aggregate (Nova Scotia) in 1919. Served 21 months in France with C.F.C.

GNR. W. E. TINGMAN (Quebec).—One of the two artillerymen on the team. A First Contingent man, serving in France 4½ years. First time at Bisley.

MAJOR FRED W. UTTON, O.B.E. (Toronto).—At Bisley in 1908 and 1919, being in the King's Hundred the latter year. Served in France 4½ years—with 14th Bn. and G.H.Q. South African veteran. At present is D.A.A.G. at C.E.F. Headquarters in London.

CAPT. J. H. VINCENT (Hamilton).—Made his debut at Bisley in 1919, when he won *The Graphic* trophy with a possible. Also tied for top place (N.R.A. Bronze Medal) in the First Stage of the King's, but was beaten in the shoot-off. Joined 19th Bn. as a sergeant, and served throughout the war, being wounded in the arm at Courcellette (Somme) in 1916. Is Adjutant of the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton.

PRV. GEO. WIRN (Toronto). Member of the Queen's Own Rifles. First visit to Bisley.

Among Canadians attached to the team who are taking part as individual marksmen are the following:

Lt./Cpl. A. H. YOUNG (Toronto).—A member of the 48th Highlanders. Well known at D.R.A. and O.R.A. shoots. An original member of the 15th Bn. Was gassed and taken prisoner at St. Julien in April, 1915, and spent three years in a German prison camp.

An ex-Canadian taking part in the meeting is SGT. INSTRUCTOR NAT. NEWMAN, late of Windsor, Ont., and the 33rd Bn. Last year he shot as a member of the Canadian team and won the St. George's Challenge Vase competition (with the Gold Cross and Dragon Cup), and won seven prizes all told at the meeting. He is

now living at Tonbridge, and is musketry instructor to the 4th R.W. Kents (Territorials). Three of his sons served in the war, one being killed and another wounded.

CANADA LODGE.

Installation of Col. Amery, M.P.

The installation meeting of Canada Lodge took place on Tuesday in the Temple of Freemasons' Hall, London, when Col. L. S. Amery, M.P., was placed in the chair by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingfield. Sir Frederick Halsey gave the addresses. In the absence of Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., and Mr. W. T. Cranfield, Mr. W. P. Bull and Mr. H. S. Carmichael occupied the Wardens' chairs.

At the dinner which was held afterwards Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., proposed the toast of "The Grand Officers,"

which was replied to by Sir Frederick Halsey, who received a very cordial and hearty welcome. Viscount Cave and the Lord Mayor of London (Sir E. E. Cooper) also replied to this toast.

Col. C. H. Gurney, D.S.O., proposed the toast of "Our Guests," which was replied to by Mr. J. H. Ryley, of America Lodge, and Mr. Francis Agar, of Mothelard Lodge.

Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith proposed the toast of "Our Brethren in and from the Dominion," which was replied to in a most delightful manner by the Rt. Rev. Dr. du Pencier, Bishop of New Westminster, and Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt.

Col. Amery proposed the health of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingfield, the latter replying.

Mr. W. Kerr proposed the toast of the Master, Col. Amery, who in reply thanked the Brethren for electing him Master, and proposed the health of the Past Masters of the Lodge, Mr. Hennessy Cook (of France) and Capt. Ernest H. Cooper replying.

The meeting was attended by a very large gathering of Grand Officers and many distinguished visitors, amongst whom were Lord Fairfax, Sir Harry Renwick, Sir Francis Trippel, Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Percy Mallory, Mr. Horace Nelson, Rev. B. J. Bouchier, Col. de Satge, Col. Weekley, Mr. Sidney Collett (Ceylon), Mr. Short (Canada), Mr. Sydney White, and Mr. Smurthwaite.

CHURCH UNION.

Informal approaches were made several months ago by Archbishop Matheson, on behalf of the House of Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, to Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, with a view to the inclusion of the Anglicans and Baptists in the proposed union of Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

The Methodist General Conference Special Committee, at a recent meeting, welcomed the proposal, but thought "that the union now contemplated should be completed before a larger ecclesiastical union is brought about."

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR CANADIANS.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire has been awarded to the following "for conspicuous bravery and courage on the occasion of a fire and explosion at an explosives factory in Canada":—Charles Norman Barclay, Eva Grace Curtis, Fairy Marshall Entorline, Emory M. McQuoid, Reginald Moncrieff, Gilbert Murray, George Paterson, and Clara M. Sauve.

The subjects of discussion at the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa will include "The Empire Press," "The Constitution of the Empire Press Union," "Empire Partnership," and "Post-War Problems and Empire Trade."

The Minister of the Naval Service at Ottawa has been notified that the cruiser which the British Government is presenting to Canada will be of a late type of oil-burner, but her name is not available.

RETIREMENT OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

Formation of a "National Liberal and Conservative Party."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, for nine years Prime Minister of Canada, and for 25 years a leading figure in Canadian politics, has retired from the leadership of the Union Government.

The announcement of his decision to retire was made to a caucus of his followers, which was held at Ottawa on Dominion Day, and the Prime Minister's resignation was regretfully received.

Sir Robert was deeply moved by a tribute of affection and esteem given him in overwhelming measure by the great gathering of Senators and members of the Commons present, and acknowledged with deep feeling a unanimous resolution of appreciation of his services and regret at his approaching retirement.

Within the next few days, after a successor has been selected, Sir Robert Borden will resign the Premiership and advise the Governor-General to call upon the party's choice to form a new Ministry (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

It is possible that the Hon. S. W. Rowell and all the Liberal-Unionist Ministers will remain, but a few Liberal-Unionist members, led by the Hon. A. K. Maclean, formerly Minister without Portfolio, will return to the Liberal fold. Mr. Rowell told the caucus that he did not feel that his mandate from the Liberal-Unionists of Ontario extended to joining a new party, and that, therefore, he felt it his duty to retire. There was universal dissent from this view by Liberals and Conservatives, and Mr. Rowell was pressed so hard to remain that he may change his mind.

With Sir Robert Borden's resignation the Unionist Party comes to an end, and it was decided at the caucus to form a new party, to be known as the National Liberal and Conservative Party.

The New Party's Platform.

The official record of the caucus of the Unionist Party (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) states that "with practical unanimity the decision was reached to stand together, and by a united effort to maintain a stable Government. It was decided that supporters of the Government should unite themselves into a party to be known as the National Liberal and Conservative Party."

Its policy was embodied in a platform which declares for "firm adherence to the British connections in full confidence that Canada will find its amplest scope for the development of its usefulness and influence as a member of the Britannic Commonwealth with the status of a self-governing nation equal to that of the other members, the maintenance of the autonomy of Canada and its existing rights and powers of self-government, approval of the principle that no treaty, understanding, or commitment, which may involve the Empire, ought to be undertaken except after consultation and by common consent in the common interest, approval of Canada's membership in the League of Nations, and the firm determination to maintain our recognised status as a member of the League."

Other planks in the platform promise protection for the ideals of Canadian citizenship as regards immigration and also the revision of the tariff to stabilise and protect industries, tax luxuries, and encourage the employment of labour at a wage calculated to maintain a decent standard of living and home manufacture rather than the export of raw materials and primary products. It is further declared that direct taxation must be applied, so as not to discourage immigration and the investment of capital.

The policy of preference is set forth in the following terms: "Trade preference between the different members of the Britannic Commonwealth should be maintained and extended from time to time as may be found practicable and consistent with Canadian interests."

Canadian Press Comments.

The announcement of Sir Robert Borden's resignation has created a vast amount of discussion throughout the Canadian Press and in political circles everywhere (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The country was not surprised at the resignation, since it has been forecasted for many months owing to Sir Robert Borden's broken health, resulting from his activities throughout the war period.

The Press comments on Sir Robert Borden's resignation in the usual method by offering views and a continuation of the acrimonious discussions occasioned by the session of Parliament which has just closed. The *Conservative* and *Unionist* papers join in generous tributes to "Canada's great war Premier," and recognise that it was largely due to Sir Robert Borden's firm and patriotic attitude that the Dominion, immediately after the outbreak of war, undertook a full share in the conflict.

The *Toronto Mail* (Imperial Conservative) says: "Sir Robert Borden served Canada in the decade of her history which is the most crowded with great events, and leaves office with the greatest reputation ever made by a Canadian statesman."

The *Quebec Chronicle* (Conservative) considers his name will go down in history with increased lustre. It points out that he was frequently misunderstood and maligned in his own country, but he won a steadily growing reputation in Great Britain and the Allied countries.

The *Montreal Gazette* (Conservative) says: "Sir Robert Borden's retirement will stir the country deeply and agitate the political situation. He retires with honours thick upon him, with a fine record of accomplishments, with the confidence of his party, and with the deep regard of the whole Canadian people. How great these accomplishments are, and how deplorable is his withdrawal from public activities at this juncture, remains for the future to show. The *Gazette* especially praises his unswerving courage and determination throughout the crisis caused by the great war, during which he was animated by one sole purpose—to give expression by action to the ardent loyalty of the Canadian people."

The *Toronto Globe*, the leading Liberal organ of Ontario, takes the opportunity for a bitter political attack on Sir Robert Borden, and says: "It is somewhat tragic that the Premier, who a few months ago could have retired from office with the assurance of an important place in the history of Canadian achievements, now resigns with the knowledge that the only other alternative left to him is hopeless defeat at the polls." His course may be a lesson to those who come after him. It urges the newly-organised party to cease clinging desperately to office, and to lose as little time as possible in appealing to the people. The *Globe's* severity is not imitated by the majority of the Liberal newspapers, which regret the necessity for Sir Robert Borden's retirement, and recognise the magnitude of the work he accomplished during the war period.

It is generally considered unlikely that there will be a General Election until 1921 or 1922. The newly-formed National Party needs time for organisation on permanent lines, after which it will probably follow the advice of the leading Unionist journals and undertake a vigorous campaign of meetings throughout the country. Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, has expressed his intention of adopting a similar course. Indications point to the close of Parliament being the signal for the recrudescence of political activity throughout the Dominion, with efforts by both the new National Party and the old Liberal organisation to counteract the growing influence of the farmers and the labour political movements.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

By means of an all-night sitting Parliament finished business at an early hour on July 1, and the formal prorogation took place that afternoon (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

In the closing hours of the session the Liberals challenged the vote to provide for a Canadian Minister in Washington. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, protested against sending a Minister to Washington with powers to take over the operation of the British Embassy in the absence of the Ambassador. Mr. Fielding saw no reason for changing the present system.

The scheme was defended by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell, who pointed out that questions constantly arise which require the attention of someone familiar with Canadian affairs, and gave as an instance the present problem of export of coal and news paper.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN: A PLATFORM PORTRAIT.

FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Interview with Mr. D. C. Macarow, General Manager of the Merchants Bank.

Mr. D. C. Macarow, General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, arrived from Montreal on Sunday last, this being his first visit since the opening of a branch of the Bank in London (53, Cornhill).

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Macarow said: "There seems a reasonable prospect of Canada having the best wheat crop since that of 1915. All the conditions so far have been most favourable, and if the Western Provinces' estimate of 300 million bushels is realised—of which at least 160 millions should be available for export—you can quite understand what an incentive this will be to the general trade development in the Dominion. The crop outlook in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces is also good."

"Generally, I think, conditions are favouring Canada," continued Mr. Macarow, "and, notwithstanding some uncertainties, there are many reassuring signs on the horizon. The labour situation in particular has greatly improved, and there appears to be a spirit of sanity and co-operative effort developing, in marked contrast to the thoughtless radicalism so prevalent a year or so ago."

We are getting more immigrants of the right sort, a large number of whom are practical farmers from the American West. Manufacturing conditions, too, upon the whole I regard as favourable; in the building trade available labour now seems equal to the demand."

Speaking of financial conditions, Mr. Macarow said: "The Banks are pursuing in the matter of credit a policy of selective curtailment, supporting and encouraging legitimate and productive enterprise to the utmost limit of their capacity, while at the same time keeping a restraining hand on unproductive, non-essential and speculative propositions. In playing that rôle the Banks are following a policy at once conservative, constructive and making for the permanent good."

"I should like to say," continued Mr. Macarow, "that in Canada we are viewing with a great thrill of pride the rapid strides Britain is making in recapturing her commercial supremacy. We are looking beyond the difficulties of the present to a future in which our country with its vast resources shall prove a not unimportant factor in Empire development."

Mr. Macarow concluded the interview by expressing his pleasure at finding the Merchants Bank occupying such fine branch premises in London, and his satisfaction that its business was developing so satisfactorily—"a fact," said he, "which I attribute to the capacity and personality of our manager, Col. J. S. Donnelly."

Mr. Macarow was accompanied to London by Mrs. Macarow, as well as by Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., President of the Bank, who is staying at the Bath Club.

Mr. Andrew J. Dawes, who has been a director for ten years, has been elected vice-president of the Merchants Bank in place of the late Mr. K. W. Blackwell. Mr. Dawes is president of the National Breweries, Ltd., a director of the Bell Telephone Co., and chairman of the Montreal Board of the London and Scottish Assurance Co.



MR. D. C. MACAROW.
General Manager, Merchants Bank of Canada.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Sentiment of Empire Day.

"It is a good thing that we have our day of Imperial sentiment, for there are forces at work which would tear the Empire asunder if they could. Everyone recognises that Imperial relations must be adjusted. Whether desirable or not makes no difference, for circumstances are forcing it. The Dominions are still colonies, under control of the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government, in legal fiction, and it is recognised that they cannot remain so. The unfortunate thing is that the readjustment, a delicate matter requiring most careful and cautious handling, gives opportunity for those whose desire is to break up the Empire completely to spread their propaganda as well. An Imperial holiday generally observed exerts an intangible but still a real influence to hold the Empire together. Canadians—a vast majority of them—desire to maintain the British connection unimpaired. Whatever the future status of things may be, whether or not Canada is made constitutionally a nation with exactly equal status with the British nation, Canadians do not want the ties which bind them to the Motherland broken."—*Saskatoon Star*.

Beware of the Exploiters.

"Enthusiasm is a grand thing, and Canadians, it is hoped, will not be lacking in it, but they must not allow themselves to be humbugged by false leaders into wrong courses merely because those leaders seek to exploit Canadians' abounding faith in their country. The Canadian public and many thousands of individual Canadians have had experience of the heartless and conscienceless pusher of his own fortune, political or financial, in times gone by and in recent times. Now is the time for our people to keep their heads on their shoulders, and to give the cold shoulder to the touter. The future of this great country depends very largely on the sober sense of the present population. There must be strong resistance to everything that is unsound or questionable or tends to land the country or the Province or the city in the morass of debt to which exploiting Jack-o'-Lanterns would lure them."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Election Funds Publicity.

"Nothing has contributed more to the long and shameful record of Parliamentary corruption, lobbying, degradation of Parliamentary institutions, lowering of public life, and of the standards by which public life should truly be measured than the method which has prevailed thus far throughout the whole history of Canadian political partyism of obtaining the party funds for election campaign purposes. The public is entitled to know the names of all contributors to the election expenses of all candidates, and to know also how all the money so contributed has been expended in the election campaign. There should be a list of contributors and of the amounts contributed by them published in each constituency. The full daylight of publicity should shine upon all particulars of the sources of financial aids of the candidates. This essential publicity should be provided for in the Elections Act, and it should be enforced with summary severity upon all offenders against the Act."—*Grain Growers' Guide*.

The Fraser River.

"The Fraser rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flows here and there comparatively placid, calm and beautiful, but throughout its greater length is confined in canyons, breaking into turbulent cataracts and waterfalls for 740 miles. The Fraser receives tributaries from the Thompson, the Chilcotin, the North Thompson, the Lillooet and other beautiful streams, all wonderful water-courses, with potentialities for great development. The Fraser is a typical mountain stream, rapid and turbulent, and difficult and dangerous for navigation. The old explorer, Simon Fraser, sighed when he thought that the stream could not bear on its bosom the commerce which in his mind's eye he saw the country would have, but he would have been comforted indeed had he known that the force in the tumbling cascades would some day produce electric power. The Fraser River torrents will in time do the work of millions of men."—*Vancouver World*.

Aid for Commercial Flying.

"The nation which, on the outbreak of the next war, has at hand the most up-to-date and numerous flying craft, with qualified flyers, will probably have an advantage over her enemies sufficient to turn the scale of victory. For this reason the Government in this country has the most vital interest in every form of commercial flying, which will retain to Canada her peerless airmen, and in the buying or building of their machinery."—*Vancouver World*.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not, why not?

An appeal is being made for funds by the Royal Albert Orphanage, Bagshot, the occasion being the celebration of the jubilee of the institution, which was postponed from 1914 to 1920 owing to the war. Lady Strathcona and Sir George and Lady Perley are among the patrons. The Duke of Connaught last Monday presided at a dinner held to further the object.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Lord Milner on Canada's Growth

On Dominion Day Thursday of last week the Dominion and Provincial Government offices closed, and the event was generally celebrated by the many Canadian visitors now in London. In the afternoon, Sir George Perley, as High Commissioner, held a reception at the Ritz Hotel, receiving a very large number of guests in the great saloon which overlooks the Green Park. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who had intended to be present, was too indisposed to attend, and unfortunately Lady Perley, though making an excellent recovery after her recent operation, is still under medical orders at Brighton. A large number of the Canadian Anglican Bishops, who are in London to attend the Lambeth Conference, were prominent among the company, the names of those present being too numerous to mention.

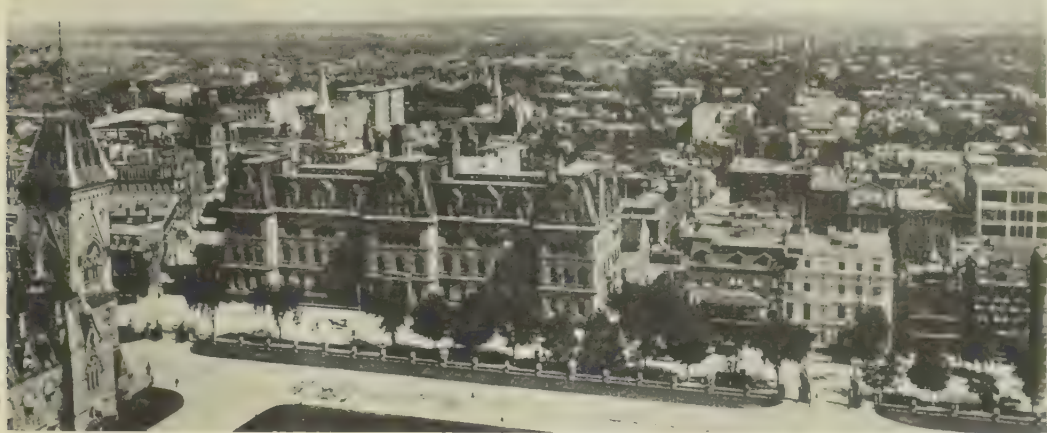
In the evening, at the Connaught Rooms, the usual dinner was held to celebrate the anniversary. Sir George Perley was in the chair, and was supported at the principal table by Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. J. Davis, the United States Ambassador; the Minister for Greece, the Bishop of London, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for New Zealand; Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec; Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for

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Canada would

The Old World and the New

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was quite as well for humanity that civilisation
anchored somewhere, and he believed that it was I
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certainly in Canada, Canada, the greatest of all the Ind
in the chain of British States encircling the world
sound as she was prosperous. He did not say that the socia
war in the world had left Canada untouched, but th
great races in the Dominion enjoyed a high level of spiritual
and material well-being and a long tradition of peace
stitutional growth. Canada's influence was certain to extend



OTTAWA, THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION.

British Columbia; and Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P. Canadian visitors and the Anglo-Canadian community in London were strongly represented, those present including:—Sir G. McL. Brown, Col. R. M. Beckett, commandant Bisley team; Mr. J. E. Chapleau, K.C., Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. Justice Duff, Sir Thomas Fisher, Col. Hamilton Gault, Brig-Gen. B. R. Hepburn, Mr. Justice Hodgins, Mr. Charles-Lancot, K.C., Sir F. Orr-Lewis, the Hon. Angus McDonnell, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir George Parkin, Sir Alfred Smithers, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Sir Henry Wilson. The only toasts proposed, besides that of "The King," were "The Dominion of Canada," "Our Guests," and "The Chairman."

Lord Milner's Speech.

Viscount Milner, who proposed the toast of "The Dominion of Canada," said it was "a cheerful and inspiring theme at a time when such themes are none too plentiful," but he went on to say that it was impossible to ignore the fact that mankind generally was in a rather grumbling and disgruntled mood. It was hard to find any country which was happy, and still more so to find one which thought itself so. Comparatively speaking, the group of nations under the British flag might regard themselves as being fortunate. They had been among the victorious; their resources, though greatly strained, were very far from being exhausted, and they were capable of illimitable expansion; and, although they had been retarded more or less by social unrest, none of them as yet had been brought face to face with the grim spectre of revolution. He thought that Canada was, of all, the most to be envied. He was sure that Canada, like every other country, was full of discontent, but he ventured to think there was singularly little ground for that. She had a wonderful combination of advantages, and a record of recent achieve-

increasingly beyond her own borders. In late years she had taken a wider outlook, and the greater the interest she took in world affairs, the better for all of us. "I rejoice," said Lord Milner, "at the efforts being made to establish closer connections with the British West Indies, and the conclusion of an amicable agreement at Ottawa is a step of happy augury, for the future of the Empire depends upon relations not only with the Motherland, but between the Dominions *inter se*—between Canada and Australasia, the West Indies, South and (eventually) West Africa; indeed these are the most important points in the securing of Imperial consolidation." In associating the toast with the name of Sir George Perley, Lord Milner said he had been a long time with us. In the stirring times of war and the troublous times of peace he had discharged his difficult duties not only with perfect loyalty to his own country, but had won respect and affection from all with whom he had been brought into intimate contact.

Sir R. Borden's Greeting.

Sir George Perley, in responding, said it was a great honor and pleasure to him to see such a large gathering at their great anniversary. He thanked Lord Milner for his kind words about Canada, and, though the Colonial Secretary was the man before whom they laid their complaints, relations had always been most happy. Sir George then read the following cable which he had just received from Sir Robert Borden:—"I send warm greetings to all those present at the Dominion Day dinner. In these trying days conditions are more or less troubled in every country, but I am happy to say that Canada has made remarkable progress in the process of reconstruction. Our Dominion has made a great year of her life determined that

era shall be worthy of the splendid record of her sons in the days of the war."

Canada's Deeds for Civilization.

"This is a day," continued Sir George, "upon which we take stock. In the war Canada did all she could to help in every possible direction. The record of the Canadian Corps was second to none, and will go on record for ever. As to the work of our women, we have good cause to be proud of them. In finance our stupendous efforts are even now scarcely realised. Canadians raised and loaned to the British Government \$700,000,000, and, after settling all the accounts between them, there will be a net balance in favour of the Dominion. In the problems of peace, Canada has done well in regard to the process of reconstruction, despite the forces making for unrest, thanks to the common sense and stability of character of her people. Canada, which has joined the League of Nations, has had a happy experience in the settlement of serious international questions by arbitration. When the war broke out, Canadians were about to celebrate with their great neighbours to the south the maintenance of a century of peace. The fact that no forts, guns, or ships define the 4,000-mile boundary line which separates them ought to be an object lesson to the world, the happy future of which depends greatly on a good understanding between Canada and the United States."

After alluding to the excellent trade position and the urgent need for stabilising the exchange situation, Sir George paid a high tribute to the military authorities for the success of their demobilisation plans, through which practically all those who served had been absorbed. "Practically there are now no unemployed in Canada, and though we are not as yet anxious for large immigration, we are getting ready for it." He said the position of Canada to-day was practically what that of the United States was a hundred years ago, and the development of its immense resources could only be accomplished by a similar continuous increase of population. He eulogised the value of the work of Lord Milner and Mr. Amery in the establishment of an Overseas Settlement Committee, which would do much to give Canada an increasing immigration of persons who wished to stay within the British Empire.

America and Canada.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., who proposed the toast of "Our Guests," made special allusion to the welcome presence of the American Ambassador, the representative of a nation which, with our own, was one of the "sure wardens of the peace of the world." "We look at things," he said, "from the same angle," and he told a humorous story illustrating the immense importance which attached to the point of view from which observation or criticism was made.

Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador, in responding for the guests, alluded to the presence of the representative of Greece, a country which had contributed to the world the best it knew of literature and art, and spoke of their sympathy with the long struggle for liberty of its peoples. He also made a happy reference to the presence of the Bishop of London and the High Commissioner for New Zealand among the guests. "As for myself," continued Mr. Davis, "I am a guest, but no stranger. An American is sensible of no change when he crosses the invisible boundary line; no uniformed official challenges him. Rarely can he define the exact moment when he passes from the domain of the one flag to the other. That boundary was fixed without thought of strategic necessity." Mr. Davis, in humorous vein, went on:—"Not only do we speak a similar language, but the same language; we mutually understand the technical talk of our sportsmen, so incomprehensible to some. In our currency we enjoy the same advantage of not needing to take a high course in mathematics in order to arrive at a speedy calculation, while even our national beverage is now identical—at least, until the boundary line reaches the shores of the River St. Lawrence." (Much laughter.) Then he continued:—"Again, we enjoy a similarity in Government—a federated democracy; the differences are only such as lawyers would appreciate. Indeed, Canada and America are the living proof that nations can live side by side in amity and concord. Canada, I believe," he added, "is destined to be the interpreter, one with another, of the two great branches of the British race. If the English-speaking nations, England and America, form the arch of freedom and liberty, Canada beyond doubt will be the keystone of that lofty structure." (Loud cheering.)

The Coming Press Tour

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. Robert Donald, chairman of the Empire Press Union, who spoke in place of Lord Burnham, and thanked the High Commissioner for having invited as his guests editors from the Overseas Dominions who were on their way to attend the second Imperial Press Conference in Canada, and also the British editors. The 200 editors who would meet at Ottawa would continue their campaign for cheaper and better

all-British news services, and they would record their determined resistance to attempts to limit the freedom of the Press, either by subsidies or by legislative action.

Sir George Perley, in responding, alluded to the presence of representatives of the Press who were about to visit Canada. The forthcoming Imperial Press Conference would be a good thing, and would provide opportunities which he hoped would be fully availed of for the British and Canadian editors to exchange ideas and discuss constitutional questions. The great question was, how we were going to have independent nations within the Empire and yet show a united front to other nations. "We have, I believe," concluded Sir George, "sufficient common sense to find a way of acting together while still retaining our individual autonomy."

A congratulatory message from the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals was received during the evening, and heartily acknowledged.

* * *

A CANADIAN SCULPTOR'S WORK.

The exhibition of bronze statuettes and reliefs at the Fine Art Society's gallery in New Bond Street, the work of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the distinguished Canadian artist and anatomist, is well worth a visit. Dr. McKenzie, who is professor of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, is a specialist in athletic sculpture. For twenty years his work has been well known both in England and on the North American Continent. Taking trained athletes as his models, his statuettes reveal the beauty of the subject, Grace and vigour are alike revealed in the groups. That the male figure is a thing of supreme beauty is revealed in his "The Relay Runner," which also gives hint of latent athletic power.

The near approach of the Olympic Games gives an added interest to the exhibition, for Dr. Tait McKenzie's work proclaims him a leading protagonist of the athletic virtues. On the wall of the Stadium at Stockholm, the venue of the 1912 Games, hangs his bronze medallion of "The Joy of Effort"—a replica of this medallion is at the exhibition and his distinguished work in sculpture was recognised by Sweden in that year, King Gustavus presenting him with a special medal.

Not a few of the examples shown are reminders of the war, in which Dr. Tait McKenzie served with distinction as a healer of broken bodies. His invaluable knowledge enabled him to become a leader in that small coterie of medical scientists who worked to restore to disabled men the complete functioning powers of their limbs. His versatility, indeed, is remarkable, for he has been in turn a ship's surgeon, house physician to the Governor-General of Canada, lecturer on anatomy at McGill University, a practitioner in orthopedic surgery, a lecturer at Harvard, and a voluminous writer on medical subjects.

One of the statuettes shown is that to the memory of Capt. Guy Drummond, 13th Bn. (5th Royal Highlanders of Canada), only son of Lady Drummond, of Montreal, who was killed in action in 1915. The original statuette is in the Canadian War Museum at Ottawa.

—* * *

SASKATCHEWAN POLICEMAN'S LONG PATROL.

Last December Indians reported to Saskatchewan Provincial Police at Ile à la Croix that Jesse Brooks, a trapper, had been missing since August, foul play being feared. Constable Chappius was ordered to the north country in search of the missing trapper.

After four months' travel by dog team, the policeman found Brooks' traps on the Cree River, and, continuing his search, found his man alive and well at Jelwyn Lake, a point many miles from the original trapping ground. In his long patrol the police officer covered 2,000 miles.

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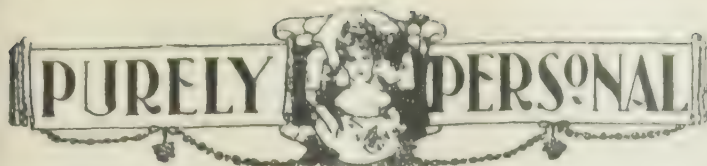
As a result of the agreement between the Canadian paper manufacturers and publishers, ensuring a sufficient supply of newspapers (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*), Government legislation controlling its export is being withdrawn.

Miss Nell Butler, who went to Canada to marry Capt. Miller and changed her mind on the way, becoming engaged to a British officer, has returned on the *Caronia* from New York.

Among the pilots who took part in the Hendon Air Pageant last Saturday was Flt.-Lt. J. S. T. Fall, D.S.C., A.F.C., of Vancouver, who has to his credit 36 German aeroplanes and two balloons.

At a meeting of the Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the executive was re-arranged as follows: Dr. Albert H. Abbott was appointed to succeed Col. Noel Marshall and Mrs. H. P. Plumtree, with the title of General Secretary. Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, becomes chairman of the Executive Committee, Col. Noel Marshall retaining the position of chairman of the Central Council. Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald was appointed hon. advisor.

July 10 1920



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Prime Minister presided on June 30 at 10, Downing Street over a meeting of the British Empire delegation, comprising members of the Cabinet, with Sir George Perley and other Overseas representatives and a representative of India.

Lady Geddes, wife of Sir Auckland Geddes, has been visiting Canada, accompanied by Capt. C. J. Henry, private secretary to the Ambassador, with the object of selecting a school for her eldest son.

Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., Chief Secretary for Ireland, is to be the guest of the Canada Club at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday next, at 7.30 for 7.45 p.m. Sir Campbell Stuart will preside.

Dr. John Hamilton, of Quebec, has been re-elected Chancellor of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and the Rev. Principal Bedford Jones, of Bishop's College, Vice-Chancellor. At the Convocation the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Rev. Canon Almond, C.M.G., and Major-General Sir David Watson.

The Bishop of Ontario last Sunday preached the first of a series of sermons which will be delivered, at 7 p.m., at the Lambeth Parish Church (adjoining the Palace) during the sittings of the Lambeth Conference.

Principal W. L. Grant, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, is expected to arrive in London on Monday.

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., President, and Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, were among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Meqantic* on Monday; also Sir Henry Pellatt and Lady Campbell, of Toronto, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cartwright, Lt.-Col. H. Chandler, Mr. A. Munro Grier, K.C., and Col. and Mrs. Lorne Hamilton.

Sir James Outram, the Hon. J. Archibald (Acting Chief Justice of Quebec) and Mrs. Archibald arrived by the *Grampian* on Monday.

Among the departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week were Brig.-Gen. Cartwright, C.B., and Mrs. Cartwright, Lady Davis, Mrs. A. M. Godson-Godson, Col. M. Kincaid Smith, Major-General Alex. McDougall, C.B., Brig.-Gen. Micklem, D.S.O., and Mrs. Micklem, Mr. G. H. E. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Molson, Mr. C. E. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. William Prentice, Professor P. F. and Mrs. Purcell, Major and Mrs. B. L. Sawers, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. Stibbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorburn, and Mrs. A. Wainwright.

Mr. Cumberland Salter, of McGill University, and son of Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in England, and is staying with his parents at Folkestone.

Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Gordon Taylor, of Messrs. A. J. Osler and Co., Toronto, is at the Savoy Hotel.

Two prominent Newfoundlanders are at present in London: the Hon. R. K. Bishop (a member of the Legislative Council), who is at the Langham Hotel, and Sir John C. Crosbie (formerly Minister of



LADY FISHER,
Wife of the Manager of the C.P.O.S., who performed the naming ceremony of the *Montcalm* at Glasgow last Saturday. (See page 54.)

Shipping), who is at the South Kensington Hotel.

Admiral Sir Charles E. Kingsmill, Director of the Dominion Naval Service, who is retiring, has been in the Navy for 50 years.

Mr. F. Tait sailed for Canada by the C.P.O.S. liner *Corsican* on Friday, July 2. He arrived in this country on June 22, was decorated with the O.B.E. on June 25 by the King at Buckingham Palace, and married on June 30 Miss Helen Russell Wilson, daughter of Mr. Chas. Wilson, agent of the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Burntisland, near Edinburgh. Mr. Tait, who received the O.B.E. for services rendered in the Navy during the war, is now assistant manager of the *Toronto Star*.

Capt. James A. Glen, D.S.C. (and Bar), R.A.F., of Vancouver, assistant to Major D. R. MacLaren, Canadian liaison officer to the Air Ministry, has been posted to the Canadian Air Board, and left England last week to assume his new duties at Ottawa. Mrs. Glen (formerly Miss Josephine Earle, who made such a success in the second lead in *The Lilac Domino*) is for the time being remaining in England, in order to complete her contract with the Gaumont Film Company.

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Montcalm* from New York on Thursday: Lady Geddes, Sir G. Grosvenor Marks, C., and Mrs. W. Grant Morden, and Col. John Campbell.

Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., his lady and is occupying, with Mrs. Blaylock, a residence near Broadstairs, known as Gaspe Cottage, Dumpton Gap.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The Hon. and Mrs. W. S. Fielding announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Edith May, to Capt. George William Francis Hodgins, M.C., eldest son of Major-General W. E. Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins.

The marriage of Miss Edith Grace Drayton, eldest daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, to Gerald Gordon Bell, son of the late Mr. B. T. A. Bell and Mrs. Bell, of Ottawa, took place on June 22 at All Saints' Church, Ottawa.

The marriage arranged between Roy D. MacNutt, of Truro, Nova Scotia, and Janet, eldest daughter of the late G. M. Farquharson and Mrs. G. M. Farquharson, son, of 48, Tedworth Square, London, S.W., took place on June 10 at Montreal.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Vancouver in September, between Mr. P. S. Horn, youngest son of the late Mr. T. S. Horn, of Adelaide, South Australia, and Edith Dorothea Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Horn, of Wimbledon Park House, Wimbledon Park.

The marriage is announced at Ottawa of Miss Loulou LeMoine, elder daughter of Mr. de St. Denis LeMoine, to Mr. Noulan Cauchon, youngest son of the late Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon, P.C., ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

The engagement is announced of Gladys, only daughter of Mrs. A. Robertson and the late Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Ottawa, to Mr. Eugene W. N. Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ellis, of Montreal.

Col. Simpson, D.C.M., of Winnipeg, was married on June 11 in New York to Miss Nora Doreen, of London, England. The bride was given away by Mr. E. Stebbing, general agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

The marriage took place on June 8 of Miss Anna Lee Fotheringham, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fotheringham, of Ottawa, to Mr. Percival McKenzie Haldimand, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Haldimand, of Westmount, Que.

Mr. Justice Demers and Mrs. Demers, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Germaine, to Mr. Charles Hargreaves, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves, of Chipstead, Surrey.

At Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, Miss Dorothy Dunstan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Dunstan, has been married to Mr. George Edwin Kewin, son of the late Mr. E. Kewin, of Toronto.

At St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, recently, Miss Margaret MacDonald daughter of Mr. A. A. MacDonald, was married to Major Kenneth Marlatt, only son of Mr. Cecil Marlatt, Oakville, who is widely known in yachting circles. Ven. Archdeacon Cudry formed the ceremony.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Incorporation has been granted to the Polish Council in Canada with headquarters at St. Catharines, Ont. The Council has for one of its objects the deepening of the interest of Poles in Canada in a higher standard of Canadian citizenship. It is also designed to assist, advise and direct Polish immigrants to Canada.

The growth of the condensed milk and powder industries during the war period was a notable feature in Canadian dairy production. In 1919 the total output of condensed and evaporated milk was nearly 110,000,000 lbs., valued at approximately 20 million dollars. The total quantity of milk powder produced during the year amounted to 5,323,537 lbs., valued at \$1,662,352.

TORONTO.—The Province has placed a \$3,000,000 bond issue (ten years at 6 per cent.) at home, the money being for hydro-electric development.

HAMILTON.—The claims of this city to be an ocean port were presented when the International Deep Waterways Commission opened its sessions here. Attention was called by the local Harbour Board to plans which provide for a \$20,000,000 expenditure on the bay front. Hamilton at present handles 125,000 tons annually of steel, pig-iron and agricultural implements over its docks, and 7,000,000 feet of lumber. With the completion of the new Welland Canal, tonnage is expected to reach 1,500,000 tons. Exports from this city overseas in 1919 amounted to \$20,000,000.

KINGSTON.—Dr. Richard Jolliffe, Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Manitoba, has been appointed to the chair of Latin in Queen's University here.

—The late Mr. Peter Edwards, of this city, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Salvation Army.

—On June 6 a deputation representing the Kingston Conservative Association went to Cataract Cemetery and placed a floral tribute on the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald, former Premier of Canada, being the 29th anniversary of his death.

—It is estimated that the Students' Building to be erected to commemorate the memory of 179 students of Queen's University who fell in the war, will cost \$350,000. The students at Queen's have subscribed \$30,000, and will probably bring their total up to \$40,000. The balance, it is expected, will be raised by the alumni.

GALT.—This city is becoming one of Ontario's chief shoe manufacturing centres. Soon the fifth factory will open its doors in the building formerly the Riverside silk mill. The new firm is the Yale Shoe Company, capitalised at \$40,000.

WINDSOR.—Mr. Norman Corstorphane, a settler from Edinburgh, has purchased "The Clifton" from the J. W. Churchill estate, which has been in the Churchill family for many years.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Windsor Hotel, one of the largest and oldest hotels here, has been purchased by Mr. P. A. Skinner, of this city, and will be converted into a modern apartment house.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Queen Victoria Park, the chairman, Mr. P. W. Ellis, presented plans for its development.

BRANTFORD.—Mrs. George Watt, of this city, treasurer of the National Council of Women of Canada, has been decorated by the King of Serbia with the Cross of Mercy in recognition of her valuable work in aiding Serbian orphans.

—The Assessment Commissioner reports that the value of city property has increased from less than \$7,000,000 in 1906 to \$25,197,000 last year. Mr. Ludlow predicts that Brantford will have 50,000 population by 1925.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—It is announced that Lynnhurst, the beautiful home of the late Mr. W. H. Plummer, has been presented by the Plummer Estate to the Algoma Benevolent Hospital Association for conversion into an hospital, to be known as the Plummer Memorial Hospital.

PORT ARTHUR. Sergt. George Taylor, of Fort William, has been appointed chief of police here.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Minister of Lands and Forests has concluded arrangements with the Dominion Air Board for the patrolling of forests. The mapping of the vacant lands in the northern part of Lake St. John will be undertaken. An area of 127,000 square miles will thus be surveyed.

—News from various points bears out predictions of the establishment of new industries in the Province. It is probable that a new textile industry will settle at Verdun, and many firms are negotiating for sites on the South Shore.

MONTREAL.—A floating hotel accommodating 120 persons will be one solution of the problem of providing for the large number of visitors expected, namely, the *Rapids King*, of Canada Steamships, Ltd., stationed near Victoria Pier.

—The Governors of McGill University announce the founding of a scholarship by Mr. J. T. McCall, in memory of his son, James Darling McCall, who was drowned while on a fishing trip on Lake Wayagamack last year. The scholarship is of the annual value of \$275.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—An expenditure of \$750,000 in the development of the antimony mines at Lake George, twenty miles from here, in York County, is indicated by Mr. Stanley E. Elkin, M.P., of St. John, president of the North America Antimony and Smelting Company, Ltd.

ST. JOHN.—On June 16 a portion of the roof of the train shed of the Union passenger station collapsed.

—The St. John Exhibition Association has fixed its dates at September 4 to 11 inclusive. This will be the first Exhibition to be held in St. John since 1914 as the Exhibition plant has, for the last five years, been employed for military purposes.

—The Minister of Agriculture announces that the potato crop of New Brunswick broke two records last year, for the total yield and the total amount received for the crop.

—Mr. George F. Skinner, of St. John, son of Mr. Frank Skinner, merchant, has been selected as the New Brunswick Rhodes scholar for 1920.

The acquisition of the Caraque and Gulf Shore Railroad will give the Canadian National Railways control of all the branch lines in New Brunswick, except those operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a small coal road from Adamsville to Beersville, in Kent County, which furnishes no passenger or freight service at the present time. The Caraque and Gulf Shore Railroad runs through about 100 miles of territory.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley in 1919 exceeded the estimate by almost 75 per cent.

—At the annual meeting of the Halifax Medical Society the officers elected were:—President, Dr. J. G. McDougall; vice-president, Dr. H. K. MacDonald; secretary, Capt. (Dr.) S. J. Turcl.

—At the annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. G. Wallace Dickson; vice-president, Mr. T. Harold Creighton; secretary, Mr. H. D. Creighton.

RIVERPORT.—On June 19 fire spread with great rapidity throughout the main street of the town, and caused damage estimated at \$300,000.

CLARK'S HARBOUR. The dog fish reduction works here has been sold by public tender by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, acting on reports by officials of that department. The original cost of the plant was \$36,002, and the cost of maintaining and operation \$80,808. The proceeds from the sale of produce of this plant, which cost the Government \$125,871, was \$19,700.



NOVA SCOTIA -Continued.

GLACE BAY. The Dominion Coal Company has appointed three district superintendents in its Cape Breton areas, viz., Messrs. J. McEachern, A. McDonald and J. C. Nicholson.

—A company headed by Mr. J. V. Cavichi, of Halifax, and Mr. Vincent McFadden, of Glace Bay, is being organised to operate the Montgomery Moore Coal Areas at False Bay Beach, on Mira Bay, C.B. Work on the sinking of a colliery is to be started at once, and an output of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons a day is aimed at. Shipments will be made at False Bay Beach, where a good site for a harbour is available.

SYDNEY.—This will be a port of call during the summer months for the ocean steamers of the Canadian Government sailing between Liverpool and Canada.

—Over 5,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the Province of Nova Scotia in the year 1919. Of this 2,518,718 tons were consumed within the Province. Shipments via the St. Lawrence totalled 334,662 tons, and to the United States 75,813 tons.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—An American citizen is not an "alien" in Canada, according to a ruling made by Magistrate Sir Hugh John Macdonald in the City Police Court.

Application has been made by the Pulp and Paper Company at Fort Francis and International Falls for a lease of valuable timber limits along the English River just north of Kenora, for the purpose of a pulp mill and a paper mill at Kenora.

—Mr. W. M. Scott, C.E., has been appointed by the administration board of the Greater Winnipeg Water District to succeed Mr. R. D. Waugh as chief commissioner. The resignation of the acting chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, was accepted.

—Mr. J. M. Lohr, of Northcote, Minn., a well-known farmer and grower of flax, has disposed of his large holdings there and purchased 7,200 acres east of Gunton, 24 miles north of here. In addition, he has rented five sections of land in the neighbourhood of Sperling, which has been sown this spring with flax.

CARMAN.—Premier T. C. Norris recently opened the new memorial hall here. The cost was \$60,000, divided between the town and the municipality. Over 400 men enlisted from the Carman-Dufferin district, 85 of whom were killed in action.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—According to official figures, slightly over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the Province of Saskatchewan last year, of which about 10,000,000 bushels were held off the market for seed and other purposes on the farm. An initial payment of 172 million dollars was made for this by the Wheat Board, and the wheat farmers stand to receive approximately 32 million dollars over and above this amount.

MOOSE JAW.—The new foundry and machine shop of the Roman Machine and Repair Company has commenced operations, and will turn out automobile moulds, castings and other accessories for cars and tractors.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Forest reserves in Saskatchewan provided grazing for almost 75,000 head of livestock last year, according to figures made public by Mr. R. M. Treen, Dominion Lands Agent.

— * * —

A number of British wireless experts are here (says Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland) busily arranging experiments in trans-Atlantic telephony with the liner *Victorian*, which will cross with the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference. They expect to get a range of 1,500 miles, and are hopeful of being able to speak direct with the British Isles.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

CALGARY. Last month several families, who formerly resided on the prairie and left to take up farms in Australia, arrived back to purchase new holdings in the prairie Provinces, satisfied that Western Canada offers better agricultural conditions and assures greater prosperity.

—The Orange Grand Lodge of British America, at its closing sessions here, chose Toronto as the meeting place for 1921, and elected officers as follows: Mr. H. C. Hocken, M.P., re-elected Grand Master; Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., Deputy; Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate, of Lunenburg, N.S., Grand Chaplain; and as Grand Secretary, Mr. William Lee, Toronto.

PINCHER CREEK.—One of the biggest farm deals in this district this spring has been the sale of the Hansen farm, lying between Pincher station and Pincher Creek, to Mr. C. Peck, of Lethbridge. Under Mr. Hansen, the farm took the prize for the heaviest bushel of wheat shown at the Dry Farming congress in Lethbridge in 1912; the bushel weighing 68½ pounds.

CLARESHOLM.—McGill University has conferred the degree of Master of Science on Mr. James Willard McKinney, a son of Mrs. Louise McKinney, M.L.A. He has done valuable work in connection with determining the composition of shale, and held a research fellowship at McGill last year.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. The *Canadian Winner*, first of the 8,100-ton steel steamships built at the local plant of the Harbour Marine Company, Ltd., to the order of the Dominion Government, was launched on June 29.

—Refrigerating space for the handling of perishable freight will be installed on the steel freighters, *Canadian Winner* and *Canadian Traveller*, under construction at the local plant of the Harbour Marine Company, Limited, for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. The steel ships nearing completion here are each of 8,300 deadweight tons.

The Northern portion of the Province is on the eve of a tremendous boom, according to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, who recently spent about three weeks there. Settlers are pouring in, and land is being cleared and settled everywhere.

VANCOUVER.—Two new industries which have leased acreage from the Harbour Board will commence on the operation of plants on Granville Island this summer. Both are interested in the development of the natural resources of the Province. The Alunite Company will manufacture potash, alum, alunite, alum fertiliser and glass, obtaining the raw products from the deposits of alunite rock in British Columbia. The Silicia and Talc Company, which owns large deposits of talc on Vancouver Island, will prepare the raw product at the Vancouver plant.

—Under the terms of the Village Incorporation Act, the community known as Smithers has presented a petition to the Provincial Government for incorporation as a village.

—Calling for an eventual expenditure of \$30,000,000, the development of the Bridge River power site near Lillooet is in its initial stages, surveying and preliminary work now being carried on. The plans call for a tunnel a mile and a half long under Mission Mountain, discharging into Seaton Lake, six miles from Lillooet. The fall will be 1,400 feet, and an estimated horse power of 400,000 will be developed.

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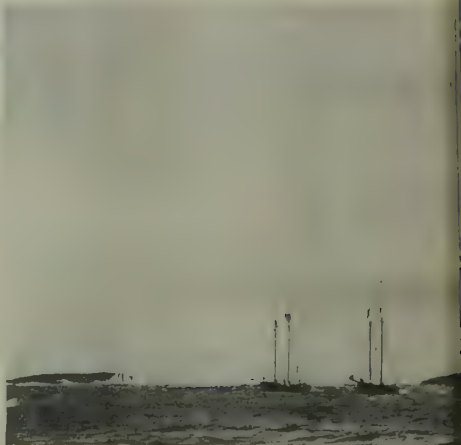
In view of the steadily increasing trade relations between France and Canada, it is believed that a new Trade Convention will shortly be signed between the two countries replacing the former Convention, which expired on June 19. France is becoming an increasingly important customer of Canada.

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

CANADA'S FISHERIES:



BAITING HOOKS FOR HADDOCK.



A NOVA SCOTIA



UNLOADING SPRING SALMON AT A BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNERY.



GASOLENE P



A BIG CATCH OF FISH.



UNLOADING

Scenes in East and West.



UNLOADING OYSTERS IN MANHATTAN, NEW YORK



PRINCE ROBERT



HANGING WHITEFISH FOR WINTER USE.



ANALMO



A



*It's the stropping
that counts*

Any razor is soon ruined by unskilful stropping; most safety razors you can't strop at all, but there is one, and one only, that strops itself—the "Valet" Autostrop.

That's why the "Valet" Autostrop Safety Razor shaves cleanest and saves constant expense for new blades. Just slip the strop through the razor head, and six to-and-fro strokes put a perfect edge on the blade. You can't strop it wrong'y.

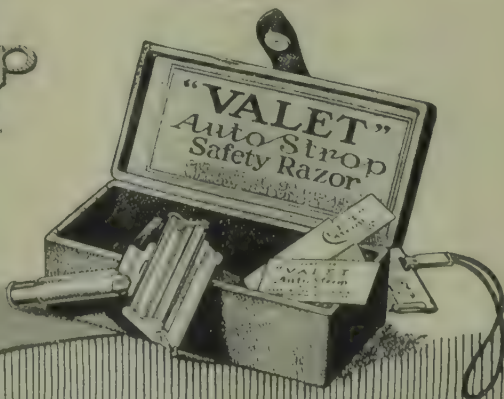
THE STANDARD SET (No. 1) consists of heavily silver-plated, self-stropping "Valet" Autostrop safety razor, 12 genuine "Valet" blades and "Valet" strop; the whole in handsome case complete **25/-**

*Of all high-class dealers
throughout the world.*

"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor.

***Strops Itself and Saves
Expense for new Blades.***

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.,
197-207, City Road, London, E.C.1.



The word "VALET" on the razor, strop, and blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 197-207, City Road, London, E.C.1.

ONTARIO'S NEW AGENT-GENERAL.

Dr. George C. Creelman on Conditions and Prospects in the Province

MR. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, M.A., arrived in London on Monday, and has taken up his duties as Agent-General for the Province of Ontario. Dr. Creelman, who has been President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the last seventeen years, is one of the best known scientific agricultural experts on the North American continent. During the war he acted as Commissioner for Agriculture for Ontario a work of great benefit to Britain and her Allies.

Ontario's Field Crops

Speaking to a representative of Canada at the Ontario Government Offices, 163, Strand, on Tuesday, Dr. Creelman said that before leaving he had made an extended tour of the Province, and was able to say that the prospects are excellent, not only as regards wheat, barley and other field crops, but in regard to fruit; indeed, in the Niagara district the work of thinning out the apple orchards was already in hand.

"I do not think it is generally realised," continued Dr. Creelman, "that the field crops raised in the Province of

There are also contained Dr. Creelman's observations for men with some farming experience to help them decide upon which crops to grow and stock. This is done by a certain number of people with enough to support them in comfort and in many cases their sons have gone farther west to take up large farms than are available in Ontario. Such farms are obtained from \$50 per acre to \$300 per acre, the latter price being for land in the best fruit-growing areas. I shall advise those possessing capital to spend at least one season in working on an Ontario farm before investing.

Asked as to the advantages of the Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. Creelman said: "It is a common error to suppose our Agricultural College exists to teach people how to farm. Its primary purpose is to instruct those who have some practical knowledge of farm work in up-to-date scientific methods of cultivating their holdings to better advantage. I do not believe in putting theory before practice."

Soldier Settlers.

Questioned as to Northern Ontario, Dr. Creelman said: "There is plenty of scope there for the man who has the pioneer spirit, but it is on the farms in the settled districts—near markets, schools and the amenities of civilisation, that we can find work for the newcomers." Dr. Creelman went on to speak of the advantages offered under the Soldier Settlement Board scheme for eligible settlers. "Already," he said, "I know of many who in two years have done so well in our Province that they are paying off part of the capital advanced them; the sums loaned to such men vary up to \$4,500, besides \$2,000 for stock and equipment, and \$1,000 allowed them for permanent improvements. Moreover, the interest charged until the loan is paid off and the title deeds are handed over, is only at the low rate of 5 per cent."

Dr. Creelman was the guest at various Canadian Club gatherings prior to sailing, and at Guelph was the recipient of a piece of plate and other gifts at a meeting of citizens, at which high tributes were paid to his work and character.

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SCOTS AND CANADIAN WHEAT.

Messrs. H. Campbell, director, and Mr. W. F. Stewart, manager, of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., have been visiting Vancouver on business. The Society has large interests in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where they own about twenty elevators, and a 10,000-acre ranch near Saskatoon, Sask. They inspected large areas of the country while on their trip west, and show much optimism as to the coming crop.

Mr. Stewart stated that the Scots like Canadian wheat very much, and usually use from 75 to 80 per cent. of Manitoba hard in their mills, but to-day only 25 per cent. of their requirements are filled from Canadian sources. They have to take what they can get from the Government and be satisfied. Regarding quality of the wheat the Canadian system of grading was, in the opinion of Mr. Stewart, the most thorough and satisfactory of all schemes in use. As to the value of wheat from a milling standpoint, the only wheat in the world that was equal to the Canadian was that obtained at one time from Southern Russia, but today, as this source of supply was cut off, Canada was supreme.

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Last Saturday there were no fewer than 14,000 passengers on board C.P.O.S. vessels sailing to or from the Dominion. The passengers comprise business men, Canadian tourists and Overseas settlers.

At Sotheby's, last week, £950 was paid for a collection of historical letters from the Duke of Marlborough's library at Blenheim. The letters mainly concerned expeditions against Canada and Nova Scotia in 1708, and they were addressed to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, who was forced to resign his office as First Lord of the Treasury owing to his being held responsible for the South Sea Bubble.

The Prince of Wales is shipping eight horses and eleven ponies by Dominion Express to his ranch in Alberta. These are going forward on the Canadian Pacific steamer *M*, which left Bristol on July 7, and will be transferred from the boat at Montreal to a Dominion Express horse car for the 2,250-mile journey to their future home in the foothills of the Rockies. There will be eleven Dartmoor ponies from the Prince's estate for breeding purposes, and eight thoroughbred fillies for racing and breeding purposes.



A PRETTY FARM HOUSE IN ONTARIO.

Ontario still exceed the total output of all the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—independently of our great fruit, dairy and animal products; indeed, it is as a mixed farming Province that we enjoy our exceptional advantage and comparative independence of climatic vagaries. We are rarely troubled with late or early frosts or lack of moisture, and if conditions happen to be unfavourable to our grain-growing areas our farmers have root crops, orchards and stock raising, which more than compensate for deficiency in some branch of production. As in England, weather which may not altogether suit some products, is beneficial to others. Our grain crop in Ontario is likely to reach about 200,000,000 bushels, of which 30,000,000 is in wheat, 100,000,000 oats, and 50,000,000 barley, besides rye."

Prospects for Emigrants.

In reply to questions regarding his programme of work as Agent-General, Dr. Creelman said: "What Ontario wants is more and more men and women who have had farming experience. We can find good positions and a fine future for all the people of this class we can get, and we want to get them from the Old Country. It is my intention to visit, or have expert members of my staff visit, all the areas of the United Kingdom from which the right class of emigrant is likely to be obtained. My Government is sending over some films, which will be used at lectures, to illustrate the work and life of the farmer in Ontario from seedtime to harvest. Those settlers whom we select as suitable will be helped, if

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"It will appeal to everyone having interests of any kind—personal or otherwise—there."—*Devon and Exeter Gazette*.

"The story of the Dominion's progress and present position is taken up with rare skill. System, condensation, and clearness are evident on every page of this universal guide to Canada. Those who examine the half-crown issue will get a very good idea of the Dominion at work and at play in summer and winter. Resources, products, and prospects receive every justice, and the issue is profusely illustrated."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"The appearance of *Canada To-day*, 1920, the popular Canada annual, is most opportune at a time when the Dominion is thrusting itself forward in the great trade struggle, and playing a leading part in affairs of Empire. The publication presents a comprehensive view of Canada after the war, providing facts, figures and information for travellers, business men and emigrants."—*Financial News*.

"CANADA TO-DAY," 1920.

Of all newsgagents and booksellers, or direct from the Publishers:—

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

In the second number of the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* (published by the Empire Parliamentary Association, United Kingdom Branch) there are many references in the proceedings in the various Parliaments to subjects of general interest to legislators throughout the Empire, both in regard to international questions and to matters of inter-Imperial significance. As far as Canada is concerned, the proceedings at Ottawa which are summarised deal with the Address, the Bulgarian Peace Treaty, Armenia, Ireland, the League of Nations, the Imperial Conference, naval policy, shipbuilding policy, the eight-hours' day, opium and drugs, Dominion elections, Indians, divorce, loans to foreign countries, and Japanese and Chinese. The publication will be found exceedingly useful for reference purposes and for following the Government policies and trend of public opinion in the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

— * * —

ONTARIO'S FRUIT ORCHARDS.

Ontario produces 75 per cent. of all fruit-grown in Canada. It grows 99 per cent. of all peaches, 99 per cent. of all grapes, 80 per cent. of all pears, and 80 per cent. of all small fruits grown in Canada. In addition, Ontario produces large quantities of plums, tobacco, celery, and other profitable crops. In the Niagara fruit belt, Ontario possesses one of the most beautiful and fertile fruit-growing districts in the British Empire. Peaches and grapes are grown extensively in the open air, and plums, apples, pears, cherries and small fruits yield beautiful crops.

— * * —

The Council of the Canadian Navy League has endorsed the Jellicoe Naval Defence plan for Canada.

Sub-Lieut. G. P. F. Barnes, R.C.N., has been appointed to *Constance*, to date from June 5.

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CANADA'S WONDERFUL FISHERIES.

The Most Extensive and Fertile in the World.

AN excellent idea of the importance of the Canadian fisheries can be gathered from the fact that the total value of the catch of the sea fisheries of Canada in 1918 to fishermen at the point of landing was \$32,178,581, while the value of the sea fisheries marketed was \$51,281,539. The value of the inland fisheries marketed was \$6,019,005. Canada possesses (say some official statistics just issued by the Census of Industry) perhaps the most extensive fishing waters in the world, and they contain the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

Fishing Areas.

The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces from Grand Manan to Labrador, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, whilst the sea areas to which this forms the natural basin embrace the Bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size; and other ocean waters aggregating not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are 15,000 square miles of inshore waters, entirely controlled by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson Bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures over 7,000 miles long, and is exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen; whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles. Of even greater importance are the abundance and

Edward Island. The salmon fisheries on the Pacific Coast, and a very extensive halibut fishery based on in the northern waters of British Columbia, are carried on by large, well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawling, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishing. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific Coast and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines.

The total value of all fish and fish products in 1918 was \$60,250,544 compared with \$52,312,044 in 1917, and the amount of capital invested in the fisheries of Canada in 1918 was \$60,221,863, compared with \$47,143,125 in 1917 the previous year.



A FISH-CURING STATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1918 was 87,970 compared with 95,122 in 1917. The total amounts paid to salaried employees was \$699,681 in 1918 and \$668,987 in 1917; to wage-earners \$2,866,761 in 1918 and \$2,808,277 in 1917; and to contract labourers and pieceworkers, \$1,073,149 in 1918 and \$739,766 in 1917.

The total value of output of all fish canning and curing establishments in 1918 was \$31,007,628. Of this sum fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared was valued at \$28,432,624 and fish marketed fresh at \$5,575,004.

The total fish and fish products imported into Canada for consumption during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, were valued at \$3,183,818, and the exports at \$37,137,072.

[Other photographs appear on our centre double page.]

OVERSEAS LITERATURE.

Mr. Edmund Gosse will take the chair at two meetings of the Imperial Union of Teachers which will be held on Saturday, July 17, at 3 p.m., and on Monday, July 19, at 5.30 p.m., in the hall of the Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square (next door to the Horticultural Hall). The subject for discussion at both meetings is "The Promise of the Literature of the Overseas Dominions." Australasian literature will be discussed on Saturday, 17th, at 3 p.m., and Canadian (including French Canadian) on Monday, 19th, at 5.30 p.m.

The Canadian section will be opened by Mr. Ian Hannah formerly President of King's College, Nova Scotia, and will be spoken to amongst others by Miss Montizambert and Mr. E. C. Hazen.

The meetings are open to the public, and tickets for seats, which will be reserved, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club), 124, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1

MEMORIES OF THE SOUTH COUNTY, A.D. 1920.

Down a-wandering along the lea
To the south the sparkling sea
To-wit, to-wit, to-wee.

My friends are gone, alone
With memories of Will
Who sleep beyond the sea

In happier days we'll meet
Beyond the last expanse of
Cheerily, cheerily

Reports from Ontario, Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces show that the average condition of the crops is excellent.



RAISING THE NET IN A BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON TRAP.

general excellence of the product. The cod and the salmon have long disputed the primacy among these, though in recent years the heavy pack and the high price of lobsters have sometimes sent cod to third place.

Where the Fish is Caught.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea, and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men, who fish with hook and line, also in steam vessels of approximately 150 ft. in length known as steam trawlers. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor driven, with crews of two or three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand-lines and trawls; whilst from the shore are operated trap-nets, haul seines and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, notably off Prince

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.
Specially Contributed.

Hull (P.Q.) Veterans have organised as an incorporated company, with a capitalisation of \$6,000.

Twenty-four British ex-flying officers have formed a syndicate, and will farm altogether about 8,000 acres in the Turtleford district of Saskatchewan. They will adopt the community settlement plan.

A temporary cenotaph has been erected at the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, Winnipeg, by the Women's Canadian Club. Thousands attended the dedication service on June 18, and scores of wreaths covered the base of the monument. Mrs. A. Code performed the unveiling ceremony.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, stated at Ottawa last month that the present strength of the Permanent Force is 3,555, compared with 2,906 in 1913-14. The increase in strength is due to the inclusion of a machine-gun corps. The number of regiments will be 100 or 110, and a total of 75 batteries of artillery. It is proposed to reduce the number of military districts from eleven to eight.

The R.M.C. in the War.

The report of the commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, for 1919, gives many interesting facts connected with the services of the graduates in war, and especially in the great war. The college sent out its first class in 1880, and it was not long before members began to make their mark. Many of them won commissions in the British Army, in connection with which they found work to do in many parts of the world. In India and in Africa, all over the globe, their names became known for efficiency and zeal. They maintained the traditions thus established in the campaigns the British Empire fought in the great war. They filled every rank from lieutenant to major-general, and were in every one of the many branches that go to the making of a modern army and its maintenance. Their honours include practically all that are accorded for good service. Five were made Knights Commander of the Bath, and seventeen Companions of the same Order; one was made Knight Commander of the Star of India; fifty-one became Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; one was given a Companionship of the Order of the British Empire, while ten were admitted to this Order. The Distinguished Service Order was given to a hundred and eighteen, six gaining an extra bar, and two two extra bars. The Military Cross was awarded to a hundred and twenty-five, the cross and a bar going to twelve, and four winning the D.F.C., the airman's reward. To eighty-five the 1914 Star was awarded, and to two hundred and seventy-five the 1914-15 Star. Besides these British honours, sixty-two were given foreign distinctions, eighteen the Legion of Honour and eleven the Croix de Guerre of France. One received the gold medal of merit of the United States. Mention in despatches was noted once in the cases of 128 graduates, twice with 57, three times with 27, and four, five, six or seven times with 17. The Victoria Cross was awarded to one graduate of the college, and two were recommended for it. The price paid for such honours is suggested in the fact that a hundred and forty-two of the graduates were killed in action.

— * * —

COMMISSIONS OF R.A.F. OFFICERS.

The Air Ministry announces that, although every effort is being made to expedite dispatch, a large number of officers who were granted temporary R.A.F. commissions have not yet received their formal commissions. Many of these forms are returned undelivered owing to unnotified changes of address, and it would greatly facilitate the work of dispatch if demobilised officers and the next-of-kin of deceased officers—particularly those resident in the Dominions—who are desirous of receiving forms of commission would apply to the Secretary, Air Ministry (S.7), Kingsway, W.C.2, stating their full names and present address.

— * * —

The Canadian Government has decided to contribute \$20,000 towards the expenses of the campaign against typhus in Central Europe.

The Bill for increasing the seasonal indemnities of members of the Dominion Parliament and the salaries of Cabinet Ministers was passed in the House of Commons by 107 votes to 11.

A Commission has been appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. William Woodford, a former member of the Newfoundland Assembly for Harbour Main, against the Hon. Richard Squires, the Prime Minister, and the Hon. M. P. Gibbs, a member of the Legislative Council, alleging that they had attempted to bribe him last March by the offer of a Government position.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,803,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	1,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,568
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,624,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous Us Products	1,000,00	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,00	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,688.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1914, \$636,664,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Nine Days Ended June 30

Canadian Northern	\$1,230,700; increase,
\$76,000	
Canadian Pacific	\$8,160,000; increase,
\$1,063,000	
Grand Trunk	\$1,480,967; inc., £13,071

NEW CANADIAN BANK.

The Great West Bank of Canada, with an authorised capitalisation of \$5,000,000 has been granted a charter by the Dominion Parliament. The head office will be at Regina.

OIL IN CANADA.

Professor Sir John Cadman, in a paper on "The Oil Resources of the British Empire," before the Indian and Colonial Sections of the Royal Society of Arts, said that in Canada production varied from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum, almost the whole coming from Ontario, but there seemed every possibility that active development in the West will considerably augment these figures. There were great tracts of country where the geological age and conditions favoured petroleum production.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan, at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association spoke of business opportunities awaiting Canadian firms in Japan.

"Japan," he said, "can use Canadian pulp, and we are supplying her with 65 per cent. of her requirements in that commodity at present. She can also use asbestos, nickel, lead, zinc and steel products of all kinds."

QUEBEC ASBESTOS.

The annual report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines shows that the mineral production of the Province in 1919 was the highest on record, totalling \$20,701,001, or nearly \$2,000,000 more than in 1918. Asbestos enters into this amount for over half the total, and the Quebec mines supply 85 per cent. of the world's consumption. Other mineral products that figure on the list are chromite, copper ores, magnesite, mica, zinc and lead ores. There was also an appreciable production of gold and silver.

MANITOBA FLAX FOR HOLLAND.

Ten tons of flax fibre and 400 lbs. of hemp fibre, an experimental crop from one acre sown in Beauséjour, Manitoba, have been sent to Holland for manufacture. The Provincial Department of Agriculture maintain that the soil is particularly adapted for the production of this fibre, which, if grown in proper rotation with coarse grains, will prove very profitable to the farmer.

EGGS FROM CANADA.

There were 5,598,766 dozen eggs exported from Canada during 1919, while the number imported for home consumption totalled 3,941,528 dozen. It was stated in the Dominion House of Commons. The value of the former was \$5,213,410, and the latter \$1,910,409. Eggs imported in bond numbered 3,229,031 dozen, and were worth \$1,456,649, while the eggs exported from bond numbered 2,724,195 dozen, and were valued at \$1,314,831.

Cockshutt Plow.—A dividend of 1 per cent. on preference stock has been declared, payable August 2, to shareholders of record June 20.

The Canadian Minister of Customs has given notice in Parliament of legislation which will authorise the licensing of exports of goods which are necessary or desirable for the use or consumption of the people of Canada. While newspaper paper is not included, it is understood that the legislation is designed to meet the requirements of Canadian publishers by providing for the refusal of export licences unless the needs of the publishers are first met.

JULY BRITISH MAGAZINES

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

One of the best stories in this month's *Chambers's Journal* is William Carr's "The Awful Miss Brown." It is simple but extremely well written. Japanese domestic farm a reliable index to the character of the inhabitants of the house. H. J. Black tells us, in an informative article on an unusual subject, Arthur Beverley Baxter, the young Canadian writer, continues his serial, "The Parts Men Play," and another Canadian, H. Mortimer Batten, writes the third of his series on "Habits and Characters of British Wild Animals." The trade opportunities of Cuba are set forth by C. N. Barham, and should particularly interest Canadian exporters.

"CORNHILL"

In addition to further instalments of "The Fourth Dimension" (H. A. Vachell) and "Madame Gilbert's Cannibal" (Bennet Copplestone), the July *Cornhill* has many articles of interest. In "Nach Paris" Capt. W. L. Bismarck-Hassett criticises Von Kluck's published account of his march to the Marne—a paper of great interest to students of military strategy. The writer challenges the German General with withholding the full story, and offers proof of his statement in the form of a pencil copy of his actual orders, picked up on the battlefield. Lady Harcourt's article, "And the Babe Wept," describes the careless, pleasure-loving Vienna of fifty years ago, when her father (Motley, the historian) was American Minister. "The White Town," by George Blake, is a "Memory of the Highlands." In "The Gates of Europe," Major P. C. S. Hobart tells of his visit to the historic Cilician Gates, where the Bagdad Railway pierces the Taurus Mountains. "White of Selborne's Brother" is an eighteenth century sketch by his descendant, another Gilbert White, the Bishop of Willochra. A literary and personal note pervades "Bedside Books," by Simon Leatherhead. Sport is represented by Shikari's "Black Bear in Chamba."

"English Review."

Austin Harrison, the editor of the *English Review*, tells us, in the current issue of that journal, that the conditions of semi-starvation which now prevail in Europe are not the result of war, but "the direct and inspired result of the peace of Paris." In other words, although nominally at peace with our late enemies of Germany and Austria, we are waging war, and intend to wage war indefinitely, against them. His charge is strange in face of his own words that "quite ten millions of women and children are being fed by charity organisations financed by Americans and Britons." Col. Arthur Lynch, in his paper on "Ireland and Empire," says the Crown is the supreme obstacle in the solution of Ireland's woes. Col. Lynch apparently thinks that the Nationalists alone comprise the population of Ireland; he appears to ignore the existence of an Ulster.

"Englishwoman."

The *Englishwoman* continually does good service to the "gentler sex" by reviewing various Bills before Parliament which are of interest to women. In the current issue W. P. Pycraft makes a plea, as a naturalist, for the preservation of bird life throughout the British Isles, and answers some of the objections which the Plumage Bill has to meet. He claims that no species or bird or animal life is unimportant to science and knowledge of life, and urges that the danger of extermination is a very real one. The admission of women to ministry in the church is described by Holford Knight as "a theme which is destined to shake society to its foundations." It remains to be seen whether the clerical profession can withstand the claims of women to admission; the legal and medical professions have already capitulated. Miss Cicely Hamilton writes of the Women's Congress at Geneva, and the story is told of Lady Muriel Paget's mission of relief work in Czechoslovakia.

"London."

Sportsmen will find much to interest them in the current issue of the *London Magazine*. In "A Symposium by Famous Golfers," Harry Vardon, James Braid and J. H. Taylor describe their technique and course, and the reason why. Sir Thomas Lipton, in a special interview, has many interesting things to say about the America Cup or to give it its correct name, the *Lipton's Cup*, the trophy run English one originally, by the way, having been won at the first attempt in 1859 by the schooner *America*. In 1876 a Canadian boat, *Thetis*, was an unsuccessful challenger. W. R. Litchton attempts to answer the query, "Should we Marry for Love?" and the issue contains many complete short stories of most noteworthy among which is Dudley Statlock's "Pique at the Wheel" series.

"Pearson's."

World-wide interest is being evinced in the racing capabilities of Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, *Shamrock IV.*, which Britons hope will bring back to these shores the America Cup. In the July *Pearson's*, Sir Thomas writes on the subject, "What Makes a Yacht Fast?" Numerous diagrams illustrate the novel departures in the challenger's design. "How Long Can You Expect to Live?" written by Dr. Robert Rose, is a carefully prepared article, supported by many statistics, by which one may judge one's chance of a long life. Dr. Rose also points out many things which tend to prolong life. Many good stories of tennis tournaments are narrated by F. R. Burrow, the well-known referee and handicapper. "Old Jeff's Slim Chance" is the best of the eight complete stories in the number.

"Strand."

The *Strand Magazine* has a great reputation for good fiction, and the July number is proof that this reputation is being maintained. "Sapper" (H. C. McNeile), P. G. Wodehouse (with his inimitable "Archie" series), Kathlyn Rhodes, Gilbert Collins, and Sydney Horler (who invariably calls in sport to his aid, with considerable success) contribute to the fiction pages. E. T. Raymond takes as his text "Writers on the War-path," and Jan Gordon writes upon "Haunted Houses." The budding golfer, cricketer, or tennis player will eagerly scan the advice given by experts in their line, and the "tips" on golf by George Duncan take on an added value in view of that brilliant young Scot's success in the open championship at Deal.

"World's Work."

So far back as 1899 Sir William Crookes, in a public address, endeavoured to awaken the world to the imminent danger of a wheat shortage. Nine years later, in the *World's Work*, Prof. Silvanus Thompson repeated the warning. The former scientist computed that in the decade 1871-1891 the number of bread-eaters rose from 371 millions to 472 millions, and it is computed that by next year the world will possess a population of approximately 670 millions. Far from keeping pace with this increase, the area under wheat has actually diminished, and in the current issue of the *World's Work* Frederick A. Talbot reiterates the warning sounded by the scientists. The writer deals, however, only with wheat-growing in Britain, and shows what the Government is doing to induce the maximum maintenance of arable land. The main principle of the proposed measure—Mr. Talbot calls it "The Farmer's Charter"—is to assure the agriculturist a minimum price for his wheat or oats. This scheme is much on the same principle as the establishment of a regulation wheat price in Canada. Apart from the grave warning it gives, the article is timely in that it conveys a lesson to Canada to provide legislation which will not only insure the farmer against loss, but prevent the continual migration from the land to the city. The contents of the number are varied and interesting.

The North America Antimony and Smelting Co., Ltd., proposes to spend \$750,000 in developing the antimony mines in York County, New Brunswick. It is believed that British capitalists are interested in the venture.

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Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

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London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 72; 4 p.c., 1938, 74; 4 p.c., 1922, 99.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73; 3 p.c. Reg., 1932, 64; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 61½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 69½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 67½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 89.
Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 71; 4 p.c., 1949, 72.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 73½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 67½.
Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 73½; 3½ p.c., 70.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 77½; 4 p.c., 1888, 78½.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924-34, 92.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 79; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 75.
Edmonton.—6 p.c., 1927-48, 74½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 87; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 85½.
Gt. Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1954, 70½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 81; 4 p.c., 1932, 78; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 73½; Mai-onneuve 5 p.c. Debs., 80.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 73½.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 77½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 73.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 70½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 75; 4½ p.c., 1948, 71.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 83; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 60; 4 p.c., 1950-12, 59.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 75½.

Railways.

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 76.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 88.
Buffalo & Lake Huron. 61.
Can. Northern. Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 51; 3½ p.c. Dem., 69½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 65; 4½ p.c. Term., 74½; 4 p.c., 1930, 82; 4 p.c. Perp., 83; 4 p.c. Akm., 61; 4 p.c. Sask., 60½; 4 p.c., 1934, 80½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 26; 6 p.c. Land, 85½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97½; Western, 4½ p.c., 1942, 73.
Can. Pacific, 141½; 4 p.c. Perf., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 63½; Algoma 5 p.c., 80½; Special Inv. 6 p.c. 16½.
Edmonton Diviscon. 4 p.c., 1942, 62.
Grand Trunk Pacific. Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 75½; 3 p.c., 1962, 57½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 59½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 60½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 59½; 4 p.c. Debs., 58½; Trp. 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97½.
Grand Trunk. 4½ p.c. Guar., 88½; 5 p.c., 1st Perf., 41; 5 p.c. 2nd Perf., 31½; 4 p.c. 3rd Perf., 12½; 2nd Equip., 1921, 98; Bond. Perp. 5 p.c., 72; Perp. 4 p.c., 61½; Northern of Canada 4 p.c. Debs., 55; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 97½; Western 4 p.c., 66; Dollar Bds., 70½.
New Brunswick, 5 p.c., 1934, 81½; Perp. 4 p.c., 77.

Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 79½.
Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 75.
Que. Appelle. 4 p.c., 1936, 60.
Que. & Lake St. John. 4 p.c., 63.
Que. Cent. Cap. Muck, 72½; 1st Mort. 4 p.c., 58½.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce. 4 p.c., 61½.

Financial, Land and Investment

Bank of Montreal. 42½.
Brit. Empire Trust. 6 p.c. Cum. Perp. Perf., 10½.
Can. Northern Prairie. 24½.
Can. Land. 5½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce. 40.

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174 989,057

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A furniture manufacturing company in the Province of Quebec would like to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers and shippers of mirrors suitable for the furniture trade.

A Canadian company manufacturing a speciality in gramophone motors wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of gramophones.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian packers of canned salmon, which are required by their office in Cuba.

A London merchant firm, which handle large quantities of constructional steel, mild steel bars, rods, plates and other sections, would be pleased to consider offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A London wholesaler dealer is open to purchase pearl buttons, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm of merchants and importers ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood skewers—beech, maple or hickory.

An important London firm are open to purchase increase sticks, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

THE WESTERN CROPS.

The second bulletin issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association during the present crop year estimates a decrease of 12.8 per cent. in wheat acreage for the three Prairie Provinces from the year 1919, while the acreage in coarse grains shows an increase as follows: Oats, 14 per cent.; barley, 7.8 per cent.; flax, 18.2 per cent., and rye, 10 per cent. The report states some damage from wind in certain localities, but that weather conditions have created splendid prospects for a good crop notwithstanding the late commencement of seeding. In reviewing the movement of last year's crop, it is estimated that the amount yet to be marketed is not heavy.

The William Buck Stove Co., of Brantford, has been purchased by the McClary Manufacturing Co. of London, Ont.

At the annual meeting of the Lyall Construction Company, the President stated that the company had \$9,000,000 worth of contracts.

Toronto Mortgage.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared.

Brazilian Tracton.—May: Gross, milreis 10,985,000, increase, milreis 1,423,000. Net, milreis 6,262,000, increase, milreis 1,045,000. **Aggregated.** January-May inclusive, gross, milreis 50,166,000, increase, milreis 5,572,000; net, milreis 2,761,000, increase, milreis 3,788,000; net increase for five months represents over 15 per cent. in excess of net earnings for corresponding period of 1919.

Canadian Pacific Lumber.—A general meeting of the holders of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company was to be held on July 8 for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, appointing a committee with a view to taking united action for the protection of the common interests of the bondholders and to select the members of such committee.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Tuesday, July 13. Wednesday, July 14.

THIRDS AVENUE STREET, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange has continued on a very meagre scale during the past week. Last Thursday's bank holiday operated restrictively, and both professionals and the public are very reserved, pending the conclusion of the finance debates now taking place in Parliament. At the same time, the turn of the half year has induced easier conditions in the money market, and this has assisted the undertone. Gilt-edged issues are fairly firm under the lead of War Fives, but home rails have weakened afresh, the new railway scheme propounded by the Ministry of Transport being of no assistance to the market, which also remains unaffected by the approach of the dividend period. South American rails have fluctuated moderately, but a downward tendency has often predominated, and Mex'can securities, after their better tone, are now unsteady again on the reported recrudescence of revolutionary activity in several directions.

Business in mines has been at a low ebb, and the tone has been irregular. Oils and rubbers have lacked activity, and industrials continue unsettled by mixed trade reports.

Among Canadian securities, business has been no brisker than in other directions. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been hard. The Fours at 71 are a point better, while the 4½ per cents. hold at 88½. Municipal bonds have been steady but nominal around previous levels.

Among railroad stocks, Canadian Pacific has advanced to 142, helped by the higher exchange value of the dollar. The company published a traffic increase of \$1,083,000 for the concluding period of June. Grand Trunk figures were £155,074 higher. Quotations in the latter group have marked time and are without net change.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have receded to 7½ on light realising.

Industrials have been irregular. Dominion Steels have been steady at 70½. Lake Superior has added a fraction at 16½. Canadian Car issues and Canadian General Electrics have not moved, but Canada Cements show a rise of a point at 69½; while the preferred at 98½ is also up. Spanish River Pulp hold firm without change.

Mexican traction issues register mixed variations of 1 to 2 points on adjustments.

As regards mines, Mining Corp. of Canada shares have dropped 6d. to 8s. on realising.

— * * —

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 25.

Last week the paper stocks again bulked largest in the total trading, Brompton leading the way, while considerable market interest was displayed in Spanish River Pref., which, largely owing to no doubt to the announcement of the dividend representing the arrears on the stock, ran up to 149. Abitibi, Laurentide, Riordon, and Wayagmack also contributed considerable totals. The steel

stocks meanwhile were comparatively quiet. Features in Toronto were some heavy buying of Penmans on Thursday, which brought the stock up to 132½, while, on active trading, R.C. Fishing rose to 42½ on Friday though it receded to 40 at the close.

Yesterday Quebec Railway was a marked feature both in Toronto and Montreal, improving in the latter market over 2 points to 31½ on active trading. Atlantic Sugar gained 1½ to 125 and Canada Car Pref., Cement, Textile, Shawinigan and Steel of Canada made fractional advances, as did Ames Holden Pref. in Toronto. On the other hand, Canada Car Common lost 2, Dom Bridge 2½, Dom. Steel 2, Laurentide 1½, Ogilvie Pref. 4, Span. River Pref. and Com. each receded 1½, and there were numerous other fractional recessions.

Yesterday's closing quotations show: Abitibi, 75½; Asbestos Com., 81½, Pref. 92; Atlantic Sugar, 125½, Pref. 142; Ames Holden, Pref. 99½; Brazilian, 42½; Brompton, 136; Can. Car, 52, Pref. 98½; Cement, 64½, Pref. 30; Can. Cottons, 98, Pref. 79; Can. Steamships, 78½; Can. Gen. Electric, 102½; Can. Loco., 92½; Cons. Smelters, 25½; Dom. Bridge, 94½; Dom. Steel, 63; Textile, 132½; Laurentide, 106½; Montreal Power, 83; Nat. Breweries, 53½; Ogilvie, 22½, Pref. 100; Quebec Rly., 31½; Riordon, 198, Pref. 90; Shawinigan, 124; Span. River, 101½, Pref. 146; Steel of Canada, 75½; Toronto Rly., 41; Wayagmack, 123; Winnipeg Rly., 30.

There seems to be no special news to account for the unusual buoyancy of Quebec Rly. noted above. The initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the new no-par-value shares of Abitibi has been announced. An announcement that the dividend of the Public Service Corporation of Quebec has been increased from a 4 per cent. to a 5 per cent. per annum basis is of interest to shareholders of Shawinigan, which owns 51 per cent. of the Corporation's stock. As expected, Canadian Cottons' dividend has been increased to 8 per cent. per annum. The shareholders of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. and the Kipawa Co. have ratified the plans proposed by the directors in regard to the formation of the new Riordon Corporation, Ltd. In the circular calling the Riordon meeting, the president Mr. Carl Riordon, stated that the dividends to be received on the securities which will be held by the present Riordon

company, and the present shareholders may look forward with confidence to further returns conditional upon the successful operation of the

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Dominion Canners. The directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

Ogilvie Flour Mills. A quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, has been declared on the common stock.

Calgary and Edmonton Land. The land sales for June aggregated 321 acres at an average price \$14 per acre.

Tooke Brothers. A dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared for the quarter ending May 31.

Dominion Glass. Dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the common stock for the quarter ending May 30 have been declared payable July 1.

Standard Trusts Company. A dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock has been declared for the half year ending June 30.

Southern Ontario Land. Accounts for 1919 show net loss £4,415, increasing a debit balance of £13,701 brought down to £18,116.

Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, upon the preferred stock of the company has been declared.

Dominion Power and Transmission. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the cumulative preference stock has been declared for the half-year ending June 30, payable July 15.

Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company. Dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and of 1½ per cent. on the common stock have been declared for the three months to June 30.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. This company has opened an additional office at No. 50, Pall Mall, London. This office has been designed to meet the needs of the section for an American bank, and to remove some of the congestion brought about by the growth of the company's business at its office at 32, Lombard Street. Mr. R. B. Randolph, assistant manager of the London office, will have charge, and will be assisted by Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, assistant secretary. The company have issued a souvenir booklet to mark the opening of the new office.

City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Stock. The Bank of Montreal announces that for preparation of warrants due September 1 on the City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock 1940-60 and Greater Winnipeg Water District 4½ per cent. Stock 1954 balances will be struck on the evening of August 3, after which date stock will be transferred ex dividend. The Bank of Montreal announces that coupons falling due August 1 on the Montreal Street Railway Co., 4½ per cent. Debentures, 1922, and the City of Fort William 4½ per cent. Debentures, and City of Vancouver 4 per cent. Debentures may be presented on and after July 19 between ten and two o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - \$308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - \$328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,467,162.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada. Guaranteed Trust investments.

Correspondence invited.

28, Bishopscote, A. L. NUNNS,

London, E.C.2 London Representative.

Bank of Scotland. Bankers: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (April 30th, 1920) - \$163,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

391 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL.

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K. W. Blackwell, Esq., Vice-President.

Thos. Long, Esq., F. Robertson, Esq.

Sir F. Orr Lewis, Bart., G. L. Cairns, Esq.

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F. Howard Wilson, Esq., Lieut.-Col. J. R. Moomey,

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D. C. Macarow, General Manager.

T. E. Merrett, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, Manager.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

J. B. DONELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (April 30th

19 0 - \$197,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in Canadian real estate investments we note that, writing in the recently published Canadian supplement of the *Manchester Guardian*, Col. Wm. Grassie, D.S.O., who is the head of a very well-known real estate and investment business in Winnipeg, says that: "Never in the history of Canada could an investor select a better time than the present for investment in real estate. One can truthfully state that after six such years as we have passed through the situation has been absolutely purged, and prices paid are based on the earning and producing power of the property. At the present time there is no speculation, and any transactions in real estate are based only on the immediate requirements of the purchaser, with sufficient additional margin to cover legitimate expansion. None of the cities and towns of Canada can fail to grow and expand in the coming years."

* * *

This is, of course, very encouraging for those who consider making fresh investments of this class, especially as the rate of exchange has now improved to within $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. of the pre-war normal rate. It is, however, not so encouraging for those who purchased property at the high prices which obtained some years ago. From what Col. Grassie says it seems that such owners may have to wait some time yet for any recurrence of that speculative buying to which they must look to present them with opportunities of realising at a profit.

* * *

Although the actual financial results disclosed by the annual report for 1919 of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. were none too satisfactory, not only the shareholders of this important and ambitious enterprise, but all those who have followed its history from its inception as the Southern Alberta Land Co., will be encouraged by much that the chairman of the present company said at the annual meeting last week. The engineer and manager has reported that water is being delivered to the company's property, and that the flow is sufficient not only for all the irrigable land sold at present, but for the irrigable portion of an option on 25,000 acres given some years ago by the Southern Alberta Land Co. Speaking of this, the chairman said:—"After so many years of delay and doubt and scoffing, we have actually brought water over so great a distance to lands which, without it, are of uncertain value, and with it are of unmeasurable richness. The time of waiting has been to those of us who had the courage—some said the audacity—to renew this hazardous project, a period of anxiety and responsibility, but our patience has been at length rewarded." The chairman also referred again this year to the plan under which each purchaser of land from the company will receive, for every irrigable acre purchased, one share in a canal company, the intention being that, when the company has disposed of all its irrigable land, it will be relieved of all responsibility for the upkeep of the canals, which will then be controlled and managed by the owners of the irrigable lands.

* * *

At their meeting on June 23 the shareholders of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., approved the directors' proposals for liquidating the arrears of preferred dividends. The arrangement is that new Preference shares are to be issued and allotted to shareholders to the amount of 42 per cent. of the par value of the outstanding Preference stock in full payment and satisfaction of all arrears of Preference dividends up to June 30, and another 7 per cent. will be paid to retire the dividend vouchers issued last year for one year's dividend on the original \$3,000,000 Preference issue. The issue is to be made to Preference shareholders of record June 30. As to the future of the Preferred stock the president stated at the meeting that: "Unless anything unforeseen occurs, the company is in a position to pay cash dividends on the Preferred. Certainly they are in such a position to-day."

* * *

Replying at the meeting to a question as to what were the prospects for dividends on the Common stock, the president replied that this would no doubt be a matter for discussion now that the arrears of Preferred dividends had been dealt with. This prospect of Common dividends obviously has a contingent bearing on the possibilities of the Preferred, as under the participating rights of the latter it is entitled to share equally with the Common in any dividends after 7 per cent. has been paid on the Common stock. That the Common stock will be placed on a dividend basis before many months have passed is a conviction generally held in interested circles in Canada, as indeed is evidenced by the market valuation of the Common at about 102 in Canada, and, in view of the prosperity at present and in prospect of the Canadian pulp and paper industry, the participating possi-

bilities of the Preferred, while perhaps hardly immediate, are not altogether to be overlooked.

* * *

Meanwhile in this rehabilitation of the Spanish River securities the bondholders also share, as under the agreement made in January, 1915, one-tenth of any amount allocated for dividends on the Preferred and Common stocks of the company is to be divided amongst the holders of the bonds of the Spanish River, Ontario Pulp and Paper and Lake Superior Paper companies. On this point the president mentioned that when the Preferred dividends are paid the bondholders would receive about seven-tenths of 1 per cent. additional and approximately 1.35 per cent. when both the Common and the Preferred are on a 7 per cent. basis. This share will be payable as long as any of the bonds are outstanding, and their gradual retirement will not be completed until 1931.

— * * —

NEW C.P.O.S. LINER.

Launch of the "Montcalm" at Glasgow.

The twin-screw steamer *Montcalm*, built by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank, for the Atlantic service of the C.P.O.S., was launched last Saturday. The naming ceremony was performed by Lady Fisher, wife of Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

Sir Charles Ellis, managing director of John Brown & Co., presided at the subsequent lunch, and proposed success to the vessel. He said the *Montcalm* and her sister ships, which they hoped would be in the water early next year, were the first vessels they had built for the Canadian Pacific, and they all felt the honour. Anything that could promote trade and intercourse between the Dominions and the Mother Country must receive everyone's whole-hearted support. No company had done more toward that than the C.P.O.S.

Rising Costs of Ships.

Sir Thomas Fisher, who replied and proposed the toast of "The Builders," said the *Montcalm* was designed for the ordinary Britisher and not to carry American millionaires. She could carry about 2,000 people in two classes. Looking to the future, they had felt it was very desirable to improve the standard of third class accommodation, and they hoped they had reached the stage when a man and his wife, to whatever class of the community they belonged, could travel in comfort to Canada without paying an extravagant price. Referring to the "luxury" ships, he said that both the captain of the *Olympic* and the captain of the *Aquitania* had told him that these very large floating hotels should not be allowed on the high seas. They were so big and unhandy that experienced captains considered they were not desirable. Continuing, he said he felt, as other members of the shipbuilding industry felt, that the time had come when a limit must be set to the rising cost of ships if more ships were to be built. Their company set out to build four vessels in 1916, and the price upon which the directors calculated had been—he would not like to say doubled, but it was certainly very much more than they had contemplated. There had been constant rises in wages to all classes of men, which were very upsetting to the calculations of those responsible for the finance of big shipping companies. Unless some finality could be reached there would not be so many orders coming along in the future as in the last few years. He would seriously suggest that the shipbuilding industry should get back to the time when a ship could be built for a fixed sum, when directors would know what a ship was going to cost, not setting out in the dark, and at the end of two years seeing prices doubled. That, he was afraid, would happen to some of those now having ships built in this country. If that happened there would be no orders, and we should proceed from the height of a boom to a slump which would be most disastrous of all to the workmen whose own actions had brought this state of affairs about.

Why Prices Are Abnormal.

Sir Thomas Bell, in replying, said the chairman had said they hoped to launch the sister ships in the spring, but he thought it would be six months later. That was partly due to their desire to keep down costs. As regards the question of economical construction, there was no doubt about it that it was not only shipbuilders and their employees who were to blame. They had shipowners who would practically give anything to get their ships completed, and the unfortunate shipbuilder was really between the devil and the deep sea. That was why prices had become abnormal. With the reduction of hours and with the altered standard of living of the workers, they did not believe that the cost of ships or wages could well come back to what they were before the war, but what they were doing was to improve their mechanical appliances, that in the future they would be able so far as it was possible to do so by expenditure of capital—to compete with the world's competition. Competition was going to be very much greater in the future than in the past, because so many countries had been thrown back on their own resources and developed shipbuilding to an enormous extent.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
(£3,082,192)

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000
£3,082,192

Head Office: TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and the UNITED STATES
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Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory.)

TRANSFERS OF MONEY MADE TO ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

LONDON OFFICE

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,500,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - £1,082,276
Deposits - - - - £35,548,823

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
W.M. WALLACE, Manager.

Glasgow Office—
ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.
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EST. 1817

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Banking and Finance.

Canada's Wealth Actual and Potential

When the history of the Great War is written, and not until then, full justice will be done to the great part played by the Dominion. As a direct result of the mighty conflict Canada's national debt has risen to the huge total of approximately £532,000,000, which, assuming the population at the round figure of eight millions, represents a *per capita* liability of £66. Heavy as is this burden, the Dominion should be able to bear it, and when emigration recommences in earnest with a return of the exchange to normal conditions, see this heavy *per capita* average reduced very much more rapidly than in European countries. Reasons for this and many other optimistic views as to the future of the Dominion are contained in the very valuable report for the year 1919 issued under the responsibility of the Canadian Trade Commissioners and intitled the "Trade of Canada and Newfoundland." In the foreword to this valuable compilation of events of the first year following the Armistice, it is suggested that economic, industrial and commercial conditions in the Dominion are sound, and that "given more stable, political and social conditions throughout the world . . . the Dominion would achieve a degree of development far surpassing that hitherto attained." The writer adds that with her vast resources Canada has reason to hope that "in the difficult times ahead she will create sufficient wealth to liquidate her heavy burden of debt, and to play a more prominent part in world economy." It is of interest to note that, basing their calculations on the data available at the date of the issue of the report, the Commissioners place the wealth of the Dominion at £2,931,631,000, equal to a *per capita* average on the 8,000,000 population basis of £366—a figure with which Canadians can be well content, having, as they should, the surety that the next decade should see this ratio materially enhanced. The information contained in this valuable report is timely; and, as a financial contemporary aptly remarks, in commenting on it, "it is a mine of information for the manufacturer and shipper, and is deserving of careful study by all who desire to learn something of Canada's industrial progress and to share in its prosperity."

* * *

The Merits of the Long Point of View.

Amongst the long-dated Provincial and municipal issues which may be expected to reflect any change in monetary conditions, and which are now standing at levels at

which the yields are sufficiently attractive to merit the attention of those who have during the last few years been satiated by the stream of new issues upon superlatively alluring terms, may be mentioned the following:—

City of Montreal	4%, 1948-50.
" Ottawa	4½%, 1932-53.
" Saskatoon	4½%, 1941-61.
" Toronto	4½%, 1948.
" Vancouver	4½%, 1953.
" Victoria	4½%, 1962.
" Winnipeg	4½%, 1943-63.
North Vancouver	4½%, 1932-53.

On the basis of recent "markings" the average yield on the above list is as nearly as possible 6½ per cent. As we have often pointed out, however, "markings" do not always form a reliable index of the prices at which securities may be purchased or sold, but they are sufficient to base an investment selection upon. To be on the safe side, however, we have made allowance to cover variations between these "markings" and what may be regarded as fair buying prices; and on this basis, and allowing for incidental investment expenses, a sum spread equally over the above selection shows a net yield of about £6 8s. per cent. per annum. No doubt, in comparison with the yields on many of the short-dated issues which have been so much in fashion of late years, the yield does not seem an exceptionally high one, but when the dates of maturity are compared with those of many of the short-dated issues, such a list as that given above presents quite a different aspect from the investment point of view. With two exceptions, the securities included in this list place at the disposal of the investor the opportunity of acquiring sound Canadian Municipal bonds upon terms which ensure an average return of nearly 6½ per cent. for the next twenty to thirty years. For the same reason we have ignored the potential profits accruing to the holder on redemption as on a bond with 20 to 30 years to run, this consideration is practically a negligible quantity. It should be remembered, however, that the position will be very different ten years hence, when under happier conditions than those now current in the financial world this factor will begin to become operative from a market point of view.

Golden Opportunities.

With a Colonial Government in the market on a 6½ per cent. basis, it may be doubtful whether even at over 4 per cent. higher a railway bond will prove the attraction that it should. We feel, however, that, even although it may be like one crying in the wilderness, we must in justice to ourselves remind our readers once again that in neglecting such an opportunity they are doing themselves a great injustice. We have lately seen the effect of Government assumption of a railway system in the sharp recovery in Grand Trunk Debenture issues, but no such appreciation is yet visible in the case of several of the Debenture issues of the Canadian Northern group, which is already under the control of the Canadian Government. As our security tables have recently shown, markings have recently taken place in several of these issues at from 51 to 53, at which the yield, indefinitely be it remembered, is very close to 8 per cent. It cannot be too often stated that present conditions are purely transitory, and that sooner or later monetary conditions will undergo a transformation which will prove a shock to those who seem to regard a 7 per cent. Bank rate as stabilised. To those who take a long view of the situation, it seems incomprehensible that perpetual securities, such as those we have repeatedly indicated in these columns, can go begging at half their face value. As a writer recently remarked, the day is probably not far distant when investors will look back with regret at the range of values now current for securities, which from every point of view are entitled to be classed as in the superlative degree gilt-edged.

* *

EMPIRE TIMBER EXHIBITION.

Canadian and Newfoundland Exhibits at Holland Park.

Prince Arthur of Connaught on Monday opened the Empire Timber Exhibition at the Holland Park Skating Rink, arranged by the Department of Overseas Trade. The exhibiting countries include the Dominions of Canada and Newfoundland.

The Canadian exhibit comprises wood pulp processes and products—ground-wood, sulphite and sulphate—and boards and finished articles in the following woods:—Balsam fir, maple, paper birch, red birch, beech, white ash, tamarack, Western larch, white spruce, mountain spruce, silver spruce, jack pine, Western white pine, Western soft pine, Norway pine, yellow pine, white poplar, Douglas fir, white cedar, Western cedar, bass wood, hemlock, Western hemlock, soft elm, and rock elm.

The Newfoundland exhibit shows reels of newspaper, wrapping paper, and sheathing paper; sheets of sulphite and ground-wood pulp; and sections of white spruce, black spruce, balsam fir, white pine, white birch, yellow birch, and larch.

The Timber Operators and Contractors, Ltd., 11, Pall Mall, London, S.W., show elm paving blocks.

The Canada Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., 23-24, Eldon Street, Broad Street, London, E.C., show doors, joinery, railway sleepers, cedar shingles, paper rolls, etc.

Mr. G. E. W. Crowe, agent for the British-Canadian Export Co., Ltd. (of Canada), 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, and for the Economic Building Corporation, Ltd., 723, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, shows Canadian kitchen dressers and cabinets and Canadian refrigerators.

The Exhibition remains open till July 17.

Canada is represented at the Exhibition and the British Empire Forestry Conference, which opened on Wednesday, by Brig.-General J. B. White and Messrs. E. H. Finlayson, Robson Black, Clyde Leavitt, and M. Grainger; and Newfoundland by Sir Mayson M. Beeton and Mr. G. J. Davies.

— * * —

The demand of the Nova Scotia miners for a Royal Commission to consider their grievances has now been granted.

Damage estimated at \$110,000 has been caused to fruit crops on the Niagara Peninsula by a rain and hail storm, during which trees were torn up and acres of land flooded.

Tenders for the carillon of 49 bells for the clock tower of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have been received from two English firms—John Taylor, of Loughborough, and Gillett & Johnson, of Croydon. They will cost about \$200,000.

The Government's Bill repealing the clauses in the Immigration Act giving the Ministers of Immigration power to deport summarily British-born residents of Canada found guilty of sedition or conspiracy against established authority, was rejected in the Senate by a non-party vote of 30 to 17.

During the months of March and April of the present year 10,906 immigrants entered Canada from the British Empire, 11,491 from the United States, and 1,686 from other countries. During the same two months of 1919, 6,686 immigrants entered Canada from the British Empire, 13,992 from the United States, and 1,253 from other countries.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

G. S. A. (London).—We know that he is at present in England, but do not know his whereabouts.

C. F. R. (East Croydon).—We are not in possession of the address you require. Write to the steamship company on whose boat they travelled.

STOCKHOLDER.—The shares are not yet officially listed, but transactions in them as "unlisted securities" are fairly frequent. The latest quotations which we have noticed are: Pref., 72-75; Common, 31½.

T. T. (Leicester).—The situation is alluded to under "Investment Notes" heading in this issue. We understand that, while owners of good property are holding it firmly, there is little or no demand as yet for speculative property.

F. J. B. (Pangbourne).—(1) Your pension is not subject to British income tax: a wound, disablement or disability pension, and gratuity, are not taxed. (2) You can sell your present 5 per cent. War Loan and buy one of the denominations free of income tax. But is the change worth while?

READER.—Since the reference in *Canada* to which you allude we have received no further information of special importance in regard to the company. As then stated, we regard its prospects as being very encouraging. Action in regard to the Preferred shares should now not be a very distant prospect, and in view of the improved position when that liability is eliminated, we should not advise a sale of the Common at present.

M. S. (Brussels).—(1) The man who is prepared to turn his hand to whatever comes his way is the man who is most likely to be successful in Canada. (2) Capital of not less than £500; the more one has, the easier it becomes. (3) We would strongly advise you to go to Canada and investigate prices and conditions before deciding to purchase land. Practical experience on the land will be of the greatest assistance to you, whatever course you later decide to take.

* *

Dominion Iron and Steel.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred stock has been declared, payable July 1.

Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.—A dividend of 4½ per cent. has been declared for the half-year ending June 30.

Wabasso Cotton.—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1920, payable July 2.

ALBERTA FARM.

1,280 ACRES. 60 miles south of Calgary, 6 miles from railway station, 3 miles from ranch recently purchased by the Earl of Minto, and 15 miles from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' ranch. 600 acres wheat land, balance pasture, good ranch buildings, picturesque location, close to good fishing and hunting. Price £12,000.

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Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

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Zinc White Manufacturers

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"The Young Person in Pink," at the Queen's Theatre, continues to draw large and appreciative audiences. No one who has once seen Mrs. Badger, the chief fun maker of the play, will easily forget her.

* *

LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH. "The Beggar's Opera," at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, is excellently staged and performed. The ladies' orchestra is particularly fine, and the instruments used belong to the period the play represents.

* *

CONCERTS.

Vera Sutherland was to give her first song recital at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday at 8.15, assisted by C. Warwick Evans (solo violoncello).

Vassili Zavatsky, who made a successful first appearance in London on Monday evening, is to give another pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall on Monday, July 19, at 8.15.

The programme of the Busoni concert at the Queen's Hall on Thursday, June 22, revealed afresh the remarkable powers of the composer-pianist. "The Bridal Guest" is a primer of the latest orchestral scoring, much of it highly effective, and all of it exceedingly clever. The music was superbly played by the London Symphony Orchestra. "The Indian Fantasy" is full of brilliant pianoforte passages. The five pieces in the suite from Busoni's opera are given just sufficient key to their structure in their titles.

* *

Merchants Bank of Canada.—Branches have been opened at Toronto, Ont. (Broadview and Danforth), Kagawong, Ont., and Winnipeg (Selkirk and Arlington Streets).

* *

Business conditions are very satisfactory throughout the Dominion, bank clearings for the third week in June being 21 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding week last year.

Canadian crop conditions, especially in the West, are excellent, and the prospects of a big grain yield are good. The Provincial Commissioner of Immigration for Manitoba estimates that 50,000 men will be required to harvest the crops in Western Canada. Deposits in Canadian Chartered Banks increased during May by approximately \$19,500,000, and deposits in branches outside the Dominion showed an increase of \$17,860,000. Current loans in Canada increased by \$1,800,000 during the month.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following DIVIDENDS have been declared this day for the quarter ending July 31st, 1920:—One and One-Half per Cent. (1½ per cent.) on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 2nd day of August to shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1920; and Two per Cent. (2 per cent.) on the Common Stock, payable on the 16th day of August to shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., June 21, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 757. July 10, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN wheat-land farm of 400 acres at Paynton, Saskatchewan, 1½ miles from the station. This farm has already 200 acres in cultivation. The 200 acres remaining can be broken very easily. There is a good well. The farm itself is fairly well fenced. Price, \$40 per acre, or \$16,000 payable cash or on terms. For further references apply to GEORGE ELIE AMYOT, 45, Dorchester Street, Quebec, Canada.

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FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS ORCHARD AND MIXED FARM of one hundred and sixteen acres, seven miles from Vernon on the main road from Vernon to Lumby, adjoining the Coldstream Estate Company Lands. Railroad within a quarter of a mile. Twenty-two acres in commercial orchard, eleven years old, all in good condition and full bearing. Fifty-two acres hay and grain, eleven acres in grass. All the above under irrigation. Thirty acres not irrigated, fifteen acres of which is in summer fallow and can be irrigated. Sixteen acres non-irrigable range. Soil is good and in best state of cultivation. Domestic water under pressure is available, as also good spring. No buildings. Terms—Half cash, balance in two yearly payments at 6 per cent. interest. For prices and further information, apply to Owner—Capt. W. Crawley Ricardo, care of Messrs. Pemberton & Sons, Victoria, B.C.; and Capt. Fitzmaurice, Vernon, B.C.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood.—Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain may use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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RUTHKIRFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Taxmen, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto, cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

CUNARD.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
 Friday, July 9. *Melita*.
 Wednesday, July 14. **Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*.
 Monday, July 19. **Victorian*.
 Friday, July 23. *Minnesota*.
 Wednesday, July 28. — **Empress of France*.
 Friday, July 30. *Metagama*.
 Friday, August 6. — *Corican*.
 Wednesday, August 11. — **Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*.
 Friday, August 13. — *Melita*.
 Wednesday, August 18. — **Victorian*.
 Wednesday, August 25. — **Empress of France*.
 Friday, August 27. — *Minnesota*.
 Wednesday, September 1. — **Empress of Britain*.
 * Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, July 14. — *Sicilian*.
 Saturday, July 24. — *Pretorian*.
 Saturday, August 21. — *Sicilian*.

London to Montreal via Havre

Tuesday, July 27. — *Scotian*.
 Tuesday, August 3. — *Tunisian*.
 Tuesday, September 7. — *Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, July 9. — *Scandinavian*.
 Wednesday, July 14. — *Granplan*.
 Wednesday, August 11. — *Scandinavian*.

Cunard Steamship Co

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, July 10. — *Coronia*.

Saturday, July 17. — *Aquitania*.

Southampton to New York

Saturday, July 24. — *Mauretania*.

Southampton to Halifax

Tuesday, July 13. — *Royal George*.

White Star Line

Southampton to New York.

Friday, July 21. — *Olympic*.

Friday, July 28. — *Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York
 Wednesday, July 14. *Holt*.
 Wednesday, August 11. *Utt*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
 Saturday, July 10. *Metagama*.
 Thursday, August 5. *Canada*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York
 Monday, July 12. *St. Paul*.
 Saturday, July 24. *Philadelphia*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal
 Saturday, July 10. — *Manchester Mariner*.
 Tuesday, July 20. — *Manchester Corporation*.

The R.M.S. *Minnesota*, with direct letter and parcel mails from Quebec, is due on Monday, the *Victorian* on July 17, and the *Metagama* on July 18. Letter mails via New York are due by the R.M.S. *Adriatic* on Monday and by the *Olympic* on July 15, and by the *Philadelphia* and *Kronland* on July 18.

A CUNARD ANNIVERSARY.

Last Sunday was the eightieth anniversary of the establishment of the Cunard Line, which inaugurated steam communication between England and America with the pioneer steamer *Britannia* in 1840. Two sailings per month then represented the activities of the Cunard Line. During the present month they have sailings from Europe to America on twenty-six days of the thirty-one, exclusive of those to the French Mediterranean, Levant, and Black Sea ports. In 1840 there were four ships which totalled 4,616 tons, and to-day there are sixty-four, of 670,000 tons. When the new ships under construction are completed the Cunard Company will have some sixty sailings per month from Europe, and, with its associated lines, a tonnage of nearly a million.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Tientsin, sitting in the House of Trade Interest.

A group of Toronto business men, most of whom are connected with the clothing industry, have formed the Canadian Export and Trading Company to develop trade with Russia, Poland, Ukraine, and other European countries where normal business intercourse with Canada has been demoralised by war and exchange conditions. The promoters believe that Canadian manufacturers have a good opportunity to establish a permanent market for their goods in Russia, but in order to do effective work all industrial branches should be represented by one responsible organisation, which will transact the sales on a better basis of interchange of all the different commodities.

— * * —

THE "AQUITANIA"

The Cunarder *Aquitania*, the first great Atlantic liner burning oil fuel to steam into the Mersey, arrived from Newcastle, where she had been in the Walker Yard of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. Since the end of November thousands of men and women had been employed in the work entailed in her reconditioning and conversion from coal to oil burning. The run of 700 miles to Liverpool afforded the opportunity to test the new system and the result gave complete satisfaction. The *Aquitania's* steaming proved that when in commission she will at least maintain her position as second in speed only to the *Mauretania* the world's fastest passenger liner. The *Aquitania* is scheduled to leave Liverpool on Saturday, July 17, for New York. She will then join the Cunard Line's channel service in conjunction with the *Mauretania* and *Imperator*.

— * * —

The South African Government, after making an initial purchase of 10,000 tons of Canadian flour, has ordered a further 20,000 tons.

"PRUE COTTONS"

for all domestic and industrial
 purposes.

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High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. **High Commissioner,** The Hon. Sir George H. Pastry, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Grippin. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Otto Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.
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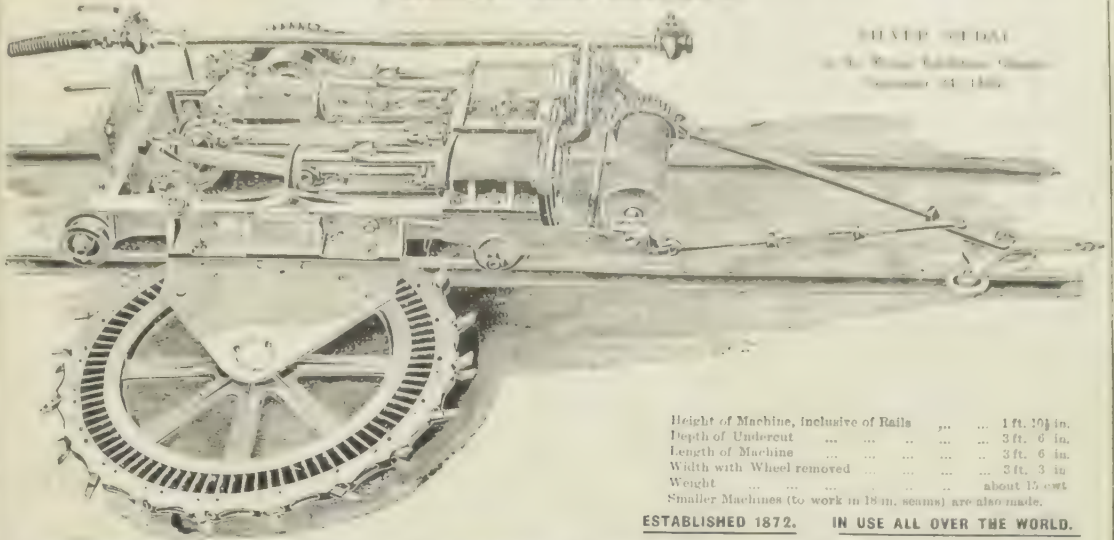
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CANADA

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Vol. LIX

9

WEEKLY

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE: THE "HOME TOWN"
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CANADA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

THE resignation of Sir Robert Borden left two favourites in the field for the Premiership. Those closely in touch with political affairs, however, knew that there was only one choice open. Sir Thomas White was Sir Robert Borden's natural successor, but there was never any real chance of his accepting the Premiership. His resignation of the portfolio of Finance, although retaining his seat in the House of Commons, marked his final retirement from public office. The fact that he visited the Governor-General in connection with the reconstruction of the Cabinet may have pointed to a lingering hope on the part of his Excellency's counsellors that Sir Thomas White's decision might still be influenced, or it may simply have been due to a recognition of the value of his advice at so important a juncture. So long as he remains in Parliament, Sir Thomas White will certainly be a valued member of the party at present in power, and his words will carry weight on national questions.

The summons of the Hon. Arthur Meighen to be Canada's new Prime Minister and his acceptance of the office have caused no surprise. For long he has been marked out as a possible Prime Minister, and the course

of events made his succession to Sir Robert Borden inevitable. Throughout his tenure of Ministerial office he has shown a distinct capacity for statesmanship, as well as high mental equipment and readiness in debate. A Parliamentary correspondent describing the Session which has just closed at Ottawa, says that during it Mr. Meighen has enhanced an already high reputation as "the Rupert of debate," and is admittedly unmatched in the House of Commons in "nimbleness of mind, sustained logic, and the faculty of quickly discerning the vulnerable points of an opponent." Mr. Meighen's close knowledge of Western problems and needs will stand him in good stead. His appointment is heartily approved by the new National Party, of which he becomes the head. It is welcome to Imperialists in every part of the Empire. He is a man of wide vision and true Imperialistic outlook. Under his guidance the progress of Canada is assured in such a way as can only give added lustre to the Empire of which she is so brilliant a part.

The future of the new Government is not yet clear. It will have its own difficulties to face, as well as those which it has inherited from its predecessor; and a general election can only be a question of time. The Hon. N. W. Rowell and the Hon. Martin Burrell have both retired. The former's position, it was clear, was rendered untenable by the formation of the new Party. His sincerity, however, has been generally acknowledged, and he has rendered valuable service especially in regard to the League of Nations. In the reconstructed Cabinet most of the portfolios continue to be held by former Ministers. Of the new members, Mr. McCurdy is already well-known as an administrator; but Mr. Wigmore has yet to win his spurs.

— * * —

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

IN the beginning of next week the delegates from the United Kingdom and most of the other Overseas Dominions will leave England for Canada, to attend the second Imperial Press Conference. The Canadian Committee, of which Lord Atholstoun is Chairman, has made elaborate preparations to give the visitors a real Canadian welcome and a thoroughly interesting time. Disembarking in Nova Scotia, they will travel to Ottawa for the sessions of the Conference, and then journey through to the Pacific Coast and back. In the course of this tour they will be given every facility for seeing the beauties of Canada and realising the wonderful growth of the Dominion and her tremendous potentialities.

Still further, they will be enabled by personal intercourse with leading Canadians—men in public office and members of their own craft—to secure a useful knowledge of the conditions and problems of the eldest daughter Dominion. Above all, these editors and newspaper proprietors from all over the Empire will be brought into close touch with each other in a way that cannot fail to have far-reaching influence upon them and their ability at once to guide and reflect public opinion.

Many things have happened since the first Imperial Press Conference was held in London in 1909. These have been fateful years not only for the Empire, but for the whole world, and they have left their impress upon the conditions and problems of to-day. Many important professional questions fall to be discussed at Ottawa, but none of them can be summarily dismissed as "shop." They all have an important bearing upon the future of the Empire. Some of them are of a nature almost undreamed of eleven years ago. There is all the more reason, therefore, for their discussion by men accustomed to look at these questions from such distinctive points of view. The Conference of 1909 undoubtedly led to an advance in many respects as far as both the Empire and its Press were concerned. There is every reason to believe that the Ottawa Conference will be no less important in its results in both directions.

"MADE IN CANADA." Are you watching this feature in "The Canadian Export Pioneer"? There are business opportunities in it.

The CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2
Annual Subscription, 10/-, post free.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Fisher.

In Admiral Lord Fisher, who died last Saturday, the British Empire has lost one of her greatest sons. His work was done; his fame, assured. All through life he honoured the Service to which he belonged, and faithfully served his country. He ever had a profound sense of duty. His reward, though not commensurate with his deserts, was ample. He enjoyed length of years, position, power, the friendship of his Sovereign and the affection of his countrymen. It was given to him, as it is given to few men, to see the efforts of a strenuous life crowned with success. We mourn the death of a true patriot; we bid farewell to a rare, rugged, yet most lovable personality; and we may devoutly thank God that in our hour of need we had among us a man of such surpassing merit to organise victory. Britain's island story—the story of the Empire as a whole—is full of the deeds of great men. We have a long line of famous Admirals.

Effingham, Grenville, Raleigh, Drake, Benbow, Collingwood, Byron, Blake.

To these Kings of the Sea—Admirals All—must now be added the name of Lord Fisher of Kilverstone. Of him it may be said that he was reared in the school and tradition of Nelson; but Fate conspired to give him a rôle which linked him with Lord Barham, or Earl St. Vincent, rather than Lord Nelson.

* * *

Reconstructing the Navy.

Lord Fisher's resourcefulness, quickness of perception and prompt action, imaginative insight, inventiveness, persistency, passion for discipline and efficiency, and a host of other great qualities—enabled him, as time and opportunity served, to reconstruct the Navy as a modern fighting machine. It was a stupendous task. To Lord Fisher the Navy owes the Dreadnought, the battleship cruiser, the rapid development of the monster gun and the submarine, the oil-fed destroyer, and, among other innovations, the Hardecastle long-range torpedo.

He foresaw the war with Germany and prepared for it. He doubled the Navy's striking power by changing its distribution; he eliminated all inefficient ships; introduced the all big-gun type of battleship and cruiser, and the system of nucleus crews; put the education of the naval officer on a new basis; improved mobilisation; commenced aerial navigation; adapted wireless telegraphy for Admiralty purposes; and in scores of other ways prepared for war. No wonder he was the one man of whom Germany was frightened. That he possessed long vision is proved by his accurate prophecy in 1905 that there would be war with Germany in 1914 and that our Admiralissimo would be Captain Jellicoe.

* * *

German "Slimness."

"There is a simplicity of right dealing which seems to be beyond the compass of the German." So says the *Times*, irritated and bewildered by the "lachrymose, inaccurate, and incoherent" excuses put up by the representatives of the Berlin Government for not carrying out the disarmament provision of the Treaty of Versailles. Such is the German psychology. Canadian troops in the field had flashes of insight on many occasions. The world at large is only now beginning to realise how untrustworthy Germans can be. Bad faith and "slimness" of conduct are deeply imbedded in their brains; and, as the proverb says, "What is bred in the bone will out in the flesh." According to German propaganda—as plausible in peace as it was unscrupulous in war—Germany is in a very bad way; but independent testimony, now forthcoming, does not confirm that view. Take, for example, the impressions of Mr. Herbert Kaufman, the proprietor and editor of *McClure's Magazine*, and a journalist whose writings command respect not only in America and Canada, but also in England. Mr. Kaufman has just returned from a tour in Germany and Austria and he declares that Germany is not threatened with Bolshevism and despair; that she has no difficulty in maintaining law and order without great bodies of armed men; that she is busy making roads, repairing telegraph and telephone systems, building houses, pushing production and cultivat-

ing every inch of arable ground, that given many more months of peace she will have much of her indolent money securely and irreparably invested in concrete houses, highways, rail, and ballast; and that her sufferings and shortages, common to all civilisation at the present time, are not beyond the recuperative capacity of such an efficient people. To Mr. Kaufman—who is a trained observer—Germany appeared "alive, vital, and prosperous: neither repentant nor regretful. She is wasting no time in *dolours* or daydreams. Her head is clear and soundly set upon her shoulders. Neither her aspect nor her activities support the veiled threats and unctuous pleas presented at Spa."

* * *

Austrian Poverty.

Mr. Kaufman considers that Austria, unlike Germany, cannot possibly meet the terms imposed on her by the Peace Treaty. He says:—

"She has no important remaining resources except her timber lands and the doubtful energy of her subjects. Such agricultural domain as is left to her will not suffice to feed the cities; she is practically without fuel, her water power is undeveloped, her factories are silent, or just barely operating. There seems no vision, no ability in the existing Government. Workers are out of hand and reluctant to recognise authority."

That there is great poverty in Austria cannot be denied, but it is "by no means so hopeless as represented." Vienna, always a city of cruel contrasts, is described as "the richest and most well-begoned of communities, a nest of rookeries and palaces, crowded with beggars and barons, filled with riches and penury."

The Hoover Commission, which is feeding swarms of little ones, will continue its beneficent work for another year—thanks to the kind-hearted generosity of men and women and well-to-do children across the Atlantic. Mr. Kaufman insists:—

"Vienna itself must be forced to do more for the hungry, and its prosperous, callous classes especially brought to a realisation that races and operas and luxury dealers are indefensibly supported, while so much of the city is in dire straits. Vienna must work; its idlers must be compelled to sustain themselves; its farcical business hours must end. The constant introduction of new holidays must cease, and if the officials now in control are impotent to end this opera-bouffe, a wiser and sterner Government must succeed."

Of course, the problem, here as elsewhere, is to make the people most concerned see matters in that light.

* * *

The Niagara Tragedy.

In spite of all warning, the prosperous but adventurous hairdresser of Bristol embarked last Sunday on his perilous voyage over Niagara Falls. It was a mad exploit. The poor seeker after notoriety will never be able, as he fondly hoped, to tour the Canadian and United States music halls. His life has come to an untimely end, and with it all his ambitions.

There are degrees of foolhardiness, but, undoubtedly, attempts to shoot Niagara in a barrel are among the most senseless. Let us hope the craving for sensation will be checked by Stephen's fruitless sacrifice. It is time there was legislation to prevent such attempts.

* * *

British Miners and Winnipeg Rioters.

The Winnipeg riots—or, rather, the sentence on the chief Winnipeg rioters—continue to excite the Labourists of the Mother Country. Judging by some remarks of Mr. Smillie, the miners' leader, at the Leamington conference the other day, they would do well to inform themselves better of the facts before expressing opinions or criticisms.

Mr. Smillie, in his speech, explained that three of the rioters sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the labour riots at Winnipeg last year had been elected to the Manitoba Parliament, and while still in prison they were appealing to the Privy Council to grant a new trial. It was understood, he said, that when the application came before the Privy Council the Lord Chancellor would preside, and Sir John Simon would appear on behalf of the Government. As these Canadians, declared Mr. Smillie, had had to put up with "a biased, bigoted, unfair trial," it was imperative, in the interests of justice, that if they were not liberated from prison they should at any rate be

granted a new trial. If language of that sort is not contempt of Court, it comes pretty near it.

* * *

Sir Lomer Gouin's Retirement.

Sir Lomer Gouin enjoys the distinction of having been Premier of Quebec for over 15 consecutive years, a record only excelled in the other Provinces by the long term enjoyed by the Hon. G. H. Murray, the present Premier of Nova Scotia, who next week makes his sixth successive appeal to the electorate. Sir Lomer Gouin, moreover, is retiring at the zenith of his fame, and the tributes paid to his character and ability by the Press in Quebec are happily re-echoed in that of the English-speaking Provinces. "Sir Lomer has given Quebec honest, progressive, and tolerant Government," says the *Toronto Globe*. Indeed, all matters affecting racial or religious prejudices Sir Lomer has skilfully handled, and with the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there was a widespread feeling that the time had arrived when the great talents of Sir Lomer Gouin might be more usefully employed in Federal politics. Even now, while lamenting his retirement, many prominent organs endorse the view of the *Montreal Gazette*, that "there remains open to him a wider sphere of usefulness in the Parliament of Canada, where his peculiar talents can be employed with increasing distinction to himself and advantage to the country."

The present indications are that the next Dominion general election cannot long be delayed, and may result in a large number of members being elected from groups outside the two historically opposed parties. In such a case the influence of Quebec and the French Canadian vote will be greater than in any Parliament elected since Confederation, and there will be a grand opportunity for the exercise of that statesmanlike management and restraint which has been such a marked feature in the career of the retiring Premier of Quebec.

* * *

Canadians and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

The Canada Club dinner to Sir Hamar Greenwood on Tuesday night was at once a personal tribute to a Canadian who has already had a distinguished political career, and also an expression of good wishes for the solution of the difficult problem to which he has set his hand. Canadians are probably as much divided with regard to the Irish question as the people of any other part of the Empire, but they all agree in the desire to see a settlement and to have peace restored in that country, which is to-day more than ever "distressful."

Sir Hamar Greenwood recalled the fact that the first public dinner he attended in London, over twenty years ago, was one under the auspices of the Canada Club. Since that time his fellow-members have closely followed his career. On more occasions than one they have listened to his breezy speeches. His oration on Tuesday night was by far the best he has given them. It was imbued with high ideals, and the loud cheers with which it was punctuated should help to make Sir Hamar feel that in his task he carries with him the good wishes and high hopes of his countrymen.

* * *

Church Work Overseas

The Lambeth Congress—a gathering of the high dignitaries of the Church in London from all parts of the world—is proving very interesting and instructive. The speeches, lay and clerical, have been above the average of such gatherings, and the same may be said of the post-prandial oratory at the Mansion House, when the Lord Mayor entertained the delegates. His Lordship, for example, declared that, "The golden calf is rife amongst us (after the war), as it was in the days of Moses when he came down from the Mount with the tables of stone." It is not a pleasant reflection, but we fear it is only too true. When the hour of danger has passed we are apt to become slack and careless. In like manner his Lordship's other statement—that the great ideal of one united Christian Church is magnificent, but to-day it still remains unrealised—cannot be denied.

The Archbishop of Canterbury paid a deservedly warm tribute to the value of the work, religious and social, and even national, performed by the clergy in many lands.

Among those taking part in the Congress were men, his Grace reminded his fellow-guests, who spent months of the year with dog teams in the snow of the Arctic regions. These men, he declared, carried out a great trust in a way which put us stay-at-home people to shame. It was a refreshing and inspiring speech. Most of Canada's Bishops were present, and the Archbishop of Rupert's Land naturally became eloquent over the extension and development of British traditions and ideals.

* * *

British Empire Forestry.

Not much new light but many sensible observations emerged from the deliberations, at the Guildhall, of the British Empire Forestry Conference. Signs and portents are not wanting that after many years of lamentation by experts the proper authorities in England, in Canada, and in other parts of the Empire are beginning to realise adequately the importance of forestry. So far, so good. But there is much to be done, as the report of the discussions at the Conference makes clear.

Forests, it is urged, constitute a property of the community at large. That being the case, this valuable property should be administered as a trust by Governments on behalf of their people. It follows, therefore, that a central authority, properly organised and financed, should be created and given the charge of reservations of land permanently dedicated to forest uses. The creation of the authority is not where the shoe pinches. The trouble lies with organisation and finances. Governments will have to tackle this subject seriously. And once the authority begins its work in earnest, it will have to deal not only with forest production, but also with the commercial problems of utilisation of timber. In the whole of this particular field of labour Canada stands in a category of her own.

* * *

Canada's ex-Chief Scout.

The Duke of Connaught, as President of the Boy Scouts' Association, took the chair at a dinner held at Claridge's Hotel on Friday last week, and made an interesting speech in support of the Boy Scout movement. His Royal Highness was pleased to say: "I myself have been closely connected with the movement, not only as President of the Association, but for five years as Chief Scout in Canada, and, therefore, I have really had some experience of the system"—whereat all Boy Scouts, and they number nearly a million the world over, but especially the young hopefuls of Canada, should feel elated if not an inch or two taller.

There is a great deal of good in the average boy, but there is also far too much of the old Adam (juvenile variety). The age-long problem is how best to develop the one and eliminate the other. For this work no expedient yet found—apart from public school training—is quite so efficacious as the Boy Scout movement. That naturally explains the Duke's panegyrics, and prompts us to wish success to the effort of the Chief Scout, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, to raise funds for furthering the scope of the movement.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

FELMING. At a nursing home, Montreal, on July 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fleming (of 103, Clomedy Street)—a son.

YER. At Humber Bay, Ontario, on July 5, the wife of William Yewer—a son.

MARRIAGES.

McMILLAN MACROD. At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Regina, on June 26, Alexander, youngest son of the late Roderick McMillan, Port-Arthur schoolmaster, Bernisdale, Isle of Skye.

MOLODIN SHEPHERD. On June 22, 1920, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Ven. Archdeacon J. Paterson-Smyth, William Robert Molodin, M.C., son of the late William A. Molodin, M.D., to Catherine Rose deniers, daughter of Sherrington A. Shepherd, formerly of Graham's Street.

SCHEIDTOWITZ BOWLING. On July 9, at All Saints', Edmonton, Alberta, Alex. Scheidowitz, youngest son of the late John Scheidowitz, Dundas, to Miss Mabel, daughter of Mrs. Ellen H. Bowling, Sherrington, and the late Walter Henry Bowling, Horley, Surrey (formerly of Sheffield).

DEATHS.

HINDSHEAD. On July 15, at the Dutchman's Cottage Hospital, Norfolk, Francis Norton Hindshead, late of Pekisko, Alberta, deceased husband of Josephine Stone, Redwood, and son of the late Capt. Francis William Hindshead, I.M. 3rd Madras European Regiment.

CORRY. On July 4, at Bournemouth, suddenly, of heart failure, Amy Corry, of Millbrook, Lyall Road, Birmingham, formerly of Toronto.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, \$5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A CANADIAN LETTER :

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

Sir Robert Borden's Retirement—Manitoba Elections—Sir Robert Kindersley's Impression

MONTREAL, July 2, 1920.

DOMINION DAY was, significantly enough, the day chosen for the momentous decision of Sir Robert Borden to retire from the Premiership, a position which he has held for nearly nine years, during what has been the most crucial period in the national history since Confederation. He goes down to history as the first Premier who has played a big part in international affairs on behalf of the country in addition to national administration. In the words of the *Mail and Empire of Toronto*:—"He has led her (Canada) to heights that were not in sight when the control of her affairs passed into his hands . . . and boldly flung open the doors of Canada's true course in history; so, at another parting of the ways. . . . Sir Robert Borden directed her on the right course." Says the *Montreal Gazette*: "Sir Robert Borden will go down to history as the great Canadian War Minister. . . . To no one man, no set of men, is due the glorious part played by Canada, but had the Premier faltered, the reflect influence upon the people cannot be estimated. . . . The Coalition served not a party, but a national purpose, and though some may say that he carried Canada in honour through the war at the expense of party cohesion and vitality, great merit is yet his due."

The *Toronto Globe* reflects the attitude of the political malcontents in the cold shades of Opposition. "It is somewhat tragic," says the *Globe*, "that a Premier who a few months ago could have retired from office with the assurance of an important place in the history of Canadian achievements, now resigns with the knowledge that the only other alternative left him is hopeless defeat at the polls. His resignation comes in a period of chaos. By his retirement, the Government will lose the last semblance of a Union administration."

The New Party.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Sir Robert Borden is resigning, there is published the platform of what is styled the National Liberal and Conservative Party, which is the child of the Government caucus. Reference was made in these columns recently to the movement headed by the Hon. Robert Rogers for the re-establishment of the old Liberal-Conservative party. The new programme covers the old "National" policy, with the addition of adhesion to the League of Nations. Although some leader may be selected who will hold the

reins of government for another year on the 11th, it is evident that the old party lines will be followed in the next elections, with the addition of a pro-union party such as has been seen in recent provincial elections.

Manitoba Elections.

The result of the Provincial elections in Manitoba indicates once more how the old political divisions are being encroached upon by new schools of policy on the part of the rank and file. The Government of the Hon. T. C. Norris, leader of the Liberal Government, will have about one-third of the membership of the new Legislature upon which he can count with confidence, and probably he will obtain a majority by a working agreement with some of the lesser elements. The fact that the Liberal defections were chiefly caused by the voting among the farmers, does not afford very much hope to the Liberal party for the Dominion in the event of the Federal general elections taking place at an early date.

The Session's Work

The speech from the Throne at the closing of the House of Commons on July 1, showed that several definite enactments had been accomplished. Among the outstanding pieces of legislative work were the revision of the Franchise Act; remodelling and readjustment of soldiers' and their dependents' pensions; financial measures, including new taxation; the continuation of the Wheat Commission; provision for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry; also provision for the maintenance of naval and air services; and the conclusion of an agreement between Canada and the British West Indies for reciprocal trade.

Sound Conditions.

Following a very extensive, though hurried, tour through the Dominion, Sir Robert Kindersley, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in an interview given in Montreal this week, commented upon the absence of the hysterical note in Canadian finance and business. He found that the present prosperity of the Dominion was based on a far sounder basis than on his last visit, when the real estate boom was so strong a feature of the national life. The element of speculation, he declared, had given way to a note of quiet confidence in the future of the country, and in his opinion that confidence was well founded owing to Canada's possession of foodstuffs and raw materials, of which the Old World stands in need for



THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM, 1920 (see page 68). COMMANDANT: LT.-COL. R. M. BECKETT (QUEBEC)

Photograph: Guyer Gibbs, Fairbairn.

reconstruction. This fact, he said, placed Canada in a much better position to face the difficult times which must come both to the new and to the old worlds during the process of deflation which lies ahead. But he threw out a note of warning to the country that she should conserve and invest all her gains being made in the era of prosperity in order that she may be independent of Britain and Europe when the time of the rebound comes.

Sir Robert Kindersley was this week the guest of honour at a luncheon held at the Mount Royal Club, when a number of Montreal's leading citizens gathered around him, among visiting guests being Mr. Walter Lefroy, founder and editor of *Canada*. Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley are paying a visit to Ottawa, Toronto and New York, and will sail home on the *Empress of France*, leaving Quebec on July 14.

The Steel Merger.

Before sailing for England from New York this week, Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., expressed satisfaction with the progress of the British Empire Steel Corporation plans, and intimated that he will return to Canada in the autumn for the consummation of these plans. "We have agreed with the boards of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company to ear-mark approximately twenty millions of the twenty-five million dollars that we have arranged to secure for the development and improvement of these two companies," he stated. "The greater amount of the capital mentioned will come from Great Britain, though representations have been made to us by important Canadian financial interests to offer some portion of the new securities we propose to issue in the Dominion, and this in all likelihood will be done. Our original plan, however, was to secure all the needed money abroad." The names of the directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation have not been announced up to date, but it was intimated by Col. Grant Morden that the personnel of the board will be the strongest combination of any industrial organisation in the Dominion.

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TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN SERVICE.

New Routes by C.N.R. and G.T.R.

As a result of the co-ordination of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways, a new trans-Continental train service has been provided. Through trains are now operated from Montreal to Vancouver over the two systems, the route being by way of Ottawa, North Bay, Fort William and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. The new express trains will traverse the Algonquin Park, the Nipigon Forest Reserve, Quetico Park, the Rainy River District, the Jasper National Park, the Mount Robson region, and the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers. The route will also provide a new short way to Alaska and the North Pacific Coast via Prince Rupert.

It is now possible for the traveller landing at Halifax or St. John to travel on an all-Canadian trans-Continental direct line from coast to coast, but for the convenience of those who may desire to journey to Western Canada via Toronto, the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways now give a through daily service from Toronto to Vancouver, the route being through North Bay, Timagami, Cobalt, Cochrane and the Clay Belt of Ontario.

"In planning the new services," says an official statement, "it has been possible to select ideal routes from the large mileage owned by the two railways, and the inauguration of through traffic by these avenues marks a distinct forward step in the development of Canadian railroad facilities."

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TRAINING IN FARMING.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, addressing the Empire Club in Toronto, said the only solution to the problem of keeping the farms properly manned was to train the boys to a point where they would appreciate the opportunities which agriculture offered them. The men who would make the greatest success in agriculture were those who were born on the farms. The only way the Government could assist the agricultural industry, Mr. Marshall said, was to establish within the reach of all boys and girls throughout the country, schools where they could be taught such things as would make them enthusiastic about farming life, and not the kind of education that would lead them to the cities.

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Several hundred ex-British officers and their wives are expected to settle this year in British Columbia.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canadians and Ireland.

"Canada is a part of the British Empire, and would be involved in any complications between Washington and London over the Irish question. Only enemies of this country, whether they live in it or not, would associate themselves in what is in effect a conspiracy against its peace and security. Perhaps many Canadians of Irish birth or descent sympathise with Sinn Fein because they think it expresses the present mood of the majority in Ireland, but the *Globe* believes that few of them would be so unpatriotic as to join De Valera in his mischievous propaganda and plotting in the United States, which are reacting already upon Canada in the form of commercial threats. Irish-Canadians who are Canadians first should repudiate the noisy agitators who are misrepresenting them."—*Toronto Globe*.

The League of Nations.

"The justification of the League idea is yet to come. The outlook, though not bright, is not altogether hopeless. Mr. Balfour admitted much when he said that if the League fails to promote a diminution in armament much of its value will be gone, and he practically admitted that there was the chance that countries would decide individually that they must have armaments on a big scale. This is the dark time, and the outlook may brighten with the final settlement of the matters that grew immediately out of the war. It may well be hoped that such will be the case. Otherwise the brightest dream of world peace ever imagined will be a sad disappointment."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Canada's Naval Policy.

"The Dominion Government, not having made up its mind about its naval policy, is nevertheless creating a small naval force made up of vessels presented to Canada by the Admiralty. These ships, with the exception as to the superior officers—the exception is worth noting—are to be manned by Canadians. Gifts are favours with sharp edges. There is in them, however carefully hidden, some element of obligation. A one-sided gift between equals is a difficult transaction; and where the relationship is uncertain with some suggestion of inferiority on the part of the recipient, the acceptance of a gift may possibly have awkward consequences. The Dominion Government, it seems to us, would have been well advised if it had replied to the well-intentioned pressure from the Admiralty by saying that it could have no transactions with it until it had worked out its naval policy and secured the approval of the Canadian people; but that, once this was done, it would be prepared to consider taking over British ships if the Admiralty had them to spare on the basis of paying their full value for them."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Sir Lomer Gouin.

"If the Gouin Government has sometimes made mistakes because it was too powerful, the result would no doubt have been very much worse if the same Government had been too weak. On the whole, the last fifteen years must be counted as the most prosperous and the most fruitful period in the history of the Province—alike in agricultural industry, public instruction, and every other phase of the Provincial administration. In the light of such a balance-sheet, optimism is justified. Those who have never made a mistake may find that faults have been committed by Sir Lomer Gouin during the fifteen years that he has held power; but we believe that when he is judged in history the verdict will be in conformity with that which was given by the electors in June, 1919."—*La Patrie*.

A Canadianising Influence.

"Because of the paper shortage, not a few of the American magazines which flood this country have ceased to come here. The opportunity for the home-made product, therefore, has never been better. But it is just at this juncture that the Dominion Government, in order to recoup some of the loss it incurred of late on the Post Office Department, is said to contemplate a heavy increase in the mailing charges on such publications. Canadian magazines as a factor in Canadianisation are more important than people realise or the Government would admit. They exercise a binding force between East and West. In general, they are healthy in tone, patriotic in character, and full of interesting reading matter."—*Vancouver World*.

Quebec's Part.

"During the war our Province was misunderstood and slandered by those people who painted our compatriots under the falsest colours. But since the end of the struggle, especially in these hours of difficulty in the social world and of ever possible revolt it is the quietness and the attachment of Quebec to her institutions, her spirit of good order, and her wisdom which still remain the best guarantee of the country's peace."—*Le Canada* (Montreal).

CANADA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Hon. Arthur Meighen Succeeds Sir Robert Borden The New Cabinet

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S resignation of the Premiership of Canada took effect last Saturday, on which day the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, was sworn in by the Governor-General as Premier. Shortly before the ceremony Sir Robert Borden presided over his last Cabinet meeting, when he bade farewell to all his old colleagues.

On the previous Wednesday, Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance, called on the Governor-General, who, it is understood, asked him to form a Government; but it is announced that, on account of impaired health, following the continued strain of duties while in the Government during the war, he could not accept the Premiership.

The composition of the new Cabinet was announced on Tuesday as follows:

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN...	Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs.
HON. J. A. CALDER ...	President of the Council and Minister for Immigration.
RT. HON. SIR GEORGE FOSTER	Trade and Commerce.
HON. SIR JAMES LOUGHEED	Interior.
HON. SIR HENRY DRAYTON ...	Finance.
HON. HUGH GUTHRIE ...	Militia.
RT. HON. ARTHUR SIFTON ...	Secretary of State.
HON. J. D. REID, M.D. ...	Railways and Canals.
HON. G. ROBERTSON ...	Labour.
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE ...	Marine and Fisheries.
HON. F. B. MCCURDY ...	Public Works.
HON. SIR EDWARD KEMP ...	Minister without portfolio.
HON. P. F. BLONDIN ...	Postmaster-General.
HON. S. F. TOLMIE ...	Agriculture.
HON. R. W. WIGMORE ...	Customs.

The above list does not include the Portfolio of Justice, held in the last Cabinet by the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty.

Of the retiring Ministers, the Hon. N. W. Rowell is returning to private practice, while the Hon. Martin Burrell becomes Parliamentary Librarian.

THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C., M.P.

A Character Sketch.

In one sense the change in the Premiership marks a new era in the political history of Canada; in another—an Amurath succeeds an Amurath. The incoming of a Prime Minister still on the sunny side of fifty, the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the reorganisation of a great party are bound, in the nature of things, to affect the course of public events and, possibly, to influence the destinies of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Meighen's training, his temperament, and his intimate association with Sir Robert Borden warrant a continuity of policy and tradition in the larger essentials of national life.

Twelve years ago Mr. Meighen was practically unknown. To-day he is an outstanding figure in the world of Canadian politics, a man with a magnetic personality, and with the spirit of real statesmanship in him. It is a great tribute to his abilities and his driving power that in so short a time he should have won such a splendid reputation for himself and become one of the leaders of the nation. And he owes his advancement to no adventitious aid. Considerable natural abilities, intense application, and steadiness of purpose constitute the secret of his success.

Mr. Meighen was born on June 16, 1876, at Anderson, Manichard Township, Perth County, Ontario. He was educated at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute. From there he went to Toronto University, where among his contemporaries were Mr. Mackenzie King, now leader of the Liberal party, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, now President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Meighen graduated with honours in mathematics when twenty years of age.

Having decided to adopt the law as a profession, he found his career as a law student specially arduous owing to the fact that he had to earn his living as a teacher. He was called to the Manitoba Bar in 1903, and settling at Portage la Prairie, practised law there and took an interest in politics. Already his mind's eye was turned in the direction of Ottawa. It was in 1908 that he succeeded in converting Portage la Prairie from Liberalism to his own Liberal-Conservatism. The city of his adoption returned him to Parliament as its member, and ever since 1908 he has represented that constituency.

Once in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. Meighen was in no haste to obtain Parliamentary fame. He preferred to wait and study—to be what Bacon has described as "a full man." He succeeded; and his chance came in 1910 with the "Dredging Scandals." By making himself master of his

subject and by his resourcefulness in debate he scored a conspicuous success. From that time onward his future was assured. The story goes that one day this young man from Portage la Prairie made a rousing speech, and when he sat down the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a shrewd judge of men, turned to a friend and said: "At last Borden has found a man."

In 1911 Mr. Meighen considerably increased his influence in spite of the trend towards reciprocity and Liberalism among Western farmers. Next came the fight for the Navy Bill, the Conservatives' proposal for a direct contribution to the Imperial Navy. Mr. Meighen took a leading part in this struggle. It has been said that all the hours he had spent in reading law, all his vast knowledge, all his brilliant ability



CANADA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER:
THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C., M.P.
Photograph: Bassano.

were needed to stave off the attacks of lawyers like Maclean, Carvell and Pugsley. Mr. Meighen succeeded brilliantly.

For his support of the Administration he was appointed, in June, 1913, Solicitor-General for the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared: "That's the best appointment this Government has made."

By this time the future Prime Minister was acknowledged to be the most brilliant debater in the Dominion House, and, what is more, it was widely realised that he had big constructive ideas in statesmanship. One instance—and one only—must suffice. Sir Robert Borden had no abler lieutenant than Mr. Meighen in the difficult negotiations for the taking over of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railway systems. The gradual absorption of the railways by the State was mainly due to the quiet, forceful work of Mr. Meighen. His record as Minister of the Interior (which he became in October, 1917) is full of fruitful, energising work.

During the war no Canadian politician laboured more unselfishly in the interests of the Empire than did the new Prime Minister. It was to him a labour of love—a great, an overwhelming duty. As he said on one occasion: "For the balance of our lives the best measure of our worth will be how we behaved in this war." It is understood that he was only prevented from enlisting himself by the urgent personal appeal of Sir Robert Borden, who strongly affirmed that nothing Mr. Meighen could do in the field would have greater value than the service he could render as a member of the Government.

In 1918 Mr. Meighen was sent to England and the Continent upon a war mission. While in London he delivered a memorable address before the members of the Royal Geographical Society. This address is embodied in the article on Canada's "Features and Natural Resources" published in "Canada To-day, 1920." From this we quote again the following passage, showing, as it does, in a singularly eloquent and independent manner Canadian ideals in Canada's devotion to the Mother Country. It reads:—

I have recounted some of the material resources to which the Dominion is heir, but I would fail indeed to represent that country if I did not tell of another inheritance that she prizes more than all the rest, the full, free status of nationhood, with equality of citizenship and equality of opportunity, into which she has grown under theegis of the British Crown. That heritage is the Ark of the Covenant to Canada as to every British community, and every life and pillar, every line and letter of it, she will guard with her life. And let me say this more: Canada is a faithful child of these islands. Crossed with the blood of France, and influenced industrially by the almost overwhelming current of the vast republic that surges to the south, Canada none the less is British—sternly, dependably British. In feeling, and in thought, in sentiment, in aspiration, in the sense of her mission in this world, Canada is British—never more British than now. She believes and always wants to believe that Britain stands for real democracy. The country is unitedly, determinedly democratic. She hopes and expects that out of the welter of the war of democracy—a war in which she strained, as in honour she must, every fibre and muscle of her half-grown frame—she hopes that out of it all there will come not so much avenues to greater masses of wealth, but a wider area of opportunity, an improvement of living conditions, a higher general conception of public duty, a releasing of human energy for the pursuit of science and art—an advance for democracy all round over the whole universal line, and an advance commensurate with the cost.

From that passage it will be gathered that the Prime Minister is an ardent Imperialist, a sane Imperialist, and his Imperialism is tempered by Canadian nationalism. No man (as the Scripture saith) can "add a cubit to his stature" but, in the manner foreshadowed by Mr. Meighen, it is in the power of kingdoms and commonwealths to add to their amplitude and greatness.

— * * * — OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown—Mrs. Montgomery Fitz (55), a sister of Sir Andrew Macphail, Montreal; Col. A. Macphail, Queen's University, Kingston; Mr. J. G. Macphail, of the Marine Department, Ottawa, and Mr. W. M. Macphail, Winnipeg.

At Halifax—Dr. John Forrest, who was president of the Dalhousie University for 26 years.

At Montreal—Mr. A. Bettsworth, manager of W. J. Bush & Co., and formerly in charge of the London (Eng.) branch; Mrs. Mary Jones (87), widow of the late Hon. T. R. Jones, of New Brunswick.

At Ottawa—Mr. Vivian H. Steele (74), a brother of the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele, and until recently connected with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He was a celebrated cricketer in his earlier years.

At Kingston—Mr. John S. Gallagher (71), for 14 years M.P.P. for Frontenac, Ont.

At Toronto—Mr. Frank Denton, K.C. (61), senior member of the firm of Denton, McDonald & Denton, and formerly an active Liberal politician.

At Hamilton—Mr. John A. Bruce (91).

At Calgary—Mr. John S. Hamly, assistant postmaster for many years.

The death is announced, on 9th inst., of Capt. Sylvester, who was in charge of the Union-Castle liner *Llandoverly Castle* when, in June, 1918, while acting as a hospital ship, and conveying, amongst others, medical officers and nurses of the Canadian Medical Staff, she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. After the *Llandoverly Castle's* boats were lowered the submarine shelled them, and was also seen trying to run them down. Out of 258 souls on the *Llandoverly Castle* only 24 survived. Capt. Sylvester's health was seriously impaired by his terrible experiences.

* *

Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company has been ordered by the Canadian Paper Control Tribunal to refund to Western newspapers the sum of \$27,500, which is the amount charged in excess of the authorised prices of newspaper.

According to Ludwig Martens, "the Soviet Ambassador to America," arrangements have been completed with Canadian bankers for the transfer of \$12,500,000 in gold to Canada for the purchase of Canadian goods. The gold, says the "Ambassador," will be shipped from Reval or taken from the sums deposited in Scandinavian banks.

Fifty young boys, whose ages range from seven to thirteen, sailed for Canada on Friday, July 9, by the C.P.O.S. liner *Melita*. The party is being sent out by the Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society. They are going to Gibbs' Home, Sherbrooke, where they will be taught various trades, professions, or farming. There was also on board a party of ex-Army girls, who have decided to take up farm life in the Dominion.

THE CANADIANS AT BISLEY. Position in Opening Competitions.

The Canadian Team, which has now been established some weeks in the famous Canadian Pavilion on the Common, will return to the Dominion with pleasant recollections of their sojourn at Bisley.

Col. Beckett, of Quebec, commandant of the team, Major T. F. Elmitt, adjutant, have dispensed the usual hospitalities of the Canadian Hut. A dinner was given one evening to the Chairman and Council of the N.R.A., and on another evening the Range Officers were entertained. Members of the Bisley Press Club were also entertained to lunch by the Canadian commandant.

The customary Canadian Garden Party was held on Tuesday of this week, when Sir George Perley, and a number of Canadians resident and visiting in London, came down. The weather, fortunately, was kinder than at any previous time during the meeting, and the company, besides enjoying the pleasant surroundings of the Canadian Pavilion, were enabled to see something of the competitions on the ranges in comfort. Canadian positions in the principal competitions to date are:—

"DAILY GRAPHIC" (200 Yards).—Saidler, 48, 37th; Chandler, 48, 42nd; Weir, 47, 82nd; Richardson, 47, 114th. Reid, Boa, Crowe, Edmond, Irvine, McCabe, and Carr Harris, who made 46, were all counted out.

"GRAPHIC" (500 Yards).—Coles, 50, 9th; Nix, 49, 25th; Sangster, 48, 52nd; Edmond, 48, 59th; Goodhouse, 48, 65th; Vincent, 47, 105th; Saidler, 47, 107th. Boa, Crowe, Irvine, Northover, Richardson, Tingman, and Saidler counted out.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" (600 Yards).—Chandler, 48, 16th; Vincent, 48, 17th; Skinner, 47, 32nd; T. Young, 46, 83rd; Nix, 46, 93rd. Boa, Hawkins, Hawley, and Northover, with scores of 45, counted out.

STOCK EXCHANGE (Aggregate of the Three Preceding Matches).—Chandler, 42nd; Nix, 62nd; T. Young, 83rd; Boa, 85th; Coles, 90th; Vincent, 100th.

WIMBLEDON CUP (600 Yards).—Edmond, 49, 13th; Vincent, 48, 24th.

Lieut. J. O. Nix secured first prize in the B.S.A. match after a peculiar shoot-off with Lieut. Smith, of the Witwatersrand Rifles. Nix made a miss, outer, and central bull; his opponent put on a muffed miss, and magpie. Richardson was fourth.

ALEXANDRA.—Richardson, 16th, Utton, 20th, win £3. Vincent, 41st. Irvine, 50th. Skinner, 62nd, win £2. Nix, 84th, Edmond, 88th. Bowen, 97th. Elmitt, 104th, T. Young, 114th, Martin, 117th. Chandler, 171st, Hawkins, 184th, Boa, 191st, Northover, 196th, McCabe, 201st. Coles, 209th, Tingman, 211th, win £1. Crowe counted out.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Utton, 30th, Crowe, 34th, win £2.

QUALIFIER.—Irvine, 7th, Chandler, 14th, win £1.

KING'S, FIRST STAGE (Scores, 200 Yards).—Boa, 45; Bowen, 49; Coles, 44; Crowe, 47; Chandler, 42; Edmond, 46; Goodhouse, 47; Hawkins, 45; Hawley, 41; Irvine, 47; Martin, 43; McCabe, 32; Nix, 44; Northover, 45; Reid, 41; Richardson, 42; Rooke, 40; Sangster, 44; Tingman, 42; Utton, 48; Vincent, 40; Weir, 41; Skinner, 42; Saidler, 40; H. Young, 40; T. Young, 47.

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DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

Dominions and Reciprocal Action.

In the House of Commons at Westminster last week, Sir F. Young thanked the Government for having accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission concerning relief in respect of Dominion income tax. The clause, he said, aimed at equality of treatment of individuals living in the Mother Country, whether their investments were in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the Empire, and that would be accomplished if the Dominion Parliaments passed reciprocal legislation, as suggested by the Royal Commission.

Sir Donald Maclean asked whether any, and, if so, what, arrangements corresponding to the proposals of this clause had been, or were in process of being, made in the Dominions.

Mr. Baldwin, who characterised double income tax as one of the most abstruse and difficult problems that had recently been faced, said that in this matter the British Government had been generous. It was necessary for someone to make a start to deal with an anomaly which had become almost unbearable, and had it not been for the war this matter must have come up for consideration and decision some years ago. They hoped that reciprocal action would be taken in the Dominions, but so far they had not had time to enter into any negotiations with regard to the matter.

* * *

Four steamers from the seal fisheries have arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, with a catch totalling 20,456 seal. Four more vessels are expected shortly, and it is expected that the aggregate catch will be about 40,000 seals.

After a 2,000-mile journey on foot and by dog sledge, Ser. W. D. Douglas, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, brought to Dauphin, Man., an Eskimo accused of murdering two brothers.

CANADIANS AND IRELAND.

Sir Hamar Greenwood Honoured by the Canadian Club.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was the guest of honour at the Canada Club at a dinner held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday night. Sir Campbell Stuart presided, and was supported by Colonel L. S. Amery, M.P., Lord Charnwood, Sir C. Peel Davidson, Mr. Justice Duff, Alderman Sir C. A. Hanson M.P., Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Sir George Perley, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Stern, the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. F. C. Wade, the Archbishop of Nova Scotia and the Bishops of Athabaska, Huron, Huron, Mackenzie River, Montreal, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Toronto.

The others present included:

Mr. A. C. Allan, Sir H. Montagu Allan, Sir John Anderson, Lt. Col. Donald Armour, Mr. F. W. Ashe, Lt.-Col. G. W. Badger, Major F. J. Barthorpe, Mr. F. D. Benjamin, Mr. G. H. Bland, Col. H. W. Blaylock, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Mr. T. J. Bra g, Col. S. G. McLaren Brown, Mr. J. T. Brown, Col. C. G. Bryan, Mr. W. P. Bull, Mr. A. B. Calder, Mr. C. Cambie, Mr. N. M. Clougher, Mr. T. R. Clougher, Mr. J. G. Colmer (Hon. Sec.), Mr. E. H. Cooper, Dr. T. F. Cotton, Mr. G. C. Creelman, Sir John Crosbie, Sir Charles Davids n, Lord Dawson of Penn., Dr. G. E. Dixon, Col. J. B. Donnelly, Mr. P. P. O. Driscoll, Lt. Col. E. C. Duffin, Sir Sam Fay, Sir Warren Fisher, Col. K. C. Folger, Mr. A. L. Fullerton.



SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, BT., M.P.
Photo: W. M. Dolson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



THE MOST REV. C. L. WORRELL, D.D.,
ARCHBISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.



SIR CAMPBELL STUART, K.B.E.

Major Percy Garratt, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Goodwin, Col. H. J. Gossett, Mr. W. Hamar Greenwood, Sir Francis Greer, Mr. C. J. Gregg, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Hon. Lionel Guest, Sir Robert Hadfield, Major C. E. B. Hanson, Mr. P. C. Harte, Mr. J. Henry, Major C. F. Hepburn, Mr. C. F. Higginson, Sir R. Sothern Holland, Capt. W. Hose, Maj.-Gen. G. B. Hughes, Lt.-Col. James, Capt. Garro Jones, Mr. L. Jones, Mr. S. L. Jones, Mr. Stewart Kilpatrick.

Sir Arbutnot Lane, Mr. J. B. Lawford, Major E. O. Leadlay, Mr. A. G. Leonard, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Sir F. Orr-Lewis, Dr. T. Lewis, Dr. O. Leyton, Mr. A. Lyle-Samuel, M.P., Mr. D. C. Macarow, Major J. A. MacDonald, Dr. S. Ridley Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. James MacMahon, Capt. Morris McDougall, Prof. J. C. McLennan, Mr. A. Maynard, Mr. C. H. Meigs, Mr. A. A. Miller, Mr. S. R. Mitchell, Mr. A. Ewan Moore, Mr. W. C. Noxon, Mr. S. G. Pardoe, Sir Geo. R. Parkin, Mr. E. A. Paterson, Lt. Col. Reginald Pellatt, Lt.-Col. N. D. Perry, Dr. Bernard Potter, Mr. S. M. Power, Sir Keith W. Price, Sir Harry Renwick, Mr. F. B. Robins, Mr. S. Samuel, Sir Mortimer Singer, Mr. T. Hewitt Skinner, Mr. H. Slocock, Mr. Dugald Smith, Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Mr. S. R. Stavers, Mr. Thomas Story, Mr. Harrison Watson, Lt.-Col. E. C. Waylands, Sir Glynn West, Mr. Gilmour White, Mr. E. F. Wise, Col. Sir Edward Worthington.

Sir Campbell Stuart on Sir H. Greenwood.

Sir Campbell Stuart in proposing the health of Sir Hamar Greenwood—whom he described as "the most important Canadian in official life in this country"—said:

"I am sure in the course of a great public career, destined as we all believe, to be still greater, Sir Hamar Greenwood will be the recipient of many banquets in his honour, and will listen to many speeches delivered in praise of him; but if I know human nature at all, I venture to say that no occasion in his life will bring him more personal satisfaction and greater individual happiness than this particular event

when he is brought together through the initiative institution in the Motherland, the Canada Club, to do him honour to congratulate him as a Canadian and as one of the most important officers in Ireland."

The duties of the Chief Secretary for Ireland are time, onerous and in possible in the extreme. The great position in the gift of the Canadian Club are so plentiful and in which success is so difficult. The Chief Secretary is a convenient and traditional target for the execration of a large number of those for whom it is his first duty to labour; and he can never entirely count on conscientious performance bringing the reward of Irish appreciation. His very office is under the ban of extinction, and it would almost seem that the first qualification for a holder should be proficiency in the art of dignified self-destruction. In such circumstances the man who can accept of its many difficulties, and possible thanklessness, accepts the post of Chief Secretary, is indeed a patriot. But those who know our guest realise that patriotism and courage are not the only qualities which he has taken to Ireland. And therefore with a real measure of confidence, we can wish him success where so many other have failed.

"The future that lies before him is clouded; but perhaps it is peculiarly possible for Canadians to regard it without hopelessness. In Canada we have seen difficulties, to our minds as formidable as those which confront Sir Hamar Greenwood, resolve under the miraculous action of wise institutions of self-government. Consequently it is only natural that when we recognise evil symptoms, not unlike those we have known, we should wonder whether they may not be susceptible to the cure which we ourselves have found efficacious. I do not propose to dwell here upon a political issue so provocative of discussion, I have my own views upon it. But this I may say, that to every Canadian, whatever his personal opinion upon the question, it must be a matter of satisfaction that, whether or no the Canadian analogy is relevant, the man who is charged with this great problem has a close knowledge of Canadian institutions, and can apply to its consideration the experience which Canada has gained."

Importance of an Irish Settlement.

"And further, I do not think that I am encroaching on disputed ground if I say that, as Canadians, we realise the immensity of the boon which an Irish settlement must confer upon this Empire. It could be scarcely measured. Yet earnestly though we all hope for such a consummation, it is not only the Empire that is in our minds. I believe that all us covet the blessings of peace and contentment for Ireland herself. To one who like myself was privileged during the war to undertake a mission in Ireland and received Irishmen of all creeds, classes and politics, not more courteous welcome of a kindly people, active assistance, it is difficult indeed not to go beyond the misunderstandings and bitterness which there lies a future in which all Irishmen

buting the indispensable aid of their country to the strength and unity of the Imperial Commonwealth."

Sir Hamar Greenwood and the Club.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, recalled that it was at the Canada Club that he first attended a public dinner in London, and since that time, over twenty years ago, he had numbered some of the members of that Club among his closest and best friends. "Sir Campbell Stuart—the youngest chairman, I believe, who has ever presided over a function of the Club—has," he remarked, "attained at an early age probably the highest private position of any Canadian outside the Dominion. His influence is all for the unity of the Empire and the closer union of the English-speaking peoples. I have found him independent in thought, and courageous in action. He is a Canadian, and proud of it, and his private, business and public life maintains that high standard of character and strength that makes him an asset of Canada and a factor for good in our Empire's affairs."

Home Rule for Ireland.

Proceeding to speak of himself and of his task in Ireland, Sir Hamar said that after the start he got in Canada, he owed his career to three persons—Lady Greenwood, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Bonar Law. Continuing, he said:—

"All political parties in Great Britain are agreed that some form of Home Rule should be granted to Ireland. The same political parties are against the setting up of a Republican Ireland. These are fundamentals that define and limit the possible area of fruitful discussion in reference to Ireland. No phrasemaking, no threats, no violence, no murder will affect the decision of the Government and the people of Great Britain and of the Empire that a Republic will not be set up in Ireland. The Government's Home Rule Bill is condemned by millions, but it has this merit, that it can be so amended by the Irish people themselves, once it is adopted, that they can make it fit in to Irish aspirations and the needs of a united Ireland. Our Bill—and here we follow the splendid example of our own great Dominion—will enable the Irish people to settle the Irish problem. It will, in my mind, mean the opening of a new chapter in Irish history. But there is just this one qualification—if the larger portion of the people of Ireland refuse to accept this Bill, or any amendments of this Bill, it will simply mean that bad will go to worse in Ireland in the hopeless—it may be the despairing, but certainly the unsuccessful—struggle to set up a republic in a portion of that island kingdom."

The Tragedy of Ireland.

"Now I like Ireland and I like the Irish people. Whatever the difficulties may be, one cannot but feel in one's heart of hearts that there must be a key to solve this eternal struggle that keeps this brilliant race from being a greater factor in the history of the world than it is to-day. The Irish people are strong in their religious and strong in their political views, but when Protestant and Roman Catholic do meet together, as they do in many organisations in their country, they work well together. One of the tragedies of that country is not the fact that there are two religions, but the fact that the leaders of these religions seldom meet together. I believe the vast majority of the Irish people hate and loath the campaign of terror and murder now carried on in certain parts of their country. This campaign casts an undeserved stigma upon a great race, and until it is ended, the industrial, commercial and political future of Ireland will grow darker and darker."

"There never was a time in history when an Irish Executive, a British Cabinet and a House of Commons were more united in their desire to settle the Irish question than they are to-day. I believe the majority of the Irish people would welcome a settlement that keeps Ireland within the Empire. I decline, therefore, to take a pessimistic view of Ireland's future. We are passing through a hard, difficult and, in places, bitter period in that country's history. The real bar to progress and to peace is the campaign of violence. This must be put down, and will be put down, no matter how long it takes or what it costs. My appeal is to the Irish people to help to put down this campaign in the interests of the Irish people, for the honour of Ireland, and for the good of the world."

First Canadian Chief Secretary.

"And here I speak more hopefully, perhaps, than any of my predecessors in the past. I speak as a Canadian. I am a descendant of men and women who were engaged in the early struggles of the history of Canada, when Canada was looked upon, not as a daughter of the Imperial family, but as the worst racial on the Empire's frontier. From my experience as a Canadian, and from my reading of Canadian history, we cannot possibly look upon the question of Ireland as desperate and hopeless when we realise the history of Canada in the early days of its political development. Proud as I am of Canada, I am prouder still to be the first Canadian that ever had the honour to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, and I believe that very fact is one of my greatest assets in the problems that beset me and lie in front of me in Ireland. At any rate, no

Irishman can find fault with my ancestry in Canada, and no one can say that I have had other than the warmest sympathy towards the aspirations of that country."

"Every day we have this eternal religious wrangling taking place in Ireland. These people are born into the world, not as boys or girls, but as Roman Catholics or Protestants. I believe that if we could only get the people altogether, if we could only lock them into this room, they would settle the Irish question in a day or two. But I shall never be a party to persecute or to condemn any man because of his creed. Under the British Constitution the question of creed is not a factor, and I, for one, hope that in Ireland the spirit of toleration will grow so strong that the question of a man's creed will be a matter for the man and not for anybody else. As long as I have the honour to be Chief Secretary for Ireland I shall endeavour, with the help of my loyal colleagues, to administer the government of Ireland regardless of the creeds of individuals, and I shall go steadily forward, indifferent to criticism, regardless of my career, and determined to do what I think right, and try to solve this question that has puzzled, that has wrecked, more governments and statesmen than any other question in our history. And I hope to do it, if I can do it, always with the support of those of you who, as Canadians, know me most. I do hope that, whatever may be the future of my career, in Ireland, and out of it, you will always remember the present Chief Secretary as trying to play his rôle in the affairs of men as a straight and clean Canadian, and never saying or doing anything that reflected on the honour and glory of his native land." (Loud cheers.)

Other Toasts.

The health of the other guests was proposed by Sir George Parkin, and responded to by the Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Mr. Justice Duff.

Mr. Donald Macnamara, in proposing the health of the chairman, said he came from a family of great lawyers and claimed a Chief Justice on each side of his family. It was Sir James Stuart who drafted the Act by which the two Canadas were united. Although still a young man, their chairman had made good because he deserved to make good, and he possessed qualities which would lead him to even greater success.

The Chairman, in responding, recalled that his great-great-grandfather, the Rev. John Stuart, was generally credited with having founded the Church of England in Canada.

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SIR CAMPBELL STUART.

A Canadian Tribute to His Career.

That a prophet is sometimes not without honour in his own country is shown by the following tribute to Sir Campbell Stuart, which appears in the *Montreal Star*:—

"Not within recent memory has there been given stronger evidence of man's adaptability than the meteoric career of Sir Campbell Stuart, who to-day is one of the leading journalists of London in a sphere crowded with brainy men."

"Sir Campbell Stuart knows to-day, after a little over a year's experience, how to conduct great newspapers successfully. He has been adopted by Lord Northcliffe, who has greater newspaper interests than any other man in the world. Lord Northcliffe is not an easy going, easily pleased employer. He expects efficiency and progress with his papers. He demands first rank, and he has no use for those who cannot come up to his standards."

"Sir Campbell Stuart is now Lord Northcliffe's chosen deputy, a full-fledged newspaper manager of properties of immense value and enormous circulation. He is a Montreal boy. Canadians who visit London and see and hear about him are proud of his marvellous success."

"Sir Campbell Stuart was born in Montreal in 1885. He went into business early in life. He became particularly well known in Montreal in 1916 through his activities as Recruiting Officer of the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers—probably the most complete regimental recruiting organisation in the history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He later went to Ireland and spent two months there arranging amid many difficulties the visit of his battalion. That visit has now become a page in Irish history. Shortly afterwards the regiment was broken up and sent to France as reinforcements to existing units."

Diplomacy and Propaganda.

"The British Foreign Office then asked Sir Campbell Stuart to go to Washington in a diplomatic capacity, before doing which he was received in private audience at Rome by Pope Benedict XV, who was much interested in his Irish activities. He remained at the British Embassy in Washington only three weeks, as he was appointed Secretary to the British War Mission as soon as Lord Northcliffe arrived in the United States as the British High Commissioner. He returned to England with Lord Northcliffe in November, 1917, and was shortly afterwards appointed Vice-Chairman of the British War Mission, and received the honour of knighthood."

(Continued on page 77.)

PURELY IMPERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

It is announced that the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has cancelled his intended visit to Newfoundland.

At the funeral service of Major-Gen. William Gorgas, K.C.M.G., U.S.A., in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday of last week the High Commissioners for Canada and Newfoundland were among the con-

The Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau, the new Premier of the Province of Quebec, is a son of the late Mr. Justice J. T. Taschereau, and a nephew of the late Cardinal Taschereau. He was born at Quebec on March 5, 1867, and educated at Laval University, afterwards practising as an advocate. At the Provincial General Election in 1900 he was elected member of the Legislature for Montmorency and

The Bishop of Columbia (Rt. Rev. C. D. Schofield, D.D.) preached at South-west Cathedral last Sunday morning, and in the evening the Bishop of Quebec (Rt. Rev. L. W. Williams) was the preacher. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday evening the Bishop of New Westminster (Rt. Rev. A. C. De Pencier) was the preacher.

Sir William Peterson, whose illness over a year ago led to his resignation as Principal of McGill University, Montreal, is now making steady progress towards recovery. Lady Peterson and he have arranged to resume residence permanently in England, and their address will be Wildwood, North End, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Col. the Hon. Frederic Nicholls arrived from Toronto by the R.M.S. *Baltic* via New York last week, and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. A. E. Dymont, vice-president of the Canadian General Electric Co., and a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, is staying at the Savoy.

At the British Overseas Banks Association dinner at Oddenino's Restaurant last week, at which Lord Milner was the principal guest, the company included Sir George Perley (who responded to the toast of "The Guests"), Mr. C. Cambie, Mr. W. K. Pearce (Toronto), and Mr. Stephen Jones.

Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Bank of Commerce, and Mrs. Cambie are leaving for Canada on September 4, and will visit the Pacific Coast during their visit. Mr. Cambie is a delegate to the Congress of the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, which meets at Toronto on September 18.

Mrs. G. M. Bosworth is expected to arrive in England from Montreal by the *Empress of France* on July 22, and will name the new C.P.O.S. trans-Pacific liner, the *Empress of Canada*, at Glasgow, about August 17. Mr. Bosworth is also expected in London about August 14.

Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., has contributed £105 to the General Dyer Fund being raised by the *Morning Post*.

Lady Beck is to be one of the judges at the New York Horse Show. Sir Adam Beck was unable to leave Canada to act as judge at the recent International Horse Show at Olympia.



QUEBEC'S NEW PREMIER
The Hon. L. A. Taschereau. (See page 7P.)

on October 12, 1907, joined the Cabinet of Sir Lomer Gouin as Minister of Public Works, and Labour, and has been re-elected at every general election since 1900. He held the office of Attorney-General at the time of his appointment as Premier, and was the oldest colleague of his friend, Sir Lomer Gouin, in length of service. In 1891 he married Miss Adine Dionne, of Quebec.

The new Agent-General for Ontario, Dr. G. C. Creelman, lunched with his predecessor, Brig.-Gen. B. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., at the Junior United Services Club on Monday. On Tuesday Dr. Creelman attended the farewell luncheon to Sir Thomas Mackenzie, given by the Royal Colonial Institute; on Tuesday evening he was one of the guests at the Canada Club dinner to Sir Hamar Greenwood; and on Thursday he lunched with Sir George Perley at the Ritz Hotel.

Next week Dr. Creelman will attend the annual Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, which is held this year at Aberdeen.

Among the 330 guests, including 250 Bishops, who were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House on July 7 were the Archbishops of Nova Scotia, Rupert's Land, and Algoma, and the Bishops of Willesden, Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Columbia, Ontario, New Westminster, Mooseonee, Mackenzie River, Kootenay, Edmonton, Huron, Athabaska, and Newfoundland

Mr. H. C. Macdonald, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, with Mrs. Macdonald is staying at the Ritz Hotel, expect to return to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* July 20.

Mrs. E. C. Macdonald has arrived from Canada to join her husband, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, manager of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which is to be opened in London next month.

Mr. Walter J. Macdonald, editor of the *Canada Newsweek*, is expected to arrive from Quebec by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* next Wednesday.

Mr. R. J. Arnott, M.A., acting editor of *Canada*, is one of the delegates leaving by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Tuesday to attend the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa, and tour through the Dominion.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

At the marriage last week, in Chelsea Old Church, of Sir Frederick Jones, chairman of Reuter's Agency, to Miss Ena Hagbold, Sir Campbell Stuart acted as best man. Sir George Perley, Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, and Sir Harry and Lady Brittain were among the guests.

At St. Mary's Church, Kippington, Sevenoaks, on June 26, Phyllis, daughter of Mr. F. Hadrill, of Charleville, Sevenoaks, was married to Mr. G. C. Temple Hadrill, son of Mr. George Hadrill, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. Coggin (godfather) and the Rev. H. M. Hadrill (brother of the bride). Mr. A. J. Hadrill, F.R.C.O., uncle of the bridegroom, presided at the organ. The duties of best man were carried out by Mr. A. N. B. Clark, who was for some time a fellow prisoner of the bridegroom in Germany.

The large party of guests included:—Mr. and Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. A. Longdale Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hadrill, Mr. Cedric Hadrill, Mrs. and Miss Baxendale, Mrs. J. N. Warrington, Miss D. Hayden, Mr. Mrs. L. and Mr. G. Poland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Gibb Carsley, Mr. B. Copland, Mrs. and Miss Rosemary Bruce-Payne, Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Hadrill, Mr. George Hadrill, and Mrs. and Miss Cuscaden. After the reception at Charleville the bride and bridegroom left for Paris and Switzerland.

At St. Andrew's Church, London, Ontario, the marriage took place of Mary Auld, third daughter of the late Mr. Francis Love and Mrs. Love, of London, Ont., and Mr. Robert Dyson Hague, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Dyson Hague and Mrs. Hague, of Toronto, and grandson of the late Mr. George Hague, of Montreal.

At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, on June 19, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. A. C. McConnell, was married to Mr. George B. Heintzman. Afterwards Sir John and Lady Aird held a reception for the wedding guests at their residence, 39, Madison Avenue.

On July 6 the marriage took place at Christ Church Toronto, of Miss Margaret McCuaig, daughter of Mrs. Harold Campbell McCuaig, to Major Elden Sinclair, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair, of Meaford, Ont.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hon. Martin Burrell stated in the House of Commons that the ten distilleries in Canada had made 2,634,000 gallons of liquor last year and there was in stock at the end of the year 6,593,000 gallons. He added that Government agents had discovered 985 stills last year. In 1917-18 only thirteen had been found in the Dominion, but they had increased enormously.

—The degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honour conferred by Ottawa University, has been given to a noted French educationist, M. Jean Herouin, of Marseilles. He was a visitor at the university recently, and has assisted the college in its foreign work. Another honour, that of Doctor of Letters, was conferred upon Mr. J. C. McWalter, of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. McWalter has represented the university in England on several occasions, and has been of material assistance in transacting English business in connection with university affairs.

TORONTO.—A portrait in oils of Maj.-Gen. M. S. Mercer, who was one of the earliest prominent officers to fall in the war, has been presented to this city by the Grand Army of United Veterans. It will be placed in the City Hall.

—In future the Faculties of Education of Queen's and Toronto Universities will be combined and known as the Ontario College of Education.

—No more Hydro-Electric radial extensions will be taken over by the Ontario Government until a Commission, to be appointed immediately, has made its report; and after that only if any railways proposed to be taken over are self-supporting.

The will of the late Mr. Elias Rogers, president of the Crows Nest Coal Co., who died on April 11, shows estate valued at \$504,063.

—The British dry-goods merchants who have been on tour through the Dominion were given a hearty welcome by the leading merchants of the city, and were the guests of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., at a luncheon, at which Sir Jos. Flavelle, vice-president of the company, presided. Mayor Church was present, and in the name of the city officially welcomed the delegation.

HAMILTON.—Facing a shortage of paper and a sixty per cent. increase in the price of what supply could be secured, the *Canadian Sporting Review*, a weekly published here, has temporarily ceased publication.

—Mrs. F. F. Dalley has given \$10,000 to the City Hospital for the establishment of a clinic for research work.

BROCKVILLE.—Orders have been issued by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the extension of the line along the river road east of Brockville, which will supply many farmers of that section with electrical energy.

COBOURG.—The Bird-Archer Co., which has been in operation here for the past three years manufacturing boiler compounds, has leased the old Steel Co. building here, which was used for the manufacture of shells during the war, for five years.

GUELPH.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the General Hospital, Miss Stewart, of Toronto, was appointed Lady Superintendent. The new superintendent was at the Beechborough Park Hospital, England, during the war.

DUNDALK.—To perpetuate the memory of those from this district who gave their lives in the Great War, the citizens purchased ten acres of grove property from the S. Hill estate as a Soldiers' Memorial Park, which was opened by Premier Drury.

PETERBORO.—The County Council has made a grant of \$1,500 to the Navy League, and \$1,000 to the Salvation Army.

ACTON.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes opened the Soldiers' Memorial Home here. The Memorial Home was originally the family residence of the late Mr. W. H. Storey, glove manufacturer, first Mayor of Acton, and it was purchased by the G.W.V.A.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Province of Quebec is to organise an Air Force of 5,000, all ranks, mostly ex-soldiers. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, has been elected hon. president, and Col. J. A. Scott (Quebec) hon. chairman. It is expected that Capt. Mostyn Lewis, of Montreal, will accept the post of permanent secretary.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Ferdinand Roy, K.C., Batonnier of the section of Quebec, has been elected Batonnier of the Province, and Mr. Victor Martineau re-elected general secretary.

The *Canadian Victor*, 8,400 tons, 413 ft. long, has been launched from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., for the Canadian Government Marine, and named by Mrs. Norcross. She is the ninth vessel built by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, making a total of 68,000 deadweight tons constructed in these yards for the mercantile marine of Canada.

—At the Canadian Electrical Association convention here the newly-elected officers were:—President, Mr. A. Monroe Grier, K.C., of the Canadian Niagara Power Co.; vice-presidents, Mr. P. T. Davies, of the Southern Canada Power Co.; Mr. A. P. Doddridge, of the Quebec Railway, L. H., and Power Co.; and Mr. L. W. Pratt, of the Hamilton Cataract Light and Traction Co.; secretary, Mr. Eugene Binet, of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

—The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., who has been minister of the American Presbyterian Church for the past sixteen years, has been presented with a cheque for \$11,000 with the best wishes of the congregation upon his retirement.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Actual work on the revision of the eastern division of the Canada National Railways as part of the plan for the new trunk line *via* Fredericton and the Valley Railway to St. John has been commenced.

ST. JOHN.—On June 24 the annual convention of the National Council of Women concluded here after one of the most successful gatherings in the history of the organisation. Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, was re-elected president, and Mrs. Horace Parsons, of Toronto, corresponding secretary. The Provincial vice-presidents are:—Alberta, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Macleod; British Columbia, Mrs. Schofield, Vancouver; Manitoba, Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virden; New Brunswick, Mrs. David McLellan, St. John; Nova Scotia, Miss C. E. Carmichael, East Picotou; Ontario, Dr. Stove Gullen, Toronto; Quebec, Mrs. Arthur Drummond, Montreal; Saskatchewan, Mrs. J. R. Pererett, Regina.

MONCTON.—The tax rate for the year will be \$2. The total tax assessment is in the vicinity of \$19,000,000. The tax rate last year was \$2.30.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—A fine three-master, the *Mary L. Orner*, has been launched from the yard of the Chester Basin Shipbuilding Co. She registers 200 tons. The Chester Basin Shipbuilding Co. have another three-masted schooner on the stocks.

GLACE BAY.—“The Dominion Coal Company has no intention of opening up the Broughton Colliery,” states Mr. McAnn, the assistant general manager. The Dominion Coal Co., in fact, does not own this property.

LUNenburg.—On June 12, in the Methodist Church, a brass tablet was unveiled to the memory of the six young men who gave their lives for their country in the war.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The members of the National Association of United States Editors who have been touring Canada visited this island. They had luncheon at the experimental farm here, and inspected several fox ranches. "You have a wonderful Province," said the President, Mr. Wilkie, "but you do not realise the richness of your agricultural wealth. You are far from the limit of your production."

Mr. Louis P. Sherry, while serving out quahangs to one of his customers, discovered a beautiful coloured and perfectly-shaped pearl, which is valued at \$400.

The fox ranchers are protesting against the tax proposals of the local Government. The net earnings of fox companies are subject to a 10 per cent. tax imposed by the Dominion Government. The Provincial tax starts at 1½ per cent. on \$1,000 net profit, and goes up on a graduated scale. A company earning \$20,000 will pay 10 per cent. Should no dividend be declared, the company would have to pay a tax of 1½ per cent. on the value of the foxes on the ranch.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—At the Fort Garry Hotel, the resident directors, heads of departments, and members of the staff of the *Free Press* gave a dinner to Mr. E. H. Macklin, general manager and president of the company, on attaining his fortieth anniversary in newspaper life. Mr. John W. Dufoe, editor of the *Free Press*, on behalf of those present, presented him with a fine painting.

The Laymen's Association of the Manitoba Methodist Conference favours a \$2,000 minimum salary for a married minister, a \$1,500 for a single man, and \$1,200 for a probationer.

At the Fort Garry Hotel the chief officials of upwards of fifty leading financial houses of the Dominion, members of the Bond Dealers' Association, of Canada, attended the fourth annual conference, of which Sir Augustus Nanton, of Winnipeg, is president.

Five acres of land have been bought south of the Assiniboine River and west of Tuxedo, in proximity to the railways there, for the purpose of the erection of a motor plant. It is expected that one of the largest of the United States motor companies will use the area first for the purposes of an assembling plant, and later for some classes of manufacturing.

BRANDON.—The tax rate for the city has been fixed at 35 mills. The rate is five mills higher than last year.

SASKATCHEWAN.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, states that the Government has aided 15,451 families in the drought-stricken districts to the extent of \$3,284,100. This included \$499,000 in cash payments and \$2,785,000 in the way of guarantees for loans given by the banks and municipalities.

Mr. Justice Elwood was elected Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Saskatchewan, at the closing session here; Mr. G. M. Weir, of Saskatoon, D.G.M., for the ensuing year; Grand Secretary, Mr. W. B. Tate, P.G.M., Regina.

The personnel of the first executive committee for Saskatchewan of the Canada Air Board has been named by the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of the Dominion Government, as follows:—Brig.-Gen. G. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc., Moose Jaw; Mr. James Barker, Regina; Professor A. R. Greig, Saskatoon; Capt R. A. Delahaye, Capt. J. B. Home-Hay, D.F.C., Kelvington; Capt. J. R. Hopkins, D.F.C., Regina; Lieut. A. J. E. Summer, Saskatoon.

The new Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. C. M. Hamill

ton, M.C.A., for Wechurn, has been returned to the Provincial Legislative Assembly by acclamation.

The Liquor Commission which is to administer the Provincial Temperance Act has been named as follows:—Mr. R. A. Beach, Regina; Mr. A. G. Hawkes, Pelly, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and Mr. W. J. Bell, Saskatoon, a governor of the University of Saskatchewan.

SASKATOON. Discovery of a black substance thought to be of a coal or oil basis has been made on the river bank three miles south of here. Samples have been sent to Winnipeg, and several claims have been filed. The substance burns with a red flame and develops considerable heat.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. To make plans for carrying out the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company to build houses on the large reserve here, Mr. W. Harman, assistant land commissioner from Winnipeg, has arrived in the city.

The price of the *Morning or Evening Bulletin* subscription rate by mail has been increased from July 1 to \$8 per year and by carrier to \$12 per year.

CALGARY.—Carpenters' wages here are to be increased from 85 cents to \$1.10 per hour, and bricklayers and plasterers to \$1.55 per hour.

For the purpose of providing tourists with directions for following the motor roads through this Province, the Calgary Good Roads' Association has prepared a map showing the main roads in use, and is distributing 40,000 copies through the Calgary Auto Club.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—It is officially announced at Ottawa that the Government proposes to build a dry dock near here as soon as conditions permit. The estimated cost is between five and six million dollars. The dry dock will be built with Dominion funds.

The Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, states that applications have reached the superintendent of the Government's housing scheme for loans to the extent of \$500,000 in excess of the Provincial allocation under the Federal Act. Already \$1,500,000 has been disposed of, and the authority taken by the Government at the 1919 session of the Legislature does not permit the Province to add to this amount.

The first payment of mothers' pensions in British Columbia will be made this month, according to Mr. George F. Pyke, the recently-appointed superintendent of neglected children, who is charged with the duty of organising and bringing into operation the new Mothers' Pension Act.

VANCOUVER.—The officers elected by the Canadian Public Health Association in convention here are:—President, Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Public Health Department, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, St. John; Dr. Gordon Bell, Winnipeg; Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal; secretary, Dr. H. D. Defries, Toronto.

On June 20 a fire destroyed the Balmoral apartments, a six-storey building at the south-east corner of Thurlow and Pendrell Streets, causing four deaths and many injuries.

Henderson's Directory, issued last month, shows that the population of Greater Vancouver is estimated at 200,000, which is an increase of 30,000 since 1919. There are 10,000 Orientals in the district, in addition. The increase in Vancouver, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, West Vancouver and Point Grey has resulted in the size of the directory being increased by 127 pages.

The Elgin Block, Howe Street, consisting of a brick building containing 54 rooms, has been sold to a local man by the owner, Mr. W. McPherson, for about \$100,000.

Prospects for a good yield of fruit this season are confirmed by the Provincial fruit inspector's office here.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Including all classes of dwellings, private as well as public, the building permits to May 31 totalled \$323,629.

SOME CANA



WATCHING THE RACES AT A WESTERN FAIR.



WAGE-EARNERS AND THE



AN ORANGEMEN'S PICNIC



SCHOOL



AN OUTDOOR POLITICAL MEETING IN ALBERTA.



A SUMMER CROWD AT WINNIPEG BEACH.

N CROWDS.



ON A HOLIDAY OUTING



WISCONSIN TRUCK SHOW AT MADISON, WIS.



ON A GALEY DAY



A BABY-SHOW AT EARL'S COURT, TORONTO.



ORTH OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.



A CANADIAN CATTLE SHOW AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

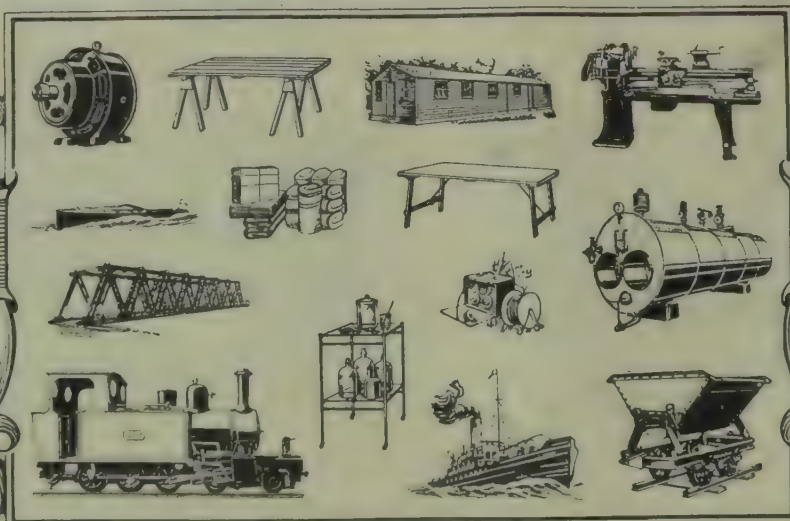
MINISTRY OF

MUNITIONS

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Etc., Etc.

NOTE. A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the **EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Book-stalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2/- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

SHOOTING NIAGARA IN A BARREL.

Last Gamble in a Life of Adventure.

Mr. Charles G. Stephens, a hardihooder of Bristol, to whose determination to go over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara in a barrel we referred last week, has accomplished his purpose, but not with the results he expected.

The barrel was made of oak six inches thick and bound with steel hoops; it was six feet in length, eight feet in circumference, and weighed, with its load of lead to keep it vertical, six hundredweight. Within it was fixed a breathing apparatus to provide air for eight hours. The lid was capable of being opened from the inside in the event of safe arrival. Straps secured the body in position and an electric installation provided light.

A Cinema Picture.

Cinema men took a film of the beginning of the rash voyage last Sunday morning from Snyder's Point, three miles above the Falls on the Canadian side of the river. The barrel with its human occupant was towed into mid-stream by a motor-boat. The tow-line was then cut and the barrel floated slowly down the stream, gathering speed as it neared the rapids above the Falls. Passing through the rapids it floated steadier in the more even waters just above the brink.



NIAGARA FALLS.
Grand Trunk Railway Photograph.

Twenty-six minutes elapsed during the voyage down the river. A moment more and the frail-looking black and white object was over the edge in its death plunge.

About half-way down the Falls the barrel disappeared in a cloud of spray. The crowds on both sides of the lower river waited for an hour watching for any sign of the barrel and its occupant, when a black object appeared in the swirling waters and floated rapidly down the stream. It proved to be a shattered section of the barrel. There was no trace of Stephens, who, it was evident, had perished.

It appears Stephens was determined to essay the feat which has ended so tragically, and turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of many friends who endeavoured to dissuade him from the attempt. Further warning came in a letter from Captain Carter, whose steamboat, the *Maid of the Mist*, was to patrol the calm stretch beneath the Falls and whirlpool rapids with the party which was to recover the barrel immediately it came to the surface.

A Rash Record.

A Bristol correspondent writes:—"Though he carried on a flourishing hairdressing business in Bedminster, one of Bristol's most thickly populated districts, where he lived with his wife and family of nine children, Stephens was a man of remarkably adventurous disposition. He was 58 years old. He had seen three and a half years' service in the Great War. In aeronautics he was particularly interested, and had accomplished many daring parachute descents. His daring found outlet in some amazing and original feats, among them the kissing of lions in their den, and shaving his clients in a lion's cage with lions prowling around him. He stood before an American knife-thrower, and had an apple placed on his throat cut in two by a sword."

The Falls of Niagara claimed Captain Webb in 1883, after he had successfully swum the Channel in 1875. Two adventurers—Annie Taylor and Bobbie Leach—actually got through in barrels. Blondin walked over Niagara gorge on a tight-rope. Klaus Larsen, of Cleveland, Ohio, shot the rapids in a motor-boat in 1910. Lincoln Beachey, a Californian airman, flew fifty feet over the Horseshoe Falls in the following year.

MR CAMPBELL STUART

(Continued from page 26)

Lord Northcliffe was appointed Director of Public Information in France. Mr Campbell Stuart was made Deputy Director, and played a directing part in the most remarkable organisation that has come to be told it was.

There had men to do with the dramatic collapse of Austria and the ultimate defeat of Germany (to which Woodhead's best eloquent testimony, then the Director of Propaganda, which had its headquarters at Grove House in London). Sir Campbell Stuart at the Armistice succeeded Lord Northcliffe in the Chairmanship of the British War Museum which included the Enemy Propaganda, and also the maintenance of good relations between Italy and England. He made an official visit to Italy in December, 1918, to thank all the various officials employed there for their services to Britain.

Early in 1919 he became Deputy Chairman of the Times Publishing Company, one of the greatest private positions in the world, and about six months ago, became, in addition, managing editor of the London *Daily Mail*. He is a director of the Associated Newspapers which control in addition to the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News* and the *Weekly Dispatch*. He is coming to the Empire Press Conference to represent all Lord Northcliffe's interests, but in particular the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*. He is a director of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, the great enterprise in Newfoundland which supplies the Harmsworths with their paper.

Sir Campbell Stuart lives in Eaton Square, in London, where he daily entertains the leading personalities of our great Empire when they come to London. In this he is assisted by his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, who now makes her home with him, and who is well known to Montagu as the President of the Women's Executive of our Red Cross.

"Few citizens of the Empire have attained so high an office so early in life—and Canada will watch with interest the career of this very unusual young man who never forgets the land from which he came or the people of the country in which he was born."

EMPIRE SOCIAL CIRCLE

A Useful London Organisation.

The concluding meeting for the present session of the Empire Social Circle of the Royal Colonial Institute was held in the Smoking Room of the Institute on Thursday evening, July 8. The chairman, the Hon. I. G. Jenkins, in his opening remarks, referred to his recent visit to Paris, on the occasion of the formation of the proposed International Chamber of Commerce, and to the fact that it had been decided to give full representations to the Chambers of Commerce of the Dominions on the same basis as to other nations.

The hon. secretary, Mr. E. T. Scammell, gave a brief résumé of the meetings held by the Social Circle since its start last November, under the chairmanship of Sir George McLaren Brown. His statement led to an interesting and animated discussion on the usefulness of the organisation and the means to be adopted still further to widen its scope, on the resumption of the meetings in October. The effort of the Colonial Institute to encourage social intercourse among its Fellows and others interested in the Empire, by the fortnightly afternoon meetings of the House and Social Committee and by the evening monthly social, was heartily commended, and the desire was expressed that these opportunities for friendly discussion of Imperial matters and for the free interchange of views should be still more fully availed of by those who were engaged in connection with the governmental and commercial affairs of the Empire in London.

THE "VECTIS" MOTOR TOURS

A well organised motor tour over interesting country provides an ideal holiday. Those who have no acquaintance with the Isle of Wight should try the comprehensive and attractive tours organised by the Express Hauliers, Ltd., and known as the "Vectis" (inclusive) Motor Tours to and in the Isle of Wight. No. 1 in this series starts at 9 a.m., at 13, Victoria Street, and proceeds via Kingston, Esher, Ripley and Guildford to Hindhead—a lovely spot—where lunch is provided; thence to Portsmouth, crossing the Solent, by the afternoon boat, to Ryde. A car takes the party via Brading, Sandown Bay, Shanklin (Chine and Bonchurch) where the holiday-makers put up at the famous Lobster Hotel (built 1610). After exploring Ventnor, the Madeira of England, there is next day a circular tour of the whole island. On the third day Cowes is visited, whence the tourists board the morning steamer for the homeward journey. Considering the cost of travelling and the heavy hotel charges in these days the inclusive charge of 7 guineas for the tour is very reasonable. These tours have been running for many years and will continue to September 13.

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.

Specially Contributed.

James Higgins, who served in France with the 4th C.R.I., has been nominated as soldier Labour candidate for North-East Toronto.

The John Morrow Screw and Nut Co., of Ingersoll, Ontario, made a grant of \$500 to the G.W.V.A. Dominion Day celebration.

John McLaren Beatty, a returned soldier, has been appointed Supreme Court registrar, County Court clerk and surrogate registrar for the County of Renfrew, Ontario.

At the first annual convention of the Great War Veterans. Quebec Provincial Command, the following officers were elected:—President, Lt.-Col. J. A. Scott; First Vice-President, Major G. L. Calder; Second Vice-President, E. C. Irwin; Committee, Charles E. Dalziel, Major C. Fontaine, Col. Lefebvre and R. Girard.

A bronze memorial tablet, bearing 56 names of members of the York Lodge, four of whom made the supreme sacrifice, has been unveiled in the York Masonic Hall, Toronto. Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton, Deputy Grand Master, of Belleville, officiated.

— * * —

HONOURS FOR CANADIAN AIRMEN.

The following honours have been awarded to Canadians in the R.A.F.:—

C.B.E.—Squadron Leaders (A./Wing Comdrs.) A. C. Maund, D.S.O. (North Battleford), and F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C. (Vancouver)—South Russia.

O.B.E.—Flt. Lt. (A./Squadron Leader) R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C. (Victoria)—South Russia.

D.S.O.—Flying Offr. H. P. Lale, D.F.C.—Waziristan.

Bar to D.F.C.—Flying Offr. H. P. Lale, D.F.C.—Waziristan.

A.F.C.—Lt. J. D. Vance, late R.A.F. and C.M.S.C. (Toronto); Lt. H. A. Yates, late R.A.F. and C.E.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.—Flt. Lt. (A./Squadron Leader) R. Collishaw, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C. (Victoria)—South Russia; Flying Offr. S. D. Culley, D.S.O. (Montreal)—Baltic; Squadron Leader (A./Wing Comdr.) A. C. Maund, C.B.E., D.S.O. (North Battleford)—South Russia.

* * *

"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920."

Mr. C. Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, writes:—"I have noted with a great deal of satisfaction that, after a lapse of five years, you have again published 'Canada To-day.' The publication, I think, is exceptionally well compiled, and the articles are most interesting as well as instructive. The publication is most useful to us and others interested in Canada as a ready reference to affairs in that country and a record of its great resources and development."

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"For all who have financial or personal interests in Canada this annual will be of the greatest value. . . The illustrations are numerous and well produced, and the annual is one which we think will be frequently consulted by all having interests in our great overseas Dominion."—*Dumfries and Galloway Standard.*

— * * —

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

A team race between the general office and the transfer office of the Bank of Montreal was swum on July 8 at the Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, and resulted in a very good win for the transfer office by 3 3/5 seconds. In order to make the race more even, Mr. Jackson Dodds (assistant manager) was elected to swim for the transfer office. The distance covered was 133 1/3 yards, four men swimming 33 1/3 yards.

Below are the swimmers and the order in which they swam.

General office.—E. A. Baldwin, A. J. N. Foss, W. H. Phillips, C. S. Kerin (105 sec.)

Transfer office.—W. L. Mackie, L. G. Pearce, R. S. Stewart, J. Dodds (101 2/5 sec.)

Mr. E. A. Baldwin gained a lead of about 2 yards for the general office in the first length, but in the second Mr. L. G. Pearce drew level. Mr. R. S. Stewart took the lead for the transfer office in the third, which was increased by Mr. J. Dodds, the race finishing as stated above.

* * *

The Royal Albert Orphanage (Bugshot) has received £500 from Lady Strathcona in response to the jubilee appeal which the Duke of Connaught has made on behalf of that institution.

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NEW PREMIER OF QUEBEC.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau Succeeded Sir Lomer Gouin.

It was announced from Quebec on Friday, July 13, that the Hon. Louis A. Taschereau, Attorney-General (formerly Minister of Public Works and Labour), was sworn in as Premier of the Province of Quebec that morning, in succession to Sir Lomer Gouin, whose resignation was announced the previous day.

A short biographical notice of the new Premier appears on our Personal page.

Speaking of the appointment, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, said: "Mr. Taschereau has been a personal friend of mine since university days, and we entered the political arena in the same year, 1900. As a lawyer the new Premier has a high reputation, and his firm—Messrs. Taschereau, Roy, Cannon, Parent and Casgrain, of Quebec—is one of the best known and respected in our Province. As a legislator and administrator he has an excellent record, and it is, I think, largely due to the Acts regarding labour which he, as Attorney-General, introduced that our Province has been so singularly and happily free from serious labour disputes. As Minister of Public Works he did much to improve the roads and bridges of the Province. As the senior member of the Cabinet, next to Sir Lomer Gouin, it is natural that he should have been selected as the successor of that eminent statesman, who has done such excellent service for the Dominion and his native Province during his long term of office."

Col. Pelletier added that the new Premier is a good speaker in both languages, and spoke of the charming personality of his wife—a daughter of the late Hon. Elzéar Dionne, M.L.C.—who is, he said, extremely popular as a social leader of brilliant attainments. Mr. Taschereau is related on the maternal side to the present Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G.

— * * —

MANITOBA AND NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved, and the elections will take place on July 27.

The result of the Manitoba elections so far is the election of 21 Government supporters, 11 Labour candidates, 11 farmers and Independents, and 10 Conservatives, two elections being deferred.

The Manitoba election results, so far as available by the latest mail from Canada, are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT.—Arthur: John Williams, majority 26; Birtle: S. H. Malcolm, 500; Deloraine: Hon. Dr. Thornton, 325; Dufferin: E. A. August, 58; Ethelbert: N. Uryhorczuk, 253; Fairfield: G. G. Serkau, leading; Gilbert Plains: W. B. Findlater, 18; Gladstone: Hon. Dr. Armstrong, 197; Glenwood: J. W. Breakey, 6; Hamiota: J. H. McConnell, 344; Lakeside: C. D. McPherson, 35; Lansdowne: Hon. T. C. Norris, 730; Minnedosa: Hon. G. A. Grierson, 304; Mountain: Hon. J. B. Baird, 131; Russell: W. W. Wilson, 634; Turtle Mountain: George McDonald, 35; Virden: G. Clingan, 291; Winnipeg: Hon. T. H. Johnson (conceded).

CONSERVATIVES.—Cypress: W. H. Spink, 117; Manitoba: J. R. Ridley, 287; Morden Rhineland: John Kennedy, 62; Portage la Prairie: F. G. Taylor, 287; Norfolk: Dr. Waugh, 205; Ste. Rose: J. Hamelin (conceded).

FARMERS.—Beautiful Plains: George Little (acclamation); Carillon: M. Duprez; Fisher: L. A. Mabb; Gimli: G. F. Jeldsted; Killarney: S. Fletcher, 400; La Verandrye: R. Magnan; Morris: W. R. Clubb, 165; Rockwood: W. McKinnell, 6.

INDEPENDENTS.—Iberville: A. R. Boivin (acclamation); Roblin:

H. R. Richardson, 95; St. Boniface: Joseph Benner, 605; Swan River: R. W. Edmund, 631; Emerson: D. M. Yakomchak, 96; Brandon: Assiniboia: W. B. Bailey, 177; Brandon: A. I. Smith, 304; Dauphin: G. H. Palmer, 450; Kildonan and St. Andrews: G. A. Tanner, 240; St. Clements: M. J. Standridge, 56; St. George: F. Krist Janson, leading; Springfield: A. E. Moore, 30; Winnipeg: F. J. Dixon.

DEPARTED.—The Pac and Rupert's Land.

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

At the Royal Show, Darlington

For the Royal Agricultural Show, held last week at Darlington, the Canadian National Railways invited the Canadian manufacturers who exhibited at the Canadian Industries Exhibition to make free use of their space at Darlington. A most interesting exhibition was the result. The Canadian National Railways' stand was well situated near the main entrance, and adjoined that of the Canadian Government Emigration Department, which thus allowed of an extended and representative display of Canada's wealth in agriculture and industry. This was fully taken advantage of by the large crowds that attended the Show daily.

A large map of the Canadian National Railways was placed at the back of the stand for reference, with pictures and grain to decorate the walls, while the manufactured products of the following firms were displayed: Acadia Gas Engine Co., Bridgewater, N.S.; G. E. W. Crowe (British Canadian Export Co.); C. H. Baber (Blanchford Shoe Co., Toronto); Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.; Canadian Bee Supply & Honey Co., Ltd.; Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Ltd., Windsor, Ont.; Canadian Polishes, Ltd., Ont. (Hamilton); Dominion Industries, Ltd.; Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Neilson's Chocolates; Patterson Candy Co., Toronto; Roman Meal Co., Toronto; Geo. A. Royle & Co. (Sheet Metal Products, Ltd.); Willard's Chocolates.

An interesting innovation was that many of these firms had their own representative or salesman present, who in every case reported good business done.

— * * —

ONTARIO WANTS 50,000 FARM WORKERS.

The new Agent-General for Ontario in Great Britain, Dr. G. C. Creelman, who for the past sixteen years has been President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, says that Ontario can absorb 50,000 farm workers from the Old Country, both experienced and inexperienced. Never in the history of Canadian agriculture have such high wages been paid for farm labour as at present. Ontario is very prosperous, and is expecting this year one of the largest crops in its history.

— * * —

The office of the Agent-General for Nova Scotia has had advice that the apple prospects in the Annapolis Valley are very good.

The Overseas Press Circle entertained the Overseas delegates to the Imperial Press Conference to dinner at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday of last week.

No Agent-General is to be appointed for New Brunswick to fill the place of the late Mr. F. W. Sumner, and the London office is to be closed as from September 25.

25 Sgt. W. A. Aldritt, 8th Bn., has been awarded the D.C.M. for "gallant and distinguished service in the field" (May 5, 1919); and 25884 Pte. C. S. Riley, 14th Bn., is among those mentioned for valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned.



THE STANDS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AT THE ROYAL SHOW, DARLINGTON

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THIS new edition of "Canada To-day" will be of interest and service to everyone who has interests of any kind—personal or otherwise—in the great Dominion.

ITS carefully arranged and indexed sections deal in detail with **The Dominion of Canada**, its area, population, government, progress, features and natural resources, and outstanding events during 1919; **Emigration**, Canada for the British settler; immigration regulations, opportunities for ex-service men and for women, homesteading, farming and fruit-growing, professional openings, education, wages and cost of living. **The Provinces of Canada** are separately described, with their features and the opportunities they present. A special gazetteer section gives, in alphabetical order, the cities and principal towns throughout Canada, with, in most cases, the industrial openings presented. **The Dominion of Newfoundland**, the oldest self-governing overseas unit of the Empire, is dealt with in a special article.

Finance, Commerce, and Industries. This section deals with progress and opportunities, farm lands and live stock, agricultural, industrial, etc., products, patents and copyright, Dominion income-tax, representative Canadian securities, the bond market, the chartered banks, insurance, export trade (with advice to manufacturers and exporters), the Canadian market (with suggestions for United Kingdom manufacturers), coinage and currency in Canada, Canadian Customs tariff, Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service, Canadian railways, ship-building and steamship services.

Under the heading **Sport**, information as to the open seasons for fish and game in the various Provinces, licence fees, etc., is given.

"CANADA TO-DAY" 1920

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Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

WESTERN CANADA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Lt.-Col. McDonnell on the Results of His Visit.

Lt.-Col. G. L. McDonnell, D.C.M., left Liverpool for Canada at the end of last week on the C.P.O.S. *Melita*, after his visit to Europe on behalf of the Western Canada Industrial Conference.

"The direct result of my visit has been satisfactory," said Col. McDonnell before he sailed. "The French manufacturers will be sending two sample trains throughout Canada in the spring of 1921, and following this visit there will be an exhibit of Canadian manufactures in Paris."

"In this country the manufacturers, while realising the possibilities of the Canadian markets, are at present occupied with the question of the excess profits duties. However, the National Union of Manufacturers will be sending to Canada next April a fully representative body to study trade conditions, which must bring about closer trade relationship. Many of the delegates attending the British Empire Chambers of Commerce Conference, which opens at Toronto on Sept. 18, will afterwards visit the West."

— * * —

CANADA AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Dean of Westminster has received the following letter from Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, enclosing a cheque for £50 towards the restoration of Westminster Abbey:—

Dear Mr. Ryle,—I want to send you the enclosed cheque to help on your Fund, not only because the wonderful history and associations of Westminster Abbey appeal to us from overseas just as much as to the people of these islands, but on account of the sympathy and assistance which you have given in many ways to all Canadians, and to me personally, during the past six fateful years. Hoping that you may raise an amount sufficient for your purpose.—Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. PERLEY.

— * * —

In connection with the Imperial Press Conference, an interesting brochure has been published by the Empire Press Union. It is entitled "The Parliament of the Press and the Work of the Empire Press Union," and is from the pen of Mr. Robert Donald.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,756
Zinc	2,500,000	3,168,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,624,913
Coke	1,335,000	950,430
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312
Increase 1918 over 1917	\$4,072,688.	

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, \$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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AGRICULTURAL QUEBEC.

Record of Work During the War Period.

In 1911 the harvest in the Province of Quebec was valued at \$93,279,000, in 1919 it was at \$307,044,000—a gain of 340 per cent. in six years.

In 1911 there were 372,009 horses in the Province. This number increased to 633,992 in 1919, showing an increase of 91,883, or 24 per cent. In 1911 there were in the Province 732,476 milch cows; their number in 1919 was 1,055,317, showing an increase of 322,871, or 43.8 per cent. During the same period the number of sheep in the Province has increased from 571,287 to 1,007,125, representing an increase of 435,238, or 76.3 per cent.; and the number of pigs has passed from 631,569 to 935,125, an increase of 303,556, or 47.1 per cent. The total value of these domestic animals, which was of \$122,299,071 in 1911, had reached that of \$236,529,000 in 1919.

The exportation of domestic animals and of their products (butter, cheese, hides, milk, cream, etc.) has, according to the Canadian Customs statistics, increased from \$25,942,620 in 1911 to \$111,138,787 in 1919, an increase of 328 per cent., while the importations into the Province increased only 56 per cent.

These figures give a fair idea of the work accomplished by the Quebec farmer during the war period.

The Report for 1920.

Generally speaking, sowing in the Province of Quebec was done under good conditions this year, and the prospects for

Littlewood, chief engineer, and a sum of money to Clara, Chief landowner, of the *British Isles* of London in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the *Massena* of Montreal which was abandoned in the North Atlantic Ocean on December 17, 1919.

THE WIDOWS AND THE GRAVES OF OUR HEROES

There are two departments of Salvation Army service which are not so well known as they might be.

For the convenience of relations wishing to visit the graves of their loved ones laid to rest in France and Belgium, a department has been opened under the direction of Mrs. Commissioner Higgins, which is prepared to assist in locating the graves, arranging the passports, issuing the tickets from London to the nearest railway station to the cemetery, meeting passengers in London and at the ports of embarkation and landing, and, if necessary, arranging motor transportation to the cemetery. The department has hostels in London and at Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, Ypres, Arras, Amiens, Rouen and Havre. The rates are the cheapest possible, no profiteering being made. Full information can be obtained from Mrs. Commissioner Higgins, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.1.

Lt.-Col. Ewens, of the widows' counsellors department, at the same address, will be pleased to help, up to the limits of the Army power, any widow who is in difficulty, irrespective



SOME OF THE EXHIBITORS AT THE RECENT CANADIAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

the coming harvest are good. The continued period of dry weather has, however, done some harm to pasture grass in certain localities. Farm hands are a little scarce everywhere.

Calf, sheep and pig breeding has increased considerably, as almost everything throughout the Province, but horse breeding has decreased. The timber and pulp industries are very prosperous, even at the expense of farming, and are responsible for the high wages paid to mill hands, causing the latter to leave the farm.

Tobacco growing, especially in the counties of Montcalm and Rouville, has become important. This year, an area one-third greater than last year has been devoted to the production of this plant.

The cultivation of flax has been resuscitated in Rouville County.

In the Eastern Townships, an area 10 per cent. greater than last year has been sown. There also more sheep are being bred than formerly.

SHIPWRECKED CANADIANS
Silver Cups for their Rescuers.

The Canadian Government has awarded silver cups to Capt. Maurice William Mackay, master, and Mr. John Davidson Dryburgh, chief officer, of the s.s. *War Jandoli*, of London, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the schooner *B. B. Hardwick*, of Annapolis, N.S., which was abandoned in the North Atlantic Ocean on October 6, 1919. Monetary awards have also been made to Mr. Colin William Masson, wireless operator, Albert Hornby, boatswain, and Joseph Schooler, fireman, of the *War Jandoli*.

The Canadian Government has awarded silver cups to Capt. Wilfred Fairchild Gore, master; Mr. Gordon Grieve, chief officer; Mr. William Alexander Michie, second officer; Mr. Walter Greenwood, third officer; and Mr. Thomas Nicholson

of creed or circumstances. Amongst those who have already been helped are many war widows, for whom pensions, increases and adjustments have been secured.

HARVEY NICHOLS' SUMMER SALE.

No doubt many readers of *Canada* are taking advantage of the "summer sales" of clothing which, as usual, are now in progress. The well-known high quality of the goods sold by the house of Harvey Nichols, of Knightsbridge, S.W., makes their sale, which is in progress until July 24, especially attractive. We are asked to mention that a special reduction is being made from now to the end of the sale even from the sale catalogue prices, which themselves represented a drastic reduction from the regular retail prices.

HOME AND CONTINENTAL TOURS.

The various tours organised by Frame's Official Agency, 22 Southampton Row, W.C., and known as Frame's Inclusive Tours, are deservedly popular. There are, for example, day motor tours round London (7s. 6d.); Stoke Poges, Windsor and Hampton Court (16s. 6d.); and Brighton (21s.). All these are very interesting. Those desiring to go farther afield might do worse than take Frame's tour to Ostend and the battlefields (£7 19s. 6d.), or the Belgian Battlefields Motor Tour (£10 19s.). There are other tours and intending tourists should write to the office of the Agency for illustrated booklets and particulars.

It has been arranged between the Oversea Settlement Committee and the Office of Works that accommodation should be given to the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, and the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Committee in the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.1 on the fifth floor. (Telephone: Victoria 9301.)

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Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Alberta—4 p.c. Reg., 1943, 723; 4 p.c., 1938, 731;
 4 p.c., 1922, 983.
 British Columbia—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 613; 43 p.c.
 Ins., 1941, 765.
 Canada—33 p.c. Reg. Stock, 738; 3 p.c. Reg.
 Stock, 689; 61 p.c. C.P.R., 1934, 513.
 1938, 673; 33 p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 564; 4 p.c. Reg.
 Stock, 680, 713; C.P.R. 33 p.c., 1938, 67; 43 p.c., 1920-25,
 69.
 Manitoba—6 p.c. Reg., 1950, 763; 43 p.c. Reg.,
 1949-50, 6 p.c., 1923, 937; 4 p.c., 1947, 71; 4 p.c.,
 1949, 718.
 New Brunswick—4 p.c. Reg., 701.
 Newfoundland—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 743; 33 p.c.
 Ins., 1965, 623; 33 p.c., 1910, 61; 33 p.c., 1914-78, 58;
 33 p.c., 1914-78, 58.
 Nova Scotia—33 p.c., 1964, Ins., 65; 43 p.c.,
 1534-64, 732.
 Quebec—43 p.c. Reg., 1964, 77; 4 p.c., 1888; 79
 p.c., 1934, 79.
 Saskatchewan—43 p.c. Reg., 1951, 704; 4 p.c., 1923,
 1004; 52 p.c., 1924-34, 954.

Calgary.—4 p.c., 1928-37, 73; 1928-63, 52.
Edmonton.—3 p.c., 1928-33, 864; 1928-63, 52.
Gr. Winnipeg Water.—4 p.c., 1954, 70.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1931, 674; 4 p.c., 1952, 705.
P.E. Water.—4 p.c., 1931, 72; 4 p.c., 1951, 1, 754.
Moose Jaw.—6 p.c., 1943-3, 75.
New Westminster.—4 p.c., 1953, 62, 69.
N. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 822.
Ottawa.—44 p.c., 1932-63, 75.
Point Grey.—5 p.c., 1942, 70.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 75.
Quebec.—5 p.c., 66; 4 p.c., 1963, 72.
Regina.—4 p.c., 1921, 2, 67; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 75.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1946, 1, 711.
Saskatoon.—4 p.c., 1942, 70; 4 p.c., 1946, 70.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1941, 34; 5 p.c., 1962, 67.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1921, 96; 3 p.c., 1927, 71; 4 p.c., 1944, 66.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47, 63; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 60; 4 p.c., 1950-12, 83.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1922, 66.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 684; 44 p.c., 1943-63, 74.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—6 p.c., 72½.
Atlantic & N. Western.—5 p.c., 1937. 76.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 6½; 5½ p.c. 2nd
Mort., 77½.
Calgary Edmonton. 4 p.c., 58.
Canadian Northern. Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 51½; 3½

2. p. Dom. 5; Pac. 4 p.c. 1990, 75; Que. 4 p.c. 1963;
 524; 4 p.c. 1930, 824; 4 p.c. Perp. 648; 3 p.c. 1963.
 524; 4 p.c. Man. 849; 4 p.c. Land, 983; 4 p.c. Land,
 623; 4 p.c. Sask. 62; 3 p.c. Dom. 63; 4 p.c. 1963.
 524; 4 p.c. Man. 849; 4 p.c. Land, 983; 4 p.c. Land,
 832; 5 p.c. Land, 1993, 893; 6 p.c. Notes, Aug. 1921,
 43; Western 43 p.c. 1942, 733.
 Can. Pacific—1624; London Rep. 1424; 4 p.c. 1963;
 Special Invest. 6 p.c. Notes, 1181; 65; Algoma, 793;
 Dom. Atlantic—4 p.c. 1st, 63.
 Duluth Winnipeg—4 p.c. 1939, 614.
 Grand Trunk—4 p.c. Branch 4 p.c. 1939, 761;
 4 p.c. 1956, 573; 4 p.c. 1955, 61; 4 p.c. 1955 B, 61;
 Lake Superior 4 p.c. 604; 4 p.c. Debs. 57, 61;
 Grand Trunk, Jan. 1921, 992; 1921, 984.
 Grand Trunk—5; 4 p.c. Guar. 58; 1st Ref. 61;
 2nd Ref. 61; 3rd Ref. 61; 4th Ref. 61; 5th Ref. 61;
 Borr. 5 p.c. Debs. 73; Perp. 4 p.c. 62; Gt. Western
 Borr. 5 p.c. 73; Western 4 p.c. 1960, 56;
 Dollar Debs. 734.
 New Brunswick—Perp. 4 p.c. 573.
 Ontario & Quebec—5 p.c. Perp. 793.
 Qu'Appelle—4 p.c. 1936, 59.
 Quebec & Lake St. John—4 p.c. 613.
 Quebec Central—4 p.c. 583.
 Terminated—5 p.c. Mort. Income, 12.
 Toronto, Grey & Bruce—4 p.c. 62.

Bk. of Montreal.—417.
Can. Bank of Commerce.—403.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—4/6.
Can. Co.—20/-.
Can. Northern Prairie.—28/41.
Hudson's Bay.—7 1/32; 5 p.c. Pref., 78/9.
San Antonio.—6 p.c., 174; Deposit, 18.
Trust & Loan.—4 p.c. Debs., 684.
Western Can. Land.—1/6; 5 p.c. Debs. 434.

Algonia Steel.—58½.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c., 10½.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Com., 5/-.
Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 92½.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 1929, 88½.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 74½.
Dom. Steel.—Ord. 70½. 6 p.c. Pref. 97½.

Western Can. Collieries.—6 p.c. Debs., 943

B.C. Elect.—Def., 53; Pref. Ord., 52½; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 57; 4½ p.c. Pern., 54½.

Bell Telephone.—5 p.c. Bonds, 98½.
Calgary Power.—66½.
Cities Service Co.—Com., 405; 5 p.c. Debs., A, 149.
Can. Gen. Elect.—103.
Cedara Rapids.—5 p.c. Bonds, 90.
Montreal St. Ry.—1922, 92½.
Montreal Water.—Gld. Bonds, 71½.
Minn. & Ontario.—6 p.c. Bonds, 120.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 122½; 5 p.c. Bonds
99½; Fractional Certs., 93½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 67.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 51½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—7/7½.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 51/10½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref.
1/9; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17/6.

Bells Utd. Asbestos.—32/6; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 15/3
Brit. Controlled Oilfnds.—Com., 11/3; 7 p.c. Pref.
1/9.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 1042; 6 p.c. Bds., 942.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 55; Com., 2/-
Can. West. Nat. Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 503.
Cockfield & Phipps.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 574.
Can. Steamship.—Com., 818; Voting, 78; 5 p.c.
Dom. Textile.—148.
Furness-Withy.—35/3; 5 p.c. Pref., 7 1/16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—19/6; 6 p.c. Pref., 16 1/3.
Lake Superior Paper.—5 p.c. Bonds, 1042.
Marconi.—140.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.—229; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 1062.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bonds, 894.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pref., 334.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A London company ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can quote for sleighs suitable for carrying wood fuel.

A London firm ask for the names of Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders for steel knitting needles, aluminium knitting pins, tatting shuttles, and crotchet forks.

A London firm of South African merchants are enquiring for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of dowels required for direct shipment to South Africa.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

Through the medium of announcements by those responsible for the big Canadian steel merger and by the presidents of some of the most important units of it, fresh particulars are becoming available in regard to the details of the great scheme. Thus, in informing the shareholders of the Dominion Steel Corporation, prior to their annual meeting, of the terms on which the securities of that company are to be exchangeable for those of the new British Empire Steel Co., the president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Mr. Roy M. Wolvin, states that the capital of the consolidation as at present planned will consist of \$40,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, of which \$36,250,000 will be issued; \$100,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock, of which \$25,000,000 will be issued; \$150,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative 2nd preferred stock, of which \$65,532,815 will be issued, and \$210,000,000 of common stock, of which \$65,000,000 will be issued. Thus the authorised capital will be \$500,000,000, of which \$191,782,815 is to be issued.

The first cumulative preferred will be exchangeable for the preference stocks of the constituent companies, the holders of which have the option of making such exchange or retaining their present securities, while the 8 per cent. cumulative and participating preferred is to be issued to secure additional capital to extend and improve the properties of the various units of the new consolidation. Both issues will rank equally as to dividends and assets. The bond issues of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and Canada Steamship Lines will not be disturbed in any way.

It will be noted that all three of the preference issues are cumulative. In this regard Mr. D. H. McDougall, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., in an announcement to the shareholders of that company, states that "as a result of negotiations, which have been in progress for some time past, you have the right to receive in exchange for your shares 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, instead of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock. This change materially improves the character of this stock." Mr. McDougall also announces that the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., and Canada Foundries and Forgings have been eliminated from the consolidation.

In reference to the fresh capital to be secured through the sale of the 8 per cent. preferred stock it has been agreed that of the \$26,000,000 which is to be raised, \$20,000,000 is to be earmarked for the development and improvement of the undertakings of the two big companies. In an interview prior to his departure from Canada, Col. Morden stated that: "Arrangements have already been made to raise all the fresh capital we require, but the greater part of the \$25,000,000 referred to will come from Great Britain, although representations have been made to us by important Canadian financial interests to offer some portion of the new securities we propose to issue in the Dominion, and this, in all likelihood, will be done."

Meanwhile it is of interest to note that the shareholders of Canada Steamship Lines have approved the arrangement under which the company acquires the Montreal Transportation Company. This acquisition is to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale by Canada Steamships of its ships in the West Indian trade. Thus as the Montreal Transportation Co. is one of the oldest-established concerns in the internal shipping trade of the Dominion, the Canada Steamship Lines consolidates its interests in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence transportation trade and gains a number of modern steel cargo steamers, tugs and barges, and a large grain elevator at Kingston.

It is announced by the Royal Securities Corporation that the recent issue of \$8,500,000 of 8 per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock of the Riordon Co., Ltd., has been largely over-subscribed. This announcement is the more noteworthy, as it is stated that only a small part of the issue was placed outside of the Dominion, Canadian investors having taken over \$8,000,000. The issue was probably the largest purely industrial financing operation ever completed in Canada, and the current stringent financial conditions makes its success the more outstanding.

In his letter last week our Canadian financial correspondent mentioned that the increase in the Canadian Cottons dividend which has been alluded to several times in this column as a probability has now been announced. The dividend rate has been raised from 7 to 8 per cent. per annum. At end of June the price for the Common stock in Montreal was 95. That for the 6 per cent. Preferred stock was 79, at which price the Preferred, yielding nicely over 7½ per cent. per annum, does not seem overvalued.

Two fresh increases of dividends have been announced. The dividend of the Home Bank of Canada is to be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum during the coming year; a year ago the dividend was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, increases the dividends on both the Common and Preferred stocks by 1 per cent. per annum, the Common being placed upon a 6 per cent. and the Preferred on a 7 per cent. basis. The initial dividend on the Common stock of this company was paid in January, 1919, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The first payment at the 6 per cent. rate is in respect of the quarter ended June 30.

COL. MORDEN ON BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL.

Sir Lomer Gouin and Sir Clifford Sifton as Directors.

An interesting gathering took place in the House of Commons, Westminster, on Monday night, when Col. Grant Morden, M.P., who has just returned from Canada, was entertained at a "welcome-home" dinner, presided over by Sir Newton Moore. In addition to Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, who proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, there were present, amongst others, Sir Trevor Dawson, Mr. Henry Steel, Mr. Hugo Hirst, Sir F. Orr-Lewis, Senator Nicholls, and Mr. A. E. Dymott.

Mr. Walter Long, after heartily commending Col. Grant Morden's enterprise and congratulating him on its successful outcome, went on to say that in the United Kingdom taxation had now reached the breaking point, cheerfully though it was being borne. It was time to disabuse themselves of the idea that taxes were the only means of raising revenue, and to consider whether the proper exploitation of the resources of the Empire would not prove a more effective means. Forty-five million pounds was now being annually spent as a bread subsidy. Could it not be expended to secure cheaper foodstuffs in another way? Was it wise to encourage the growing of wheat in the United Kingdom, where only limited supplies could be obtained at most, as compared with Canada and the other Overseas Dominions? Mr. Long said he was not foolish enough to propose the taxation of the Overseas Dominions for the benefit of the Mother Country, but he did propose the utilisation of the natural resources they contained.

"A Real Industrial Partnership"

Col. Morden expressed his gratification at the honour that had been done him and the pleasure it was to be once again amongst his Parliamentary colleagues. He had gone to Canada on a mission in which he had the sympathetic support of the Government of this country, and although he regretted his absence he felt that he had been able to accomplish something of far greater importance even than recording his vote in the division lobby. It was no secret that the Government here were particularly anxious to prevent the control of these companies, who owned the great natural resources of coal and iron ore in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, to pass outside the Empire. Thanks to the fact that he had been able to secure the co-operation of the leading steel masters of this country, they had been enabled in the first place to secure the control of the Dominion Steel Corporation and subsequently to arrange an amalgamation with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and other great Canadian interests.

They had been fortunate enough through the co-operation of friends and colleagues in Canada to secure control for the Empire of these great Canadian corporations, owning one of the greatest coal deposits in the world, containing over 6,500 million tons of coal, and also owning some 4,000 million tons of iron ore, or approximately 15 per cent. of the iron ore of the world. The greatest single deposit in the world was within almost forty distance of this country. There should therefore be no necessity in the future for our depending on foreign sources for our supply of ore. To-day we had an unlimited supply of ore and coal, we had the greatest finishing mills in England, and we had the benefit of the experience of the greatest steel masters here. We had unrivalled marketing facilities throughout the world, and given adequate financial support there was no doubt that we would once more regain that supremacy in the greatest basic industry in the world. It was essentially a real industrial partnership within the Empire.

"I have," continued Col. Morden, "been fortunate in securing the assistance and experience, on the other side of the water, as members of the Board, of some of Canada's most eminent men, amongst others being the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, who for so many years has directed the destinies of Quebec with such marked ability and success. He has resigned with a view to taking up a position on the Board and on the Executive of the British Empire Steel Corporation; while the Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, one of Canada's ex-Ministers, has also become associated as a director."

A drastic law concerning glaring headlights has been passed in Ontario.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
(£3,082,192)

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000
£3,082,192

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Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A form for subscription to "Canada" appears on page iv, and particulars of advt. rates are given on page ii.

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Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$2,090,440.

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Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.

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The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

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Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	£375,000

Head Office: 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

Branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, New York, West Indies and West Africa.

Shipments of Produce financed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barker and Captain Morse, with a mechanic, arrived at Toronto from New York on July 8 in a flying-boat equipped with a 425-h.p. engine and carrying six passengers.

The Canadian Railway Association, representing all the lines in the Dominion, have applied (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent) to the Railway Commission for authority to raise their freight rates by 30 per cent.

The Dominion Seed Commissioner states that British seed houses have entered into contracts with seed-growers on Vancouver Island, to undertake the cultivation of ten acres of sweet peas for seed. The British seed houses are supplying the seed.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Governor-General Designate of South Africa, and Lord Forster, Governor-General Designate of Australia, will be entertained by the Royal Colonial Institute at a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria on Tuesday, July 20. Sir Godfrey Lagden, Chairman of Council, will preside.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council have decided to launch a campaign immediately to crush the "One Big Union."

Orders-in-Council have been passed setting aside as Dominion parks the Yoho and Kootenay Parks in British Columbia. The former comprises 476 square miles of land, and the latter 587 square miles.

Sir Charles Gordon gave a luncheon party at the Mount Royal Club, Montreal, to welcome Sir Robert Kindersley on his return from the West. Sir Robert remarked on the very sound condition of affairs to-day throughout the entire West and the total absence of that extravagant spirit which was so noticeable when he was out there before. As Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, he expressed the wish of the company to live fully up to its privileges and its obligations. Among those present were Sir Mortimer Davis, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Brig.-General Meighen and Mr. Huntly Drummond.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

**Hudson's Bay's
Reduced
Distribution.**

Due allowance being made for the transfer of within £5,000 of £200,000 to the credit of the Pension fund and £80,000 to reserve for depreciation of Government securities, and as provision for excess profits and other contingencies, items which did not figure in the accounts for the preceding year, the results shown in the preliminary statement of the Hudson's Bay Co. cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory, even if the appropriations referred to have entailed a reduction in the total dividend for the year ended May 31 of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. Actually the falling off is attributable to the amount received from the land department, payable, of course, free of tax, the proportion from the trading operations being maintained at 25 per cent. The necessity for the provision of such a large sum for depreciation of investments is regrettable, but it is dictated by commendable prudence and, of course, really strengthens the financial position of the company, as a corresponding benefit would accrue from any recovery in the prices of the securities in question. The effect of the announcement was practically negligible from a market point of view. On the theory that one cannot eat his cake and have it too it may be as well to remind holders of Hudson's Bays that the amount distributed on account of land sales really represents a periodical return on account of capital, and should be so regarded and not treated as investment income.

* * *

**British Empire
Trust's Results.**

Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne, the chairman of the British Empire Trust Co., will doubtless supplement the necessarily brief information contained in the eighteenth annual report in his speech at next week's meeting. This important concern, of course, does not restrict its operations to that of an Investment Trust Co. solely, but carries on the functions of trustees, registrars and secretaries of other companies, and undertakes a general financial business. It is satisfactory to learn that the ordinary revenue has been well maintained in the period under review; we are told that the net revenue from interest and dividends on investments amounted to £52,651, as against £47,402 in the preceding twelve months, whilst the income from trusteeships, etc., was £12,344 as compared with £11,421 last year. This modest improvement is, however, more than offset by the small increase in expenses and the necessity—not uncommon in these times—of having to make further provision for the general depreciation in public securities, by which the net profits are reduced to £36,181. Of the company's investments 58 per cent. are quoted on the Stock Exchange, and of the unquoted more than half are represented by short term securities of a premier grade. With commendable caution the directors, acting on the powers they possess, have placed a low valuation upon the unquoted securities. After providing for the dividends on the 5 per cent. Cum. Perp. Preference shares, the board recommends the payment of 5 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Employees' Profit Participating shares, and a further dividend of 3 per cent. on the same class, and 7 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary for the year, leaving a balance of £18,196 to be carried forward as against the balance brought forward from last year of £21,613. The company's financial activities have necessarily been restricted by the existing abnormal conditions and also no doubt, in a large measure by the adverse exchange, but with a return to more normal conditions improvement in this direction should be witnessed. In all the circumstances the stockholders will not be disposed to censure the board for the exercise of a hyper-cautious policy in this respect. By-the-by, the list of companies in which the Trust is interested lends point to our recent remarks as to the high interest yields at present obtainable on the Debentures of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and its subsidiaries. On one we notice which matures in 1923—Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. Land Mortgage Debentures—the yield on the basis of the quotation current when the report was compiled, allowing for redemption, stands at the relatively high rate—even for these times—of approximately 10½ per cent.

* * *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"TATTERDEMALION" (Wm. Heinemann, London; 7s. 6d. net) is a collection of short stories by John Galsworthy. Some of the stories are strikingly good; others mediocre. Half the tales are of war-time; the other half of the days of peace. Mr. Galsworthy's sympathetic insight is undeniable, and it is this virtue which endows all his work with power. If at times he appears pessimistic, it is the pessimism of the seeker after truth, and analyses of the sombre sides of life necessitate courageous treatment.

**CANADA IN THE WEST INDIES.
Royal Bank as National Advertising Influence.**

Concomitant on the result of the West Indies Conference at Ottawa, the *Atlantic Merchant* (Halifax, N.S.) says:

The most valuable advertising influence for Canada next to the Football tariff that ever reached the West Indies was the Royal Bank. The day for the night when Mr. Pearce of it was Mr. Pearce dreamed that he would establish a string of Royal branches, reaching from St. Kitts to Demerara was a big day, psychologically for Canada in the West Indies. We doubt if the average Canadian who has been in the habit of seeing a branch bank at almost every country cross roads for the past ten years will appreciate how effective this advertisement has been. But twenty years ago, and for generations before, there was only one bank in any of the principal places throughout the Leeward and Windward Islands, and at the various places where the bank was located it was almost regarded in the same way as the Children of Israel regarded the sacred Ark of the Covenant. The bank manager, even at the smallest branch, could, if he wished, practise the manners of an autocrat, for frequently his powers were greater than those of His Excellency, the Governor of the Colony. To be a bank manager in the West Indies in those days was really a job worth while. We do not wish to over-extend ourselves on details, but we hope we have demonstrated that the mind of the West India people was well conditioned to be impressed by anything that looked like a bank and that possessed money for the accommodation of the local business people.

And just at the right moment the Royal Bank arrived. We thought when we landed at Barbados some few years ago, and walking up from the quay caught sight of the very handsome structure which the Royal Bank had erected, and which it now occupies in that island, that surely of all the things which were calculated to impress the West India people that Canada was a country to snuggle up to, this was certainly the master effort. And then when we went up to Trinidad and found the "Royal" there in even a bigger and equally as handsome a building, and, moreover, found it thronged with customers, who were being attended to by young men from Canada (the teller, we remembered, told us he was from Picton, N.S.), we could not help thinking that this was as fine an illustration of successful "peaceful penetration" as we were ever likely to see.

* *

C.P.R. INFORMATION BUREAU

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through the Department of Colonisation and Development, has for a number of years carried on a general intelligence service through a Bureau of Information at Chicago and other points in the United States and Canada. It has now been decided to extend this service by establishing a Bureau of Information in London, and to assemble here a most complete and comprehensive library of information about Canada. The service is being inaugurated with the object of stimulating in every possible way interest in Canada, and to promote the development of the agricultural areas and extensive natural resources of the Dominion.

The Information Bureau will be opened next Thursday by Sir George McLaren Brown.

* * *

PROHIBITION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The returns of the vote on the Prohibition Referendum in New Brunswick, which are nearly complete, show so far 41,400 votes for Prohibition and 20,796 against. A proposal to permit the issuing of licences for the sale of beer and wine was defeated by 36,375 votes to 23,698.

Only one-third of the voters exercised the franchise in the plebiscite.

* * *

The Canadian Board of Commerce has been reconstituted. Sir Thomas White will represent the Canadian Government in the arbitration proceedings to determine the value of the Grand Trunk Railway, and ex-President Taft will represent the railway.

In the Olympic swimming trials at Montreal, Mr. George Vernot won the 220 yards open water race in 2 min. 39 sec., this constituting (says Reuter) a new Canadian record. Mr. G. H. Fisk won the 100 yards back-stroke race in 1 min. 26 1-5 sec., and Miss Kessler swam 220 yards in 3 min. 33 1-5 sec.

The C.P.O.S. liner *Minnedosa*, which arrived from Canada on Monday, brought over 1,800 passengers to visit Europe. On board was Mr. W. M. Beale, of Chicago, who is conducting a party of twenty Americans to Scotland and the Continent, which will also include a visit to Italy. Another conducted party is in charge of Mr. W. A. Pratt, and will visit the battle-fields, Switzerland, and Italy.

Miss Margaret C. Macdonald, R.R.C., formerly Matron-in-Chief of the Canadian Nursing Service overseas, declared at a women's gathering in Toronto that "strong faith, patriotism and high ideals, a balanced judgment, the power to eliminate the ego, dignity, ardent enthusiasm, a good digestion and a sense of humour," were the qualifications best calculated to help one to meet the problems of the day.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

PROSPECTOR.—There are plenty of new opportunities in Canada for those who can do things and have enterprise and initiative. You cannot do much in the line you suggest with only £200 capital.

V. C. (Dorchester).—You will hear direct from the Agent-General for British Columbia in regard to the detailed questions you ask. As regards working the passage out it would be advisable to advertise in *Canada*.

CANALIAN.—Yes, there is a district known at Little Britain in London. It leads south from Bartholomew Close, and is now occupied by toy warehouses. In olden days it was noted for its book shops and literary characters. This was the Grub Street area of Pope's "Dunciad."

S. G. R. (Brighton).—The last Provincial election in Nova Scotia took place on June 22, 1916. The Hon. G. H. Murray has been Premier since July 20, 1896. The election to be held on July 27 will be the sixth since he succeeded the Hon. W. S. Fielding as Premier of the Province. The last election in Alberta took place on June 7, 1917; in Saskatchewan in July, 1917; in British Columbia on September 14, 1916.

R. K. (Aberdeen).—Usually not much information is issued apart from the annual reports. These have shown that the company's position has steadily been strengthened, but earnings have, in large measure, been devoted to this purpose rather than to increasing dividends. No further information is available as to repatriation of dividends, or their full basis, but no doubt this matter will be alluded to at the annual meeting this autumn.

J. L. M. (City).—We believe the comparatively low current quotation is due to the prospect of the termination of the company's contract with the city of Port Arthur at the end of this year, when the new power development of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission is expected to be ready. The demand for power is, however, increasing in the district, and, in estimating the company's prospects, it must be remembered that its comparatively low cost of construction, etc., should enable it to compete effectively with any plant constructed under present conditions. For 1919 the company, after allowing for fixed charges, depreciation, etc., showed surplus earnings representing over 10 per cent. on its outstanding capital stock. The dividend is at present on an 8 per cent. basis.

CONCERTS.

C. Budden-Morris, the Australian pianist, is to give a piano recital at the Wigmore Hall this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Julius Rosenthal is to give a violin recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, July 21, at 8.15.

At the Wigmore Hall, on Wednesday, July 21: The English speaking Union will give a "Mayflower Concert" in celebration of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The programme will include the first performance of "Mayflower Morning," an Ode to the Pilgrim Fathers specially composed for official celebrations at Southampton, Plymouth, and in the United States of America.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Alenium," Birmingham, England.
Wireless Steel Tubes
TUBER, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers.
ORR ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"The Mystery of the Yellow Room," at St. James's Theatre, is a thrilling play, with a really good plot, and a quite unexpected dénouement. The acting also is exceptionally good, and Miss Sybil Thorneidge, as the heroine, sustains her part wonderfully.

— * * —

Investment Corporation of Canada.—The revenue for the year to April 30 last, after paying expenses and Debenture interest, was \$31,234 (against \$12,058). The sum of \$5,000 is placed to reserve, against nil, and a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock (against nil) is proposed, leaving \$3,818 to be carried forward (against \$1,085 brought in). The Ordinary stock transfer books will be closed from July 15 to July 29, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants.

Canada Steamship Lines.—As a result of numerous enquiries from shareholders as to the reason for the difference in price between the Voting Trust Certificates (774) and the Common stock (854), the secretary of the company states that the two classes of shares are identical in every way, with the exception that the voting power of the Voting Trust Certificates is vested in the London Advisory Committee. When the company is merged into the British Empire Steel Corporation there will be no distinction whatsoever in the basis upon which both classes of shares are taken into the new Corporation.

Montreal Water and Power.—The report for the year ended April 30, 1920, states that gross revenue is the largest in its history, being \$905,431, and is \$57,094 in excess of the revenue for the previous year. The winter of 1919-20 was more than ordinarily severe, and the total cost of repairs will fall more heavily on this year's operations than on the year under review. The profit and loss account shows:—Gross revenue, \$905,431; operating expenses, \$432,644; gross profit, \$472,786; interest on funded debt (less interest and exchange earned and profit on sale of investments, \$20,531) amounted to \$249,895, showing a profit for the year of \$222,891. This has been disposed of as follows:—Year's proportion of discount and expenses on sales of bonds written off, \$21,858; reserve account for premium (at maturity) on Prior Lien bonds, \$6,000; reserves for tools, etc., \$5,500; special reserve for repairs to Côte des Neiges reservoir, \$50,000; provision for general depreciation, \$125,000; leaving net profit carried forward subject to taxation \$14,533, and making with surplus brought forward a balance of \$549,241 to be carried forward.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Stock Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th July, 1920, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART, Secretary.
4, Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 758. July 17, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 6d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.

YOUNG French Lady, wishing to go to Canada, would like a situation as Nursery Governess, or would act as Companion or take care of children in return for passage to Vancouver.—Middle, Momiron, 29, Larkfield Road, Richmond, Surrey.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL Canadian wheat-land farm of 400 acres at Paynton, Saskatchewan, 1½ miles from the station. The farm has already 200 acres in cultivation. The 200 acres remaining can be broken very easily. There is a good well. The farm itself is fairly well fenced. Price, \$40 per acre, or \$16,000 payable cash or on terms.—For further references apply to **GEORGE E. AMYOT, 45, Dorchester Street, Quebec, Canada.**

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood.—Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Caning, Nova Scotia.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

TO be Let. Large furnished house, facing park, double-fronted, det., non-basement, 14 rooms, nice garden, 15 minutes' West End. 6½ guineas weekly; long period.—Mrs. WALLIS, 13, Beaulieu Villas, Finbury Park, London, N.4.

ALBERTA FARM.

1,280 ACRES, 60 miles south of Calgary, 6 miles from railway station, 3 miles from ranch recently purchased by the Earl of Minto, and 15 miles from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' ranch. 500 acres wheat land, 1,000 pasture, good ranch buildings, picture-like location, close to good fishing and hunting. Price £12,000.

LOUCHE & TAYLOR Ltd. Calgary Alberta.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH with NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREELEMAN & MILLER (J. J. Creelman, K.C. D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, 40, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Canadian crop conditions continue excellent though somewhat backward in the West.

On June 25 there were approximately 13,000,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000,000 bushels of oats in Canadian elevators.

There has been an unprecedented demand for agricultural machinery in Western Canada this year.

Canadian Customs collections during June amounted to \$18,830,000 or nearly \$5,000,000 in excess of the total for June, 1919.

Business conditions generally are good throughout Canada, Bank clearings for the week ending June 30 being 20 per cent. in excess of those for the same week last year.

Dent, Allen & Co. (Canada), Ltd., has been incorporated in Montreal, with a capital of \$1,500,000, as the Canadian branch of Dent's, Ltd., the glove makers.

Canada's total trade during the fiscal year ended March 31 with countries in Asia was worth \$59,000,000, the trade with Japan being valued at \$21,500,000; British India, \$12,600,000; Straits Settlements, \$7,000,000; China, \$7,900,000; Hongkong, \$4,500,000; and Ceylon, \$3,300,000.

The Algoma Steel Corporation will proceed with the construction of their new mill at Sault Ste. Marie for the manufacture of the larger sizes of structural steel. This will mean an expenditure of \$6,000,000, and increase the capacity of the steel plant by about 500,000 tons per year.

The members of the Canadian syndicate, which recently obtained a contract valued at \$6,000,000 from the Soviet Government, have announced that the question of credit has been satisfactorily arranged, and that they are now completing arrangements for fulfilling the contract, says Reuter's Montreal correspondent.

Among the large number of Canadian business men who returned by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* was Mr. W. L. Murray, of Murray Sons Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., who has been over to this country to purchase dry goods. Mr. Murray stated that he would have purchased very much larger quantities of drapery goods if the prices had not been so tremendously high. He found that the French market offered quite a good business field, owing to the rate of exchange, but at the same time Canadians much preferred British goods.

COBALT'S PRODUCTION.

The total value of the mineral production at Cobalt, Ontario, since the opening of the camp in 1904, amounts to \$254,000,000, the dividends paid by the mining companies being approximately \$99,000,000, in addition to Treasury surpluses amounting to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, making total profits in excess of \$120,000,000.

OIL SHALE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

The discovery of oil shale in quantity along the valleys of the Matagami, Moose, and Abitibi rivers of Northern Ontario is announced in the report of the Government geologist to the Provincial Department of Mines, says the Toronto correspondent of the Times. The shale in the lower part of the Lacapids of the Abitibi river disclosed a mean of 39 per cent. of crude oil. Other shale samples yielded 55 per cent. The district is stated to present good possibilities of the discovery of oil in paying quantities.

The *Punch* summer number, which this year is published separately from the usual weekly issue, well maintains its reputation for fun and cleverness. The number is packed with humorous illustrations, many in colour, by well-known *Punch* artists, and in every way offers excellent value for the price charged (7s.).

Following a conference with the secretary of the Dauphin (Man.) Board of Trade, at Winnipeg, Mr. A. H. S. Coyne, representative in Manitoba for the Anglo-American Oil Co., has decided to send an exploring party of geologists into the territory to the north-east of Dauphin, where, since the discovery of a Devonian outcrop, it has been supposed oil will be found.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ended July 7.

Canadian Northern	\$1,135,000	increase
Canadian Pacific	\$5,113,000	increase
Grand Total	\$6,248,000	inc. 1,110,000

C.P.O.S. FINE EX-GERMAN LINER.

The ex-German liner, *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which in the meantime is to sail for the C.P.O.S. between Liverpool and Canada, made her first sailing to Quebec on Wednesday.

The steamer has a very large and imposing dining saloon. The lounge is situated immediately above the saloon and is tastefully decorated with inlaid tapestry, the furniture fittings being of a bright and cheerful appearance. The smoke room is a spacious apartment, and adjoins the verandah café, commanding a magnificent view of the stern of the liner. The staterooms should give passengers every comfort, as the rooms are exceptionally large and well ventilated. A most striking and noticeable feature on board are the extremely wide alleyways leading to the staterooms. The appearance and accommodation given, in fact, a similar effect to the C.P.O.S. liner *Empress of Britain*.

Over a quarter of a million has been spent in improvements on the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which carries only first and second class passengers, and should be one of the most popular liners crossing the Atlantic. The vessel is 17,100 tons, and her structure gives every evidence of strength and competence.

BIG QUEBEC STORAGE DAM.

The Gouin (La Loutre) dam, on the upper waters of the St. Maurice River, Quebec, has a storage capacity of 160,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a water area of 300 square miles, forming the second largest storage reservoir in the world. It is exceeded in size only by that of Gatun Lake, on the Panama Canal. The storage at Gouin will permit a regulated permanent flow of over 12,000 cubic feet per second at Shawinigan, rendering 1,000,000 h.p. now available on the St. Maurice.

CANADIAN BOND DEALERS.

At the annual convention of the bond dealers of Canada, held at Winnipeg last month, Mr. J. H. Gundy, of Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, was elected president.

The following executive committees were appointed for the respective sections—

Eastern Section.—A. J. Nesbitt, vice-president; Russell Bell, J. A. Eccles, Gerald Hansen, N. L. C. Mather, of Toronto; J. M. Robinson, St. John; and A. F. Mackintosh, Halifax.

Central Section.—J. W. Mitchell, vice-president; J. H. Gundy, H. P. Housser, W. L. McKinnon, R. A. Daly, F. J. Coombs, of Toronto.

Western Section.—A. L. Crossin, vice-president; Sir Augustus Nanton, J. A. Anderson, of Winnipeg; G. H. Sneath, Regina; E. E. Taylor, Calgary; and Stanley Burke, Vancouver.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Toronto.

Hudson's Bay.—A general committee will be held at the City Terminal Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Friday, July 30, at noon. The transfer books will be closed from July 10 to July 30.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—In connection with the notification that the Canadian Pacific Railway preference stock deposited with the Treasury will be returned on October 1 next, owners of Treasury certificates are reminded that it is necessary for them to send in the deposit certificates as well as the lodgment forms. Those who have sent in lodgment forms only are requested to forward their deposit certificates to the Registrar, Canadian Pacific Railway, 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Over 90,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the Province of Saskatchewan last year.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to Quebec via Montreal	
Friday, July 30	* <i>Victoria</i>
Friday, July 25	* <i>Manitoba</i>
Wednesday, July 28	* <i>Empress of France</i>
Friday, July 30	* <i>Metropoli</i>
Friday, August 6	* <i>Caribbean</i>
Wednesday, August 11	* <i>Prince Frederick</i>
Friday, August 13	* <i>Melita</i>
Wednesday, August 18	* <i>Victoria</i>
August 25	* <i>Empress of France</i>
Friday, August 27	* <i>Manitoba</i>
Wednesday, September 1	* <i>Empress of Britain</i>

Glasgow to Montreal	
Saturday, July 24	* <i>Pictou</i>
Saturday, August 21	* <i>Scillon</i>
London to Montreal via Havre	
Tuesday, July 27	* <i>Scanton</i>
Tuesday, August 3	* <i>Tunigan</i>
Tuesday, September 7	* <i>Scanton</i>
Southampton to Montreal	
Wednesday, August 11	* <i>Scanton</i>
Wednesday, August 18	* <i>Grosvenor</i>

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York	
Saturday, July 17	* <i>Aquitania</i>
Saturday, July 31	* <i>Kronprinz Victoria</i>
Southampton to New York	
Saturday, July 24	* <i>Mauritania</i>
Saturday, July 31	* <i>Imperator</i>
Liverpool to Halifax	
Saturday, August 7	* <i>Caninia</i>

White Star Line

Southampton to New York	
Wednesday, July 21	* <i>Olympic</i>
Wednesday, July 28	* <i>Adriatic</i>
Thursday, July 29	* <i>Kronland</i>
Thursday, August 5	* <i>Lapland</i>
Liverpool to New York	
Wednesday, August 11	* <i>Celtic</i>
Wednesday, August 18	* <i>Baltic</i>

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal	
Thursday, August 5	* <i>Canada</i>
Saturday, August 7	* <i>Manitowic</i>

American Line.

Southampton to New York	
Saturday, July 24	* <i>Philadelphia</i>
Monday, July 26	* <i>Mongolia</i>

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal	
Tuesday, July 20	* <i>Manchester Corporation</i>
Thursday, July 29	* <i>Manchester Division</i>
The R.M.S. <i>Victorian</i> and <i>Metopoli</i> , with direct letter and parcel mails from Quebec, are due this week-end, and the <i>Empress of France</i> on July 22. Letter mails via New York are due by the <i>Philadelphia</i> and <i>Kronland</i> on Monday, and by the <i>New York</i> and <i>Lapland</i> on July 25.	

C.P.O.S. APPOINTMENT.

Major David Drummond has been appointed general freight agent for Great Britain and the Continent of the C.P.O.S. Company. He joined the Allan Line 20 years ago, and since the absorption of that company by the C.P.O.S. his marked ability has been recognised. During the war he served as a major, and for some time was attached to the Canadian Embarkation Office at Liverpool.

Professor P. F. Purcell, of Dublin University, has gone out to Canada as post investigation officer for the British Fuel Research Board.

The special number of *The Syren and Shipping Illustrated*, published on July 7 (price 7s.), contains a comprehensive illustrated history of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the pictorial "highlight" is Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E., its Governor. The issue contains 170 pages of illustrations and letterpress of interest to those who are in any way connected with British and Overseas shipping matters.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.
High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Murray, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. Gerrard. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. O. O'Connell, 11, 12, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.
Assistant Agent-General.—Mr. W. R. Bowdler, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.
Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.
Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. F. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.
High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWMAN, 68, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A
Andrews, Alfred J. J., Winnipeg—Ritz Hotel.
Archibald, Chas. Justice and Mrs., Montreal—Harris Crescent Hotel.
Ashby, Capt. C. K., Nelson, B.C.—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place

B
Barker, G. B., Melita, Man.—Faulkner's Hotel, Charing Cross.

SHAFESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all theatres.
One Price. No Extras. **7/-**

Barry, Arthur M., and Mrs., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.
Bedard, Arila, Quebec—Ilchester Mansions Hotel, W.

Brett, Mrs. Harry, and the Misses, Ottawa—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

Brodie, Mrs. B., and Miss V., Montreal—Warrington House, Warrington Crescent, W.

Brown, Lt.-Col. J. C. (R.E.), St. Stephen, N.B.—Care of Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

Brown, M. A., Montreal—Cosmo Hotel.
Blackadar, C. H., Vancouver—36, Hook Road, Epsom.

Burkinshaw, Wilfred.—35, Chesley Gardens, East Ham.

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ISLE OF WIGHT.
All the way to Motor Coach and all Hotel Accommodation and excursions.
For the benefit of Colonial visitors by EXPRESS HAULIERS, Ltd., 13 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: 9249 Vic.
(Managed by a Colonial.)
Tickets, NEWCASTLE and LONDON from the above or Keith Prowse, Piccadilly &c.

C
Campbell, E. C., Toronto—Care of High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street

Carley, W. F., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place

Caslow, James H., Ottawa—Hotel Russell
Clark, A. D., and Mrs., Montreal—Care of Sir James Dobbie, 4, Vicarage Gate, W.8.
Clinton, Acting Q.M. J., Vancouver—Hulton Camp, Bucks.

Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto—35, Milk Street.

Cole, F. and Mrs., Montreal—16, Fletching Road, E.5.

FRAME'S INCLUSIVE TOURS.
Oxford and Bathfields 47/10s. 6d.
Belgian Battleground Motor Tour .. 2/10 10s. 6d.
Gravel Visitation on the Battlegrounds from £55a. 10d.
DAY MOTOR TOURS:
Round London 2/6 .. Stoke Poges, Windsor, and Hampton Court, 18/6 .. Brighton, 21/-.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.
FRAME'S OFFICIAL AGENCY,
92 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES

Sustaining and Invigorating
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

Cotton, A., Vancouver—White Hall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square

Darwin, Mrs. C., Montreal—13, Baring Road, Notting Hill.

Davis, Harry E., Mrs., and Family, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel

Dymant, A. E., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Elkin, F. L. (J.P.), Port Arthur, Ont.—194, Wellesley Road, Ilford.
Enthoven, E. J., and Mrs., Vancouver—Herondale, Stanmore.

Filer, Miss C. R., Winnipeg—13, Lexham Gardens.
Fraser, Major C. K., Sherbrooke—Loudoun Hotel, Surrey Street.

CANADIANS WISHING TO VISIT THE BATTLEFIELDS OR CEMETERIES IN FRANCE OR BELGIUM

should Call or Write
THE BATTLEFIELDS BUREAU LTD.
175, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

We have our own Hotels in the YPRES SALIENT
GERRARD 7384.

Frayn, C. V., and Mrs., Westmount—24, Queen's Road, East Sheen.

Garber, M., Montreal—8, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Harrington, Rev. John, Pembroke—39, Craven Street, W.C.

Hoxley, Miss T. E., Montreal—Connaught Hotel.

Henderson, J. D., and Mrs., Montreal—Bedford Court Hotel, Bedford Place.

Hurley, A. G., Toronto—39, Craven Street, W.C.

Jamson, W. Morley, Oak Bay, B.C.—677, Cowley Street, S.W.1.

GLADOLA RESTAURANT
44, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.1
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Telephone: Mayfair 4417.
Dinner, Table d'Hôte 4/-, or a la Carte
Dainty Teas from made Cakes.
OPEN ON SUNDAYS.
Picnic Boxes supplied to order. The very thing for the river or a day in the country. Good Wines.

K
Kilgour, Dr. Harold, Toronto—At 22, Cranbrough Road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

L
Lambert, Miss H. Theodora, Montreal—62, Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court.

Lee, Den R. W. and Mrs., McGill University, Montreal—31, Kensington Park Gardens, W.

Mc Mac
Mackenzie, E. C., and Mrs., Toronto—Arundel Hotel, Victoria Embankment.
MacLean, Ronald, Iona, N.S.—12, Upper Bedford Place.

McConnell, R. G., Montreal—West Central Hotel.

McLaren, J. A., and Mrs., and Mrs. John, Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.

M
Miller, N. R., Toronto—Care of High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.

Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges). W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1939.

"OLDEN EAGLE" DAILY (TUESDAYS EXCEPTED) TO "SOUTHEND, MARGATE AND RAMSGATE."

Boat starts from Gr'n'h St. Pier .. 8.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m.,
"Sp. clal Train from Fen'ch St. Sta. 9.25, 10.0,
Tilbury Pier (Boat) .. 10.30, 11.10 ..
No Bookings to Southend from Fen'ch Street.
Return, Saloon, day of issue only, to Margate from Gr'n'h, 12.8; Return (available for season) 3rd Rail, Saloon Boat, to Margate from Fen'ch St., 13/6.
GENERAL ST. AM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 15 TRINITY, Q., E.C.

N
Nicholls, Hon. Frederic, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

R
Read, Charles E., and Mrs., Ottawa—Bailey's Hotel.

Richardson, E. E., Victoria—14, Fetter Lane
R'chie, Hugh, Toronto—Care of Agent-General for Ontario.

Robb, Thomas, Westmount—Victoria Hotel.
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S
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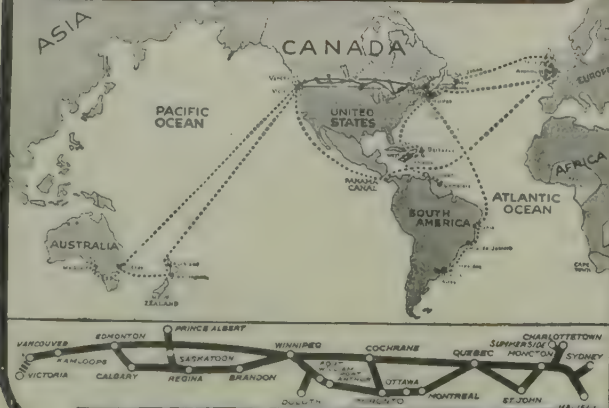
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WELDING THE EMPIRE.

IN the current number of the *United Empire*, the Royal Colonial Institute journal, edited by Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Edward Salmon, some of the more important difficulties and anomalies of Imperial administration are discussed. The place of honour is deservedly given to the article by Mr. W. Basil Worsfold, the author of "The Empire on the Anvil." The writer reminds us that "the voluntary acceptance by the Oversea British of the obligation to defend the Empire on equal terms with the home British, and the determination of the Indian and other non-European peoples within it to regard our quarrel as their quarrel brought into sharp relief not only the inconvenience, but the invidiousness, of the position in which the neglect to constitute a common Imperial Executive has placed the United Kingdom." The neglect, it may be explained, was not the result of indifference. Constitution-making in England is a slow process, and Parliament is traditionally cautious in such matters. Consequently at the outbreak of war the Imperial Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence, both purely consultative and advisory bodies, were the only two organisations in the Empire for dealing with the common affairs of its component parts. The executive power lay with the Government representing the electorate of the Empire's one Sovereign State, the United Kingdom; and

in summoning the Empire to arms the Government created a new and complex situation. Fortunately, as Mr. Worsfold says, "the significance of Indian troops in the fighting line in France and Canadians in training on Salisbury Plain was quickly realised." Changes long contemplated became inevitable. In the words of Mr. Asquith, the time had come to re-fashion the fabric of the Empire.

Naturally, during the war only emergency measures would be introduced. So out of the Imperial Conference grew the Imperial Cabinet, which in the form of the British Empire Delegation was in continuous session in Paris until the conclusion of the Peace Conference. These alterations in administrative responsibility, momentous in the aggregate, show how "the British Constitution is being moulded into a form applicable, not to a single Sovereign State with a dependent Empire, but to a union of States each equal under the British Crown." It is urged that a common executive authority is an administrative necessity for the Empire. The principle, as we have seen, has already been conceded. The only question is, what form will the authority assume? The answer to that will probably be forthcoming at the Special Conference on Inter-Imperial Relations to be held next year. Thus within the life-time of many of us the wheel of Fate in regard to the Empire has come full circle.

Fifty or sixty years ago the mass of the British people at home were too busy "in the workshop of the world," as England was once described, to pay much attention to British expansion overseas. The word "Nation" and its derivatives were closely studied by the élite among our thinkers and politicians. Their grand dream was to give to the world the example of an enlightened and progressive nation, great by wealth and great by force of character, but greater still by respect of justice, esteem for truth, and consideration for humanity. The Colonies were a disturbing factor in their dream. But all the world in those days believed, with Goldwin Smith, that sooner or later the Colonies would separate from the Mother Country, just as apples drop off from the parent tree when ripe. America, they said, pointed the way that Canada, Australia and the rest would go in the fulness of time. Visions of Empire were accordingly not encouraged.

To these worthy philosophers Charles Dilke's "Greater Britain" came as a shock. While Dilke impressed many, he made few converts. Then came John R. Seeley with the theory that expansion was the sole motive force of English history. J. A. Froude followed with his dream of an Oceanic Empire. The heaven began to work. Seeley and Froude made many disciples. They waged war with the so-called Little Englanders. In time the words "Empire" and "Imperialism" shared the lingual burdens previously borne by "Nation" and "Nationality." Yet many doubted and remained unconvinced. To some the coming of the Empire was a mystery akin to the origin of little Topsy; to others, more imaginative, "Time and the ocean and some fostering star" had the shaping of its destiny; but all Builders of the Empire, great and humble alike, were heartened and inspired by the Imperial gospel of the late Joseph Chamberlain. The Great War, as already indicated, started a new era in the history of the British Empire. It provided an acid test. Would the Empire hold together or go to pieces? We know how nobly it has held together during the five years of a devastating war. We know how splendidly the sons of the Empire responded to the call of King and Country. And with this new era come new responsibilities which will have to be shouldered, and new problems which our statesmen will have to solve. There is no way of evading such duties. The merit of Mr. Worsfold's contribution to the literature on the subject is that it vividly helps us to realise the processes by which the Empire is being welded into one harmonious whole.

CANADA—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE desire for accuracy, a striking feature of modern times, has revolutionised the art of writing history. The dry bones may be covered artistically, but there must be no juggling with the bones themselves. The historian of to-day prides himself upon making no special appeal; it is not his business to deliver a special message; his chief function is to glean

his facts as far as possible from original documents and present them impartially. It is in this spirit, we are glad to see, that Canadian history is being written under the aegis of the Board of Historical Publications.

We gather from the *Ottawa Journal* that there will be a revision and re-issue of the volumes of Constitutional Documents, 1759-1791, now out of print; and that "the new subjects at present in preparation by the Board are three in number: (1) The original settlement of the various settlements of Canada; (2) the constitutional development of the earliest English administration in Canada; and (3) the establishment and development of the instruments and processes of exchange from the earliest French period down to Confederation." This is a most praiseworthy endeavour; it will reflect credit on all concerned, and we wish the Board of Historical Publications every success in its enterprise.

So much for the past. The record of the present is no less astonishing, if it be not absolutely unique in the history of national development. The cost of the war to Canada is estimated at about \$1,800,000,000. In spite of that colossal expenditure Canada's progress within the past decade is amazing. We base this statement on a very interesting table of comparison published by the *Mail and Empire*, Toronto. Here are the figures:—

		POPULATION.	
		1910. 7,192,000	1920. 9,000,000
		EXTERNAL TRADE.	
		1911.	1920.
Imports	.. ..	\$472,192,248	\$1,064,516,000
Exports	.. ..	297,196,365	1,239,492,000
		MANUFACTURES.	
		1910.	1917.
Value of production	.. ..	\$1,165,975,000	\$3,015,516,000
Establishments	.. ..	19,218	34,380
Capital	.. ..	1,247,583,000	2,772,717,000
Wages and Salaries	.. ..	241,008,000	533,228,000
		AGRICULTURE.	
		1910.	1919.
Capital assets	.. ..	\$4,194,575,000	\$7,379,209,000
Value of production	.. ..	663,349,000	1,975,000,000
Acreage under crop	.. ..	31,000,000	53,000,000
		TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.	
		1911.	1919.
Mileage operated	.. ..	25,400	39,500
Tons freight moved	.. ..	79,884,000	127,543,000
Passengers carried	.. ..	37,097,000	50,737,000
		BANK DEPOSITS.	
		1911.	1919.
Average total	.. ..	\$909,964,000	\$1,746,878,000

Well may our Toronto contemporary ask, "What other country can show such an expansion of production, of trade, and of wealth?" A country with such a past and present has every reason to look forward to a brilliant future.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Value of a Settler.

What is the value of a settler to a country—his value as a producer, a farmer, and a citizen? At the moment this is a subject of considerable controversy in Canadian circles. It is not surprising, because complex factors enter into the consideration, and the data for judgment have to be gleaned from so many sources than an authoritative answer seems impossible. Assuming that the citizen is desirable and has health and character, and assuming, also, that he has settled as a farmer, before his value can be estimated in solid Canadian dollars one must know something of his skill in farming, his energy, his determination, his enterprise, his ability to learn and profit by his newly acquired knowledge, and, last but not least, his "stick-to-it-iveness." Now there is no adequate information on these points. Faced with this dilemma, enquirers are resorting to various interesting expedients.

Our friend Mr. J. Obed Smith touches upon the subject in the very readable special article he contributes to *Canada* this week. "The Value of an Emigrant," however, reviews the question on broad, general lines, with particular reference to the expert work of Mr. Obed Smith's own Department. That consideration stands in a category by itself. Now let us see how other authorities are trying to arrive at a solution of the puzzle.

In Terms of Traffic.

It is said, for example, that if a certain number of average settlers on Western farms were interrogated, and the history of their operations since they began to farm, with the estimated production of their farms and the disposition of their products, machinery, equipment, and supplies purchased, etc., taken as a basis, it would then be possible to figure out a fairly close estimate of the amount of freight and passenger traffic derived from each settler so selected. This figure would then be applied to the total number of settlers who had been induced to locate on Canadian farms in a given period, and the sum total of their value reckoned.

Others do not favour this method. They declare there is but one way—namely, to obtain from the railways, as a basis, the percentage of their whole freight traffic obtained from agriculture (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, wheat, oats, barley, flax), coal, and in- and out-going passenger revenue, and divide the number of settlers into the figures given.

* * *

Statistics at Work.

Employing statistics of the Dominion Railway Commission and figures supplied by the C.P.R., the exact percentages of each of the railways have been worked out, based on the total grain tonnage for the year, between September 1, 1915, and August 31, 1916. From this it appears that the total for the three Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—for the four classes of revenue above referred to was \$163,516,318.

So far so good. Now we take up another mass of figures. In 1916 there were 219,105 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces, and the division of one total by the other places the settler's value at \$746.33. Assuming, therefore, that all traffic should be credited to the settler, that sum is the average amount each farmer put into the revenue of the railroad. \$746.33 capitalised at 5½ per cent., being interest the Government is paying on its Victory Bonds, gives a return of \$13,569.63—the value of each farmer to the country. The computation has other variations, and may be commended as a fascinating recreation.

* * *

Water-Power Assets.

It is indisputable that one of Canada's great industrial assets in the near future will be an amplified use of her magnificent water-powers. These are capable of great development notwithstanding the enormous progress reported; and at a time when industries are hard hit by the scarcity or dearthness of coal, fresh water-power installations will "keep the pot boiling" in more senses than one.

The Water Powers Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled and brought up to date (January 1, 1920) statistics bearing on the available and the utilised water-powers of the Dominion. This shows that there are nearly 20,000,000 horse-power still undeveloped, that the total water-wheel and turbine development is about 2,500,000 h.p., and that the ultimate designed capacity of plants now operating or under construction is 3,384,000 h.p. Canada has utilised, or arranged to utilise, about one-sixth of the water-powers of the country, not including the international water-powers of the St. Lawrence.

* * *

Canada and the Genoa Conference.

The difficulties in creating a great international agreement regarding the conditions of employment of seafaring men are well illustrated in the comments of Mr. Robb, one of the delegates to the recent Conference at Genoa, which appear on page 97. Canada occupies an exceptional position in maritime matters, inasmuch as a great part of her water-borne freight and passenger traffic is carried on her great rivers and inland seas. Moreover, owing to climatic conditions, navigation on these routes is only fully open during 30 weeks in the year, a fact which naturally causes both employers and employed to realise the necessity for using all the time at their disposal in the common interest. An 8-hour day, which might be a satisfactory arrangement on vessels employed on regular ocean routes, and even in the coast and inland traffic of some countries, would be inimical to

both employers' and employees' interests in the case of Canada and the United States.

The absence of any United States delegate at the Genoa Conference, of course, lends force to the protest which the Canadian delegates made against any definite conclusion being arrived at until the Governments of Canada and the United States had come to an agreement between themselves regarding the questions with which they are more intimately concerned than any other of the nations which were represented at Genoa.

The Gold Coast Trade.

We publish in our news columns the gist of a Report issued by the Committee which was recently authorised to consider the question of developing a direct trade between the Gold Coast Colony and Canada. Whatever may be the merits of the subject the report is worthy of consideration. Brig.-Gen F. G. Guggisberg, the Governor of the Colony, who is a Canadian, in a letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, enclosing the Report, says:—

"I took the opportunity when in London in September last to consult with Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Trade Commission, on the subject. Since arriving in the Gold Coast I am convinced that there is at the present moment an unusually favourable opportunity for the development of a trade which would not only be of advantage to both countries, but also would be of no inconsiderable value in strengthening the ties of Empire." We await with interest the reply of Sir George Foster.

Lifting the America Cup.

In regard to this famous yachting race, and particularly Sir Thomas Lipton's attempts to win it, extending over so many years, there is something to be said for the point of view taken by the *Times*—namely, "that a good many moderns have come to regard the whole event as a personal duel between Sir Thomas Lipton and the United States, with the British Isles merely an interested spectator." Certainly, of the many challengers of the successors of the original yacht, a schooner, appropriately named *America*, which carried off the Cup of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes Regatta so far back as 1851, no one has equalled the determination and sportsmanlike qualities of Sir Thomas Lipton with his series of *Shamrocks* to win back the Cup. It is said he has spent \$3,250,000 in his unsatisfied quest, and the present effort, which, as we write, is still undecided, will probably cost him another million dollars.

Years ago—in 1876, to be exact—the Royal Canadian Yacht Club entered the race with the schooner *Countess of Dufferin*. The schooner *Madeline* was chosen to meet her, and on August 11, 1876, she beat the Canadian yacht by nearly 11 minutes. The series, two out of three, was finished the following day, *Madeline* winning by 27 minutes 14 seconds. Canada also furnished the next challenger, in 1881. This was the 65-ft. sloop *Atalanta*, the first single sticker to try for the Cup. After several trial races, *Mischief*, an iron sloop, was chosen to defend the trophy. This she successfully accomplished in two races, November 9 and 10, 1881, winning the first by 28½ minutes and the second by over 34 minutes.

Mr. Kipling's Errors.

In his new book, "Letters of Travel," Mr. Rudyard Kipling reproduces such worn-out charges as the alleged resentment of Canadians at the Imperial Government's gift of Freedom to South Africa so soon after the Boer War, and of the Canadian's so-called contempt for Englishmen. For this the *Toronto Globe* takes Mr. Kipling to task. It says:—

Four years of association in theatres of war, in all parts of the old world, brought the fighting men of the British Isles and of Canada into the most intimate contact. It was a familiarity that bred respect and admiration, not contempt. Our men learned also how sound at heart is the England that visitors who saw only the superficialities had begun before the war to regard as decadent, and with what high courage her people bore the tragic losses that fell upon them. Mr. Kipling is utterly wrong. Pride, admiration, deepening affection, are the sentiments of the Canadian people for the England of to-day.

Let Mr. Kipling "Open the old cigar-box" and under the influence of a Laranaga meditate afresh on these matters. He would have saved himself much trouble if he had revised his Canadian impressions. His Canadian tour was in 1907.

ENGLISH BRIDES FOR CANADA.

An Important Question for the Dominion.

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, past President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, in an address on "English Brides," recently said:—"Let us remember, in speaking of the soldiers' English brides, that there are few of us whose mother or grandmother or great-grandmother was not a British bride. No country can have finer mothers. . . . Let us, as Daughters of the Empire, say to the English brides in deed and in word, 'You are not coming as pioneers among strange people. You are coming home.'"

In connection with this subject, Mr. C. W. Rowley, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, who has always taken an active interest in the development of the Dominion in connection with Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, the Boy Scout Movement, etc., writes to the C.P.R. monthly review of agricultural and industrial progress in Canada:—

"This is a pretty good line of talk, especially coming from the head of the greatest women's organisation in Canada, and it seems to me it is quite apparent that Canada would easily absorb 100,000 British women under forty, of all classes and ranks. We are short all along the line, and our standard in offices, stores, telephone exchanges, etc., has deteriorated during the past few years. An effort is being put forth by the U.S. to bring out a million young French women. They are good, but, when we are going after the women, let's get the best British-born—it will save us a thousand and one troubles later on. In the natural course of events, many of these women would marry, and no matter whether they married Britishers or men of foreign birth and extraction, their children would be British, think British, speak the English language and have British ideals, habits and customs. This would eliminate the spending of thousands and thousands of dollars which we now pay out to educate the children of our country to British standards and customs—for instance, in Winnipeg we teach English to children speaking thirty-four different languages—a terrible expense to the community; and the same thing is going on all over Canada, and would also very materially reduce the labours devolving on our Department of Justice.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

KETTYLS.—At Lake Saskatoon, Alberta, on July 14, to the Rev. and Mrs. George A. Ketyls (née Catherine E. Ross, late of Edinburgh)—a daughter.

MCLEOD.—At 315, Bain Avenue, Toronto, on July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Colin C. McLeod—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BILLS.—ROBERTSON.—At Calgary, Alberta, on July 11, by the Rev. P. Hartley, Alfred M. I. Bill, farmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bill, Nodde, Denmark, to Louisa Isabella (Louie), only daughter of the late W. B. Robertson, Esq., Orkney, and Mrs. Robertson, Calgary, and niece of Miss McMeikan, 320, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

BRAVO.—MACKIE.—At Winnipeg, on July 10, George Henry Bragg, of Montrose Avenue, Elmwood, East Kildonan, Winnipeg, to Jessie Heughan, elder surviving daughter of the late Alexander Mackie, saddler, and of Mrs. Mackie, Castelhill, Cupar-Fife.

LAW.—DUFF.—At Montreal, on July 6, by the Rev. L. M. MacLean, Neil Smith Law, of Macleod, Alberta, son of the late James Law, Ardriaigh, to Mamie, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Duff, Loch View, Ardriaigh.

NEWSON.—JACKSON.—On July 6, at the Parish Church, Radley, Oxford, by the Rev. R. A. Kennedy, M.A., Vicar of Abingdon, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Phillips, D.D., Vicar of the Parish, Fred. J. Newson, Rector of Gualford, Wiltshire, to Frances May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Jackson, of Toronto, Canada, and Hanley Castle, Worcester.

STUART.—CLAY.—On July 7, at St. Paul's Church, Chester, by the Rev. J. B. Fuller, M.A., Edmund Cuthbert (late R.F.A.), younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James C. Stuart, of Manchester and Southport, to Mabel Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. J. Bonham Clay (13th Hussars) and Mrs. Clay, of Upper Norwood and Montreal.

DEATHS.

BEDINGFIELD.—On July 12, at the Ditchingham Cottage Hospital, Norfolk, Francis Norton Bedingfield, late of Pekinco, Alberta, dearly-loved husband of Josephine Strong Bedingfield, and son of the late Capt. Francis William Bedingfield, H.M. 3rd Madras European Regt. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

DE BERNIE.—On June 26, Serge de Bernes, of Quebec, late Capt. Aviator in U.S. Army, killed in a motor accident while prospecting in the Balkans. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

TRAIL.—On July 7, at Kelowna, B.C., as the result of an accident, Major Thomas Balfour, D.S.O., late Royal Scots Fusiliers, only son of the late Maj.-Gen. George Balfour Trail, C.B., aged 38.

IN MEMORIAM.

METHUEN.—In proud and loving memory of St. John Arthur Paul Methuen, 46th Battery Canadian Field Artillery, who died of wounds July 20, 1918 near Iteannocourt, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. Methuen, Vange Rectory, Essex, H.P.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, for five years. Each additional line, is made for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE VALUE OF AN EMIGRANT.—I.

Past and Present Conditions Compared—(Canada's Successful Policy)

By J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe

(Special to Canada)

EMIGRANT! The very word connotes oppression, and that unjustly, in its application to a class of persons who, for generations, have proved themselves to be a potential and desirable asset to the new countries in which they have settled. The doleful melody and doubtful sentiment of the "Emigrant's Good-bye" has helped to maintain the impression that to "emigrate" is only in a very slight degree superior in condition to a case of transportation for crime, for which hardened outcasts, generations ago, were despatched in emigrant ships to distant parts of the Empire, there to be forgotten.

With my bundle on my shoulder,

Sure, there's no one could be bolder,

So I'm off to Philadelphia in the morning.

The lines embody another popular phase of the emigrant's story and condition—the emigrant who for so long has been cruelly classed by his fellow-citizens as a ne'er-do-well or a failure, while he himself, no doubt, felt that in leaving the land of his birth for another country he was, indeed, taking the last and forlorn hope of a betterment of his position. Little did he realise then that he was a type of those colonisers who have unfurled the Union Jack everywhere the sun shines. These early emigrants were real Empire builders, though they knew it not, and their descendants are to-day easily in the forefront of public life. But the nation that lost them cared nothing, and, for a long while, the nation that gained them failed to realise their value.

In the early days of the emigration movement the steerage on a ship was indeed one of the most awful places one could imagine. Down there amongst the rats and the bilge water the only amusement was to listen to the outside chafing of the never-still ocean, the working of the machinery or the pumps, and the clanking of anchor chains, as if the spirits of transported criminals of years ago still infested those filthy and uncomfortable quarters.

There may not have been—and there were not—many luxurious fittings in a household like the modern conveniences there are to-day, but it is safe to say that nearly every one of those who emigrated in the early days of the movement came from a home where there were privacy, decency, good, if plain food, parents and other loved ones, and some semblance of respectability in the household and its attributes. It is no wonder sickness and fainting, and a home-sickness worst of all, and fright of travel took hold of these unfortunate people, who set out on what was considered a forlorn hope to seek a livelihood overseas.

The legislation then in force did not tend to increase the respect for the emigrant among those who were not obliged to go overseas; the wife and little children, as well as himself, were obliged to discard even the thought of the comforts of the little home they had, and took to a weary and burdensome voyage under shipping, sleeping and feeding conditions that would now be considered intolerable.

The Merchant Shipping Act even now refers to the "Emigrant Ship," and solemnly and soullessly provides that if a ship is a sailing ship, such ship can carry "one statute adult" (referring to steerage passengers) to every 33 tons of the ship's registered tonnage, and if the ship be a steam ship, "one statute adult" to every 20 tons; and while it was necessary to provide against imposition upon emigrants and penalties for certain acts of misconduct by emigrant runners in those days, it does seem a pity that valuable citizens of the British Isles should still, in legal language, be categorised as they were fifty years ago, when everything was so different.

In those days it was necessary for steerage passengers to take their own tin plates and tin cups, their straw beds and bundles, and if conditions were bad on the sea neither the men nor their families had a clean, dry place whereon to sleep during the whole of the voyage. Indeed, the horrors of the journey were sufficient to drive out all ideas of ever taking such a journey again, and that proved a blessing in disguise for the country which received them.

The emigrant was generally considered a sort of outcast with whom other people only associated from sheer pity, and yet he or she was undoubtedly the bedrock on which was based a large portion of the development of Imperial and national enterprise in Overseas Dominions.

They were men and women of sturdy stock, asking only a chance to make a decent living in return for very hard work. They did not refuse to take themselves and their families to the ragged edge and fringe of civilisation, and thus, passing through hardship and vicissitudes that are inevitable to a pioneer life, they did a noble and Imperial work in pushing the wilderness a few miles further back. The talk of develop-

ing natural resources nowadays is but a feeble continuation of the efforts of the early settlers.

Times have changed, and so have some of the descendants of those "emigrants." They are no longer willing to work hard and to carry the burden of their country's welfare, as did their forebears. Some of them refuse to accept the vicissitudes and even the glories of a pioneer life—a life which made men strong in courage and manhood. This present generation is seeking to get rich quickly, without too much exertion or labour, and, indeed, a motor-car seems to be the inevitable corollary of modern education. This is not good for any country during its period of development, and the same may be said of the attitude of those who still look askance and "sympathetically" at what they call an "emigrant," all the time failing to realise that to emigrate, according to the dictionary, is "to remove from one's native country to another," and to immigrate is "to migrate or remove into a country." There is nothing very dreadful, after all, in these plain English words, which have a simple and comprehensible meaning; but, unfortunately, in the past at least, they were synonymous with people and conditions which everyone wished to avoid, and which have now an honourable association with entirely desirable people.

Canadian public life—business and commercial life—is crowded with the names of men who figure on the scroll of



PASSING THE TIME ON THE VOYAGE.

fame. Lieutenant-Governors, Premiers, railway presidents, steamship managers, editors, artists, bishops, merchant princes, scientists, journalists, and last, but not least, the worker who is worthy of his hire, were emigrants to Canada, or if not emigrating to Canada themselves, their parents before them passed through the regulations of the Immigration Law. Sixty-five per cent. of the population of Canada were born in the Dominion, and a fair proportion of the 35 per cent. who were born outside have left their mark on Canada's welfare. The once-despised emigrant has in most cases "made good," and is worthy to rank with those seeking fresh homes overseas from year to year with the same laudable object.

No longer do we see the carpet bag and the bundle on the shoulder; but we see the very salt of the earth and, in many cases, the pick of the population, not going overseas now as a forlorn hope, but because, while they can make a living elsewhere, they see in the extension and development of the resources of the Overseas Dominions a better chance for themselves and their children; and they are seeking the new homes with a gladness of heart which shows them to be at the magnificent bulwarks of Empire, and entitled to the warm hand of welcome from all who have preceded them.

And what of those excellent men and women, the ambassadors of Empire, known as Government Emigration Agents, who, having passed through all this themselves, and sympathetically take the responsibility of advising a step that for good or ill is taken by a man or a family only once in a lifetime? These are, indeed, the hand of welcome to the Dominion!

It has been my experience, during the war and since, to have had direct control of the movement of many thousands

of new settlers to Canada, comprising a very large percentage of women and children, and visiting Canadians and visitors of international repute who have witnessed the new exodus have declared that they have never seen finer people sailing for overseas. It must be a matter of regret to all public men in England that the Old Land is not able to retain these strong and virile members of the race. However, if they cannot be kept in the British Isles it is only right and proper that they should find a home somewhere within the Empire.

Only the other day the Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs in Ottawa stated his views emphatically upon this important question. He presented the Imperial idea of retaining within the Empire every desirable person; and as it is the duty, so it ought to be the pleasure of those already established in the Dominion to extend such a welcome to those who come to help in Canada's development that the word "emigrant" should hereafter be a word of merit and honour.

In dealing with many thousands of men, women and children, including whole families, one has to have broad business sympathy with those who are tearing up the family tree over here by the roots and propose to transport it five thousand miles to a new land, plant it, water it with the tears of hope and desire, that it may take root and grow in its new place, contributing to the welfare of those immediately concerned and the commonwealth of the Canadian people.

The officials who can do this are Canada's very finest public servants, applying an amount of human insight and personal experience not required or available in any other public service. To fail once means disaster that cannot be recovered.

Not merely by the energetic development of trade are nations made great or good. They must also rely upon the physical and mental strength of their inhabitants, their morality, their manhood and womanhood, their ideals, hopes and achievements. Not for trade—not for material gain—did Canadian troops leave Canada at the call of Empire, and the one-time despised emigrant was amongst the very first to leave his new home and amongst the first to achieve immortality by making the supreme sacrifice for the Empire. Canada in those critical days learned to appreciate those "immigrants" at their proper worth.

Not yet have the scars of war and the bitter animosities between nations disappeared, but as no man can live unto himself alone, so must nations; sooner or later, once more attain that amity and comity which help the development and increase the greatness of the Empire.

There have been admitted to Canada in years past many foreign-born settlers; some have fallen foul of the authorities, but the vast majority have proved an asset to the country which received them; and while many of them still continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, undertaking menial and arduous duties that the British or Canadian-born despise, many of those of foreign birth have attained to merited greatness in the Dominion, becoming members of Governments and leaders in social, scientific, religious and commercial life, and taking their full part as citizens of the Commonwealth.

The value of an immigrant to a new land aching for manual workers is not confined to British-speaking races, and it is a duty incumbent upon those who are qualified by birth, education and ability so to guide and instruct newcomers, not so fortunately placed, along the paths of loyalty and true citizenship, that there may be speedily realised what I have always believed and contended, that no people (no matter what their race or creed) can withstand the ultimate domination of the British Constitution, Canadian Law and Institutions, and the British tongue.

Not only does the immigrant, the moment he or she lands in Canada, become a consumer of food and a potential asset, consuming and wearing and purchasing the products of Canada, but in the majority of cases they also become producers as well, and it is well that people should realise something of what emigration has meant to Canada, individually and collectively.

She owes much to the physical and moral courage of her British and foreign-born immigrants. She owes much to their physical and mental strength, perseverance and artistic temperament, and not least to that restraint on extravagance which the humble worker from outside Canada—while not losing the respect he owes to the land which gave him birth—brings to bear upon his daily avocation in a new land with the light of hope as a guide in becoming a true Canadian.

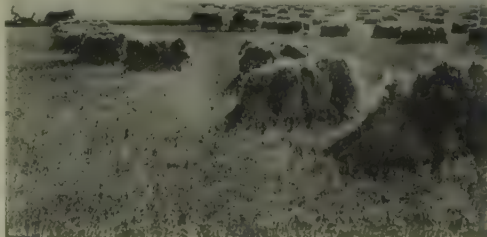
Consanguinity in families is naturally depreciated, and this illegality is based upon the general desire to keep as near perfection as possible the physical and mental strength of the human race. Thus, indeed, no doubt has grown up the well-ordered and respectable vitality of the Canadian people. They stand second to none in those attributes which make a nation great; and they realise now, if they never did before, that this has grown up on a foundation of combined English and French ancestors, strengthened and diversified by the advent of some of the finest elements of other nations besides our own.

To keep ever in the forefront of public opinion the means of assimilation of desirable and selected men and women from overseas should continue to be the policy of the leaders of public thought, as this will provide the Dominion with the ever-varying needs of physical and mental strength required to meet the development of the resources of Canada, that are every day being newly discovered. No public money ever spent has produced so great, so successful and so wonderful a result as that expended on the emigration service.

Although it may be a somewhat unpleasant fact, it is undeniable that Canada has (unfortunately for herself) proved merely a training school for a large number of her own native-born children, as well as her immigrants, who have passed over the International Boundary into the United States. Many have returned, if not from the first, then from the second and even third generations, yet the stimulation of immigration is urgent in order to increase the population, which Canada shows every census, and which her undeveloped resources require.

In the last twenty years Canada received nearly three-and-a-half million immigrants, half of mighty London. If she had retained them all the population would have been double what it is to-day. Was it all because of the great attraction of the U.S.A. in the early days? Or was it because Canada failed to prove attractive to all the immigrants seeking her shores? This is the problem for statesmen to solve.

During that period the total expenditure on emigration was about nineteen million dollars, or six dollars per head. Altogether apart from the value of human beings to a Commonwealth, what is the financial result of securing such a population? Say two hundred dollars of Canada's food products would be consumed by the immigrant during the first year, and at least the same sum every year so long as he or she lived. And as the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate it may fairly be assumed that the immigrant lives twenty



HARVESTING ON THE PRAIRIES.

years, and that two hundred dollars per annum has been the value of an immigrant, as a consumer who arrived in Canada twenty years ago.

The majority of immigrants have to work or starve, so the immigrant earns at least two hundred dollars per annum for the same period. At the cost of six dollars, per capita, Canada has thus obtained a potential producer and consumer worth to the nation in purchase and productive power a thousand times the cost. Multiply this by the figures of each of the twenty years' emigration, and we reach by sheer arithmetic the fabulous value of immigration into Canada for the last twenty years of something between five and ten thousand million dollars.

Canada's immigration policy has been entirely successful, and the expenditure involved has produced results beyond the wildest dreams of the fathers of Confederation. The men and women with character and ability to direct and advise these millions are surely among the most valued of Canada's public servants.

To sum up—in addition to the value that human beings always are to the country of their birth or adoption—Canada has for six dollars obtained a financial return of at least six thousand dollars on each of the generation of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the last twenty years.

— * * —

Ex-Service men and their dependents are being dealt with at the average rate of 500 per week by the Overseas Settlement Committee. They are going in about equal numbers to Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

It is estimated that a million bushels of grain have been saved in Saskatchewan by school children, who destroyed two million gophers. To stimulate their destruction the Provincial Government offered prizes of Shetland ponies, sheep, and pure-bred pigs to the children with the biggest number to their credit. The first prize went to Lomer Oliver, Colgate District, who destroyed 1,117 of these animals.

CANADA AT THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

Problem of Shipping, Fisher, and Inland Waterway

AT the International Labour Conference held at Genoa from June 15 to July 17, Canada was represented by Dr. Philippe Roy, Dominion Commissioner in Paris, Mr. G. Desharats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Marine, Ottawa; Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, representing the shipowners and general shipping interests of Canada, and Mr. S. Gauthier, representing Canadian seamen's organizations.

Mr. Robb, who arrived in London last week, and who returns to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* next Wednesday, when seen by a representative of *Canada* expressed his opinion that the inability of the Conference to come to any practical agreement regarding the question of hours by no means implies that its discussions have been fruitless, inasmuch as the Conference has succeeded in attaining agreement on draft conventions relating to the minimum age for employment in ships, and securing the seaman's right to compensation if his ship is lost, and the Conference has also adopted important recommendations with regard to the drawing up of an international code for seamen, the pre-

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...it would be impossible to find seamen willing to go on board
...the latter if they did not enjoy the same privileges as on
...other vessel.

As regards the fishing industry," continued Mr. R



MR. THOMAS ROBB.



DR. PHILIPPE ROY,
Commissioner General of Canada in Paris.



MR. G. J. DESHARATS (C.M.G.).

vision of insurance against unemployment, and other questions directly affecting the daily life of the seafaring community.

On the whole, it may be said that the Conference has contributed materially to the promotion of the welfare of seamen, under whatever flag they work. "The very fact," says Mr. Robb, "that such a representative gathering was able personally to discuss and interchange questions as to exceptional conditions operating in the same industries in different countries, has in itself cleared the air. So far as Canada was concerned, the absence of any United States representative was an especially serious defect."

When the question arose as to how far the workers employed in (1) the fishing industry, and (2) inland waterways, should be included in the Conference, Mr. Robb, in addressing the Conference, said: "Canada and the United States have large lakes, which form adjacent boundaries to the two nations. These lakes are navigated by United States and Canadian vessels. The regulations for navigating these lakes are not international regulations, but are national regulations which have been adopted by the United States and Canada."

Canada has an Act—an Inland Water Seamen's Act or Code—which provides for supervision of the agreements that are entered into with the Canadian crews. I may say that the trade between these two countries in the adjacent waters, for the year ended March, 1919, amounted to 7,000,000 tons in Canadian tonnage, and 7,229,000 tons in United States tonnage; that is, the trade only between the United States and Canada. The distance from the head of Lake Superior to Quebec is about 1,350 miles, and that distance is practically covered by the Inland Seamen's Act. It is most essential, in view of the fact that these matters only concern the United States and Canada, that they should be dealt with by these two nations. Before any action is taken by this Conference, I think we should hear from our United States friends. It is a very serious matter to make any recommendations concerning such a large inland sea without both parties being present. I, therefore, on behalf of the impor-

"the proposition discussed was, how far should the workers employed be included in the decisions, and in regard to this matter, as also that of the inland waterways, the Conference eventually decided that control should be left in the hands of the respective Governments, who will submit to the permanent International Labour Office at Geneva any proposals they suggest for submission at the next Conference, the date and place of meeting for which has not yet been decided upon."

Mr. Gauthier returned to Canada last week. Mr. Desharats, who is accompanied by Mrs. Desharats, is spending a few days in France before returning to Ottawa.

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PEACE RIVER OIL POSSIBILITIES.

An interesting report on an oil survey in the Peace River district, by Professor J. C. Gwillim, has just been issued.

Professor Gwillim commences his report by comparing the Peace River district, both geologically and topographically, with the foot-hill country of Alberta, where coal of good quality and large extent, a few oil wells, numerous gas-seepages, and a few oil-seepages have been found, and he considers that it is not unlikely that these same conditions of coal and oil occurrences may be found in the British Columbia portion of the Peace River district, where the Lower Cretaceous strata, which bear these minerals in Southern Alberta, occur under the same conditions. For many years there has been an expectation that commercial bodies of oil will be found in some places along the belt of foot-hills that stretch from the southern boundary of Alberta north-north-westward to and beyond Peace River, or in the plains that lie some distance to the east of the foot-hills. The occurrence of oil-seepages in southern Alberta and at places along the basin of the Mackenzie River, besides the immense outcropping of tar-sands on the Athabaska River and the tar-springs on the lower Peace River, give evidence that this great stretch of country is, at least potentially, oil-bearing if suitable structure of rocks would permit the oil to accumulate in commercial quantities.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Desire for Direct Trade with Canada.

We are privileged to have an early copy of the Report of the Trade Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of developing a direct trade between the Gold Coast Colony and Canada.

The report is signed by Mr. R. W. H. Wilkinson (chairman), Acting Attorney-General; Mr. J. I. Lauder, Acting Comptroller of Customs; Mr. Wm. Rao, Assistant General Manager of the Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., and late Lieut.-Col., General Staff, Canadian Expeditionary Force; and Mr. J. S. Bonitto, Acera Manager of the Colonial Bank.

By way of preliminary observations, the Report states that the population of the Colony (taken together with Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast) is estimated at about two millions; and there are estimated to be over 3,500 Europeans in the Colony. Gold, it is said, is the principal product of the Colony, but recent discoveries point to valuable deposits of manganese and bauxite, and also the presence of diamonds and tin. The climate and the soil are particularly adapted for the cultivation of the majority of the most important tropical products, particularly cocoa, the oil palm, copra, ground nuts, shea butter nuts, rice, timber, rubber, kola, and sisal.

Owing to the prosperity of the cocoa farms in the Colony, the natives, who own most of these farms, are at the present time in the possession of considerable wealth, consisting largely of cash, and consequently they are larger purchasers of imported commodities. The purchasing power of the Gold Coast natives may be gathered from the trade returns for the year 1919—namely, total imports for that year, £8,852,000; total exports, £10,767,000, leaving a trade balance in favour of the Colony of £3,915,000. The revenue of the Colony for the same year was £2,580,000.

Such articles as cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, copra, mahogany, and rubber form part of the present import trade of Canada. These, it is urged, could be supplied direct from the Gold Coast. What the Gold Coast buys includes coal and coke, furniture, flour, lumber, machinery, provisions (including butter, bacon, cheese, hams, and tinned provisions of various kinds), vehicles, wearing apparel, etc.

The Committee say:—It is no doubt the fact that through the channels of New York and of Liverpool a considerable amount of Canadian products finds its way at the present time into the Gold Coast, and that similarly a certain amount, for instance, of Gold Coast cocoa finds its way into Canada. In order, however, that both countries may reap the full benefit of the interchange of each other's products, it is essential that this reciprocal trade should be carried on by direct ocean transport between Canadian and Gold Coast ports. It would be, therefore, highly advantageous to both countries if a portion of the mercantile fleet now running under the auspices of the Canadian Government could be utilised to open up and to develop a direct trade between Canada and West Africa. In this connection it has been noticed that there are rumours in the Press (e.g., in the *African World* of November 20, 1919) that Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co. are contemplating the inauguration of a direct ocean steamship service between Canadian and West African ports. There is, moreover, a possibility that other steamship connections will before long be opened up between Canada and West Africa. Despite, however, these possibilities, the extension to the Gold Coast of the service of the Canadian Government's mercantile fleet would be both desirable and welcome. From the Canadian standpoint, a further consideration would naturally be that any direct ocean transport between Canada and the Gold Coast could also be utilised for the purpose of trade with British possessions in West Africa other than the Gold Coast.

Brig.-Gen. F. G. Guggisberg, the Governor of the Colony, is a Canadian, and in his covering letter (enclosing the Report) to Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Government of Canada, he says:—

"We would welcome the visit of a Canadian Trade Commissioner, whose visit might possibly be extended to other West African Colonies."

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Mr. Hughes Macklin, late principal tenor for five years to the Carl Rosa Opera Company, sailed for Canada last week by the C.P.O.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*. He has gone over to the States and Canada for a six weeks' engagement, and on his return will go to Italy for twelve months.

The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester will leave about the middle of September for Winnipeg, in order to present the Fund, now amounting to about £87,000, raised in this country for the Church in Western Canada. They will also take a message from the Mother Church, and will be central figures in the Centenary celebrations of the Church in Western Canada, which will take place from October 13 to 17. A number of American as well as Canadian Bishops will attend.

THE CANADIANS AT BISLEY.

Reputation for Marksmanship Worthily Upheld.

None of the big prizes at the National Rifle Association Meeting at Bisley has fallen to the Canadian team this year. Nevertheless the members return to the Dominion feeling that they have worthily upheld Canada's reputation for marksmanship against a body of competitors who showed an all-round level of skill which is not encountered every year even on the famous Surrey ranges.

A small example of this is furnished in the fact that in one competition Major Richardson, who has represented Canada at Bisley more times than he perhaps likes to remember, made five centrals and finished with a bull. But this remarkable score only placed him sixth in the prize list, for five other men had scored centrals throughout.

The King's Prizeman, Sergt. Morgan, of South Africa, made 28 points more than last year's Gold Medallist, and the four Canadians who were in the final put on scores well above the average of their brethren from the Dominion who were in the last hundred a year ago.

It is interesting to note that in the last six meetings of the N.R.A. the King's Prize has gone to the Dominions four times. Canada took it twice—in 1911 and 1913—a New Zealander won it last year, and this year it is taken by a South African.

The Bronze Medal all but went to Canada this year. It was remarkable that four competitors tied for first place, two of whom were Canadians—Colonel Bowen, of Winnipeg, and Major Utton, of Toronto. After a remarkable shoot-off the Medal was won by Sergt. Fulton, a famous shot and an ex-King's Prizeman, but Colonel Bowen and Major Utton took respectively second and third positions.

Canada was third in the match for that much-coveted trophy, the Kolapore Cup. The South Africans, frankly, walked away with this, scoring 1,111 against the Mother Country's 1,093 and Canada's 1,086. For the Mackinnon Shield, however, an event which overseas competitors are almost as keen over as the Kolapore, Canada made the best score at the longest range throughout the match, and at the close occupied second place to the winners from Scotland.

The weather improved considerably in the second week of the shooting.

The Canada Club Prize for the highest aggregate made by a member of the team was secured by Captain Martin. Major Utton and Corporal Boa tied for the Armourers' Prize. Major Northover won the watch given by Sir George Perley.

The following are details of the Canadian scores in the King's Prize:—

First Stage: Boa 89, Bowen 97, Coles 79, Crowe 95, Chandler 90, Edmond 90, Goodhouse 92, Hawkins 99, Hawley 70, Irvine 89, Martin 88, McCabe 64, Nix 83, Northover 69, Read 83, Richardson 78, Rooke 81, Sangster 87, Tingman 88, Utton 97, Vincent 82, Weir 82, Skinner 85, Saidler 81, H. Young 80, T. Young 83, Carr-Harris 77.

Thirteen of the above, who entered the second stage, made the following totals here:—

Boa 130, Bowen 124, Crowe 133, Edmond 117, Goodhouse 116, Hawkins 125, Irvine 128, Martin 129, Northover 124, Sangster 124, Tingman 121, Utton 136, Skinner 122.

The following scores were made by the four competitors who entered the final stage:—

	From 2nd stage.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Boa	130	45	45	40	260
Crowe	133	39	45	27	244
Northover	133	46	41	41	261
Utton	136	43	44	42	265

These Canadian scores were well above the average made by the Canadians at the meeting last year. Utton, for instance, made 22 more than the leading Canadian at Bisley in 1919.

Positions in the Final Hundred were: Utton 35th, Northover 52nd, Boa 55th, Crowe 99th. Major Northover was attacked by illness, which is consequent upon his war service, on the night before the shoot in the third stage. He was very unwell when he went down to the range, and his showing in the Final is therefore all the more creditable.

ALEXANDRA: Richardson 17th, Utton 19th, Vincent 41st, Irvine 50th, Skinner 62nd.

PRINCE OF WALES: Utton 30th; Crowe 34th.

QUALIFIER: Irvine 7th, Chandler 14th.

ALL COMERS AGGREGATE: Crowe 2nd, Hawley 19th.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AGGREGATE: Northover 3rd, Chandler 5th, Bowen 10th.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: Chandler 8th, McCabe 21st, Richardson 20th, Utton 25th.

KING'S BROTHER STAGE: Utton 20th, Crowe 50th, Northover 51st, Boa 78th, Irvine 127th, Hawkins 159th, Bowen 190th, Skinner 214th, Tingman 227th.

ST. GEORGE'S: Richardson 16th.

KOLAPORE TEAM: Richardson, Utton, Northover, Crowe, Vincent, Nix, Hawkins, Edmond.

McKINNON TEAM: Crowe, Richardson, Boa, Irvine, Chandler, Martin, Hawkins, Utton, Bowen, Nix, Goodhouse, Vincent.

THE UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS.

No Better System of Education for Agriculturists.

AGRICULTURE is the Dominion's premier industry. At the back of Canada's progress stands the farmer. The settlement of lands, better farming, and every progressive move at agriculture are the concern of every resident in Canada, no matter what his profession; the railways, the Governments, industries and manufactures, and the consuming public are alike interested. The Federal and the Provincial Governments and the railways, with a keen realisation of this, have ceaselessly worked for the development of this industry through the establishment of experimental farms, the circulation of literature and other propaganda matter, and many other methods. They have never ceased to advocate better farming, and scientific study of soils, crops and systems, land conservation, and all that tends for greater and healthier production, enrichment of land, and improvement in living and social conditions in rural settlements.

No better system of education and aid to more successful farming has been devised than the "better farming train."

It is, in truth, a Travelling University of Agriculture, bringing an agricultural course to the farmer's home with its intensive classes and demonstrations of the highest educational value.

The train has two large machinery cars, carrying the lawnmower and feed, and two large flat cars, one fitted up with pens to carry sheep and hogs, and the other for use as a demonstration car. These are fitted up in Winnipeg under the direction of Professor A. M. Shaw, Professor in Animal Husbandry at Manitoba University. Three large coaches are used in displaying field husbandry exhibits, and another car for the dairy, mechanical, building, and poultry departments.

A very popular feature of the train is the moving picture car. Films of an entertaining character are shown as well as those of an educational value. Two coaches are fitted up as lecture cars for men, and another for women. A nursery car is provided, which contains sandpiles, slides and cribs, in charge of capable nurses, where mothers may leave their children whilst attending lectures or visiting the train's exhibits.



THE UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS.

Photo: C. P. R. Montreal.

or, as it has come to be popularly termed, "the University on Wheels," which journeys through the Prairie Provinces of the West under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Education and the Canadian Pacific Rail-

ATTRACTION OF CHEAP LAND.

Nebraska Farmers Going to Western Canada.

The year 1912 was the big year in emigration from the Nebraska district to Western Canada. In that year no fewer than 4,463 emigrants applied for certificates at the Omaha office, and their valuables amounted to \$5,165,485. Although fewer applications were filled in during the following year, the amount of money possessed by them was larger. Then, with the outbreak of war, this emigration practically ceased. In 1915 but 732 crossed the border through the Omaha office, taking with them \$1,509,360. That was the last movement until the resumption of emigration last year.

Now, according to an Omaha correspondent, the great exodus of farmers out of the trans-Missouri country into Western Canada is in full swing.

The Canadian Government's land office has been functioning in Omaha under the management of Mr. W. V. Bennett since 1896. In that year sixteen farmers, with very apparent misgivings, stirred out of the Missouri valley and proceeded to Western Canada, provided with round tickets by Mr. Bennett. Incidentally the return ticket was not used. Since then the stream of farmers has poured continually out of the Missouri valley into Western Canada, until 1915, when the war sounded a death knell to emigration from the United States to the Dominion.

According to Mr. Bennett's recent statement, in the first three months of 1920 almost as many settlers from the trans-Missouri country have gone to Canada as went in 1919, when 498 emigrants applied for certificates. The value of the

The train with entire equipment is furnished free by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has spared no pains to make the better farming train of the greatest possible service and assistance to Canada's agriculturists.

goods taken by the contingent last year was \$1,050,000. During the first three months of this year 383 settlers applied for certificates at the Omaha office, and took with them to the Dominion \$994,030.

Mr. Bennett has kept an accurate account of the men and millions movement through the Canadian land office. At least 50 per cent. more men and millions have gone from this territory in the last twenty-four years than passed through the Canadian land office, but no account is taken of this movement.

In the twenty-four years the Omaha office has been open 44,856 settlers applied for certificates to Canada. The value of goods taken out of the United States by this number amounted to \$49,919,205. Practically none of these have come back to the United States so far as can be ascertained.

In explanation of the revival of emigration to Western Canada, Mr. Bennett offered a very brief solution. "Far from here," he said, "are selling their lands at tremendous prices and going to Canada and buying land just as good for one-third of what they sell for. That explains the whole thing."

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The Canadian stand at the Sussex County Agricultural Society, held at Chichester last week, attracted a great deal of attention, especially among farmers, and was the means of spreading much information about Canada. A correspondent who visited the exhibition suggests that Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements should make use of such opportunities of displaying their machines, as many orders were booked for British-made implements.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

British Delegation Sails for Canada.

The British delegates to the second Imperial Press Conference which is to assemble at Ottawa on August 5 sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday for Canada in the s.s. *Victorian*.

Some of the delegates from overseas have just seen Great Britain for the first time, and all of them met representatives from other Dominions and Colonies previously unknown to them save by the names of their newspapers.

The Conference will open in the Parliament Buildings with short addresses of welcome by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition. The subject for the morning session will be the cable service, wireless telegraphy and telephony, introduced by Lord Burnham. The afternoon session will be devoted to news paper supply, followed at night by a banquet given by the Government. August 6 will be devoted to the subject of Imperial Partnership, and August 7 to the discussion of Empire Trade and the problem of news paper supply. The same day the Governor-General will entertain the delegates at a garden party, and in the evening the delegates leave for the West.

Canada has organised a scheduled tour beginning with the extreme eastern portion of the Dominion.

Among the delegates on the *Victorian* were the following: Viscount Burnham, C. H. (chairman of delegation), *Daily Telegraph*, London, and Lady Burnham; Mr. Robert Donald (chairman of the Empire Press Union), Mr. R. Allister (*Cape Times*, Capetown, South Africa), Mr. R. A. Anderson (*Irish Homestead*, Dublin), Lord Apsley (*Morning Post*, London), Mr. R. J. Arnott, M.A. (*Canada*, London), Mr. Augusto Bartolo (*Daily Malta Chronicle*), Miss M. F. Billington (Society of Women Journalists), Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., M.P. (honorary member of the Empire Press Union), Sir Robert Bruce, I.L.D. (*Glasgow Herald*), Sir Emsley Carr (*News of the World*, London), Mr. C. Y. Chintamani (*The Leader*, Allahabad, India), Mr. J. T. Clayton (president of Yorks. Newspaper Society, *Craven Herald*, Skipton), Mr. J. P. Collins (*Civil and Military Gazette*, India), Mr. Taylor Darbyshire (*Melbourne Age*, Australia), Mr. P. Davis (*Natal Witness*, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa), Mr. D. Davies (*South Wales Daily Post*, Swansea), Mr. Wm. Davies (*Western Mail*, Cardiff), Sir Howard D'Egville, K.B.E. (secretary Empire Parliamentary Association), Mr. B. H. Dodd (*East London Dispatch*, South Africa), Mr. C. D. Don (*Johannesburg Star*, South Africa), Mr. J. C. Glendinning (*Derry Standard*, Londonderry), Mr. J. D. Graham (*Wolverhampton Express and Star*), Mr. J. L. Greaves (*Paper Maker*, London), Mr. Harold Harmsworth (*Western Morning News*, Plymouth), Mr. J. Harper (*Glasgow Daily Record*), Mr. James Henderson (*Belfast News Letter*), Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook, K.B.E., M.P. (*Portsmouth Times*, past-president of the Newspaper Society), Mr. P. J. Hooper (*The Freeman's Journal*, Dublin), Mr. H. Horton (*New Zealand Herald*), Mr. L. Howarth (*Yorkshire Post*, Leeds), Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. (*Montreal Star*), Mr. Geo. Isaacs (National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants), Mr. Walter Jeffery (*Evening News*, Sydney, Australia), Sir Roderick Jones, K.B.E. (*Reuter's*, London), Mr. N. K. Kerney (*Cape Argus*, South Africa), Mr. J. W. Kirwan, M.L.C. (*Kalgoorlie Miner*, Australia), Mr. Valentine Knapp (*The Surrey Comet*, Kingston-on-Thames, president of the Newspaper Society), Major Lansell (*Bendigo Advertiser*, Australia), Mr. C. D. Leng (*Sheffield Telegraph*), Mr. N. Levi (*De Volkstem*, Pretoria, South Africa), Mr. A. Lovelock (*Perth Daily News*, Australia), Mr. J. S. Macdonald (*Farmer and Stockbreeder*, London), Mr. T. B. MacLachlan (*Scotsman*, Edinburgh), Mr. Percival Marshall (chairman of British Association of Trade and Technical Journals), Mr. Wm. Maxwell (*Aberdeen Daily Journal*), Mr. John Mitchell, J.P. (*Dundee Courier*), Mr. J. B. Morrell (*Birmingham Gazette*), Mr. T. E. Naylor (Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, etc.), Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Mr. D. M. Ollemans (*The Friend*, Bloemfontein, South Africa), the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart., Lieut.-Col. R. F. Parkinson (*Ottawa Journal*), Dr. Ellis T. Powell (*Financial News*, London), Mr. F. Crosbie Roles (*Times of Ceylon*, hon. secretary Empire Press Union), Mr. J. O'B. Saunders (*The Englishman*, Calcutta), Mr. P. Selig (*The Press*, Christchurch, New Zealand, and president of the New Zealand Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr. R. Snelling (*Egyptian Gazette*, Alexandria), Mr. Alfred Spriggs (*Leicester Mail*, vice-president The Newspaper Society), Sir Charles Starmer (*Northern Daily Echo*, Darlington, etc.), Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E. (*The Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, *Weekly Dispatch*), Mr. L. Goodenough Taylor (*Bristol Times and Mirror*), Sir George Toulmin (*Lancashire Daily Post*, Preston), Mr. H. E. Turner (secretary of Empire Press Union), Mr. D. W. Vick (*The Daily Mirror*, London, and *Leeds Mercury*), Mr. R. S. Ward-Jackson (*Rand Daily Mail*, South Africa), Lt.-Col. Ed. W. Watt (*Aberdeen Free Press*), Mr. J. D. Williams (*Cambria Daily Leader*, Swansea), and Mr. E. Woodhead (*Huddersfield Examiner*).

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Sir Herbert Ames.

"Sir Herbert Ames is one of relatively few men who have had inclination, aptitude and means to pursue public service. It is more than a score of years since he, while yet a young man, was elected to the Montreal City Council, and sixteen years since he entered Parliament as member for St. Antoine division. In all that period, and earlier as a private citizen, he has laboured in the cause of moral reform, social betterment, and municipal improvement; while at Ottawa he has been an influential supporter of the policy of fiscal protection and the economic development of Canada. Sir Herbert has the qualities of thoroughness and sincerity, and in his Parliamentary capacity has always been the sympathetic friend and willing aider of his constituents, who will part with his services regretfully while rejoicing that he enters a larger field where his capabilities will have congenial occupation."—*Montreal Gazette*.

In Praise of England.

'England, in spite of the unheard-of crisis through which she has passed, will remain the richest financial country in the whole world. Her spirit of justice and her sense of honour will certainly inspire in her a desire to treat the young sister nations of the British Empire with liberality when it comes to the distribution of the indemnity from Germany. We would misunderstand the English character if we thought differently. Moreover, the most elementary notions of political prudence would make it a duty for London to show herself generous towards Canada and Australia, even if her spirit of fairness hesitated to make this division.'

It is well known over there that every appearance of greediness or egotism would be the signal for a general hue and cry all over the world. It is easily comprehensible that the future relations between the different parts of the Empire would be subject to a serious check if England was not the first to maintain that ideal of justice that is called British 'fair play.'—*L'Evenement* (Quebec).

Britain the Door.

Fifteen thousand tons of wheat intended for Britain has been diverted to Germany. Large stocks of frozen mutton are also being sent to the same country from storage warehouses in Britain. These actions, taken to avert serious shortages of food supplies in a country with which she was recently at war, are striking illustrations of the methods of Britain, the door of things. The Motherland might have been rich beyond the dreams of avarice had she contented herself with strict neutrality in the war. She entered it for the sake of humanity. She furnished the sinews of war to the utmost of her own limit and assumed obligations for her Allies in replenishing the store from the United States. She sees more clearly than any other nation the necessity of restoring Europe to normal conditions. Her vision is backed by deeds. Friend and erstwhile foe alike look to Britain for aid and leading, and do not look in vain.—*Toronto Globe*.

B.C. in the Future.

The industrial possibilities of British Columbia have been emphasised by the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers. To the people of the Atlantic provinces the Canadian West used to mean the prairie country. Western people have been regarded as primary producers, cherishing a certain animosity to manufacturers. But here is a farther west, which is also one of the maritime provinces, and has a greater variety of interests and of products than any other part of Canada. It appears that British Columbia is destined to be the workshop of Western Canada, as well as its front street. Conditions of commerce, trade and markets, conditions of natural resources, conditions of climate all pronounce this law. The rest must be the work of man, and that is a matter of education, of determination and energy, and of reasoned confidence. Such meetings as the one of this week have a psychological effect on residents and visitors. They lead to the investment of eastern capital, encourage the ambition of local people and strengthen the conviction of those who are already committed to industrial undertakings.—*Vancouver Province*.

Sinn Fein Agitators

"It is beneath the dignity of the British House of Commons to take official notice of Sinn Fein agitators in the United States. Attention would but flatter them. Given enough rope, the Do Valeras will hang themselves."—*Saskatoon Star*.

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The question whether Dominion civil servants are liable to Provincial and civic taxation is to be decided by the Privy Council.

Application has been made for an Ontario probate of the will of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A total estate of \$163,682 was left by the former Prime Minister. Of this amount \$15,700 was in the Province of Ontario.

PURELY IMPERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, will address the Canadian Bar Association early in September.

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On Sunday last the Bishop of Fredericton (the Rt. Rev. J. A. Richardson) preached at the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral, At St. Luke's, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, the Bishop of Saskatchewan (the Rt. Rev. J. A. Newham) unveiled a war memorial.

* *

Some of the delegates to the second Imperial Press Conference, who left for Canada on Tuesday last, visited the House of Commons on Thursday of last week as the guests of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. Viscountess Burnham and Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, were also members of the party. The visitors were entertained to tea, and afterwards spent some time on the Terrace.

* *

The "At Home" held by the Victoria League on Thursday of last week at 22, Eccleston Square, S.W., in honour of Lord Forster, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Australia, was attended by Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown and Sir Harry and Lady Brittain.

* *

The Council of the Robert Browning Settlement, on the nomination of the Warden, Mr. F. Herbert Stead, has appointed as Sub-Warden Mr. J. W. Graves, B.A. (Montreal), B.D. (Yale), a minister of the Methodist Church of Canada.

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Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, Director of the Department of Social Service, McGill University, is staying at 36, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., this week. He had charge of special work of this kind for the city of Winnipeg.

* *

Mr. Hague, K.C., of Montreal, is at the Hotel Russell; he has come over to visit his son's grave.

* *

Mr. John Allsop, General Agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for Canada, at Halifax, N.S., is staying at the Hotel Victoria, and expects to return to Halifax by the R.M.S. *Caronia* on August 7.

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At Bisley the Grand Aggregate (Service Rifle Championship) was won by Lt. A. E. Martin, Royal Army Service Corps (M.T.). Captain J. E. Martin (R.A.S.C.), father of Lt. Martin, won the Match Rifle Championship, and the brother of Captain J. E. Martin (Captain F. R. Martin, of Canada) won the Canadian Championship, for which a silver cup is offered by the High Commissioner for Canada. Captain F. R. Martin won the Canadian Aggregate last year, and was third in the Grand Aggregate.

* *

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, and Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, and Sir Alfred Smithers, M.P., were among the guests at the luncheon given by the Royal Colonial Institute in honour of the new Governor-General of Australia and South Africa.

The Archbishop of Algoma has been in charge of that diocese since 1897 and has seen it develop from very small and primitive beginnings to a position of considerable importance and promise. It extends from North Bay to Fort William along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from Northern Temiskaming to Muskoka along the Grand Trunk and Temiskaming Railways. It includes two of the most important mineral regions in the Dominion, the nickel centre of Sud-



THE MOST REV. DR. G. THORNELOE,
ARCHBISHOP OF ALGOMA.

bury and the silver fields of Cobalt. At Sault Ste. Marie, the See town, there are locks of immense size which carry far more traffic in the few months of their summer operations than the Suez Canal in the whole year. Port William and Port Arthur, at the west end of the diocese, are the centres of enormous grain traffic from the West, and are certain to become, along with Sault Ste. Marie, leading centres of population and importance in the future.

* *

Lady Markham, widow of Admiral Sir Albert Markham, who took such an active part in Canadian war work, is expected to arrive from a visit to her brother in Saskatchewan this month. The only daughter of Lady Markham was recently married to Mr. Sydney McCann, of the Geological Survey Department, Ottawa.

* *

Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Financial Secretary to the League of Nations, returned from his visit to Canada by the R.M.S. *Victorian* last Saturday, and is staying at the Curzon Hotel.

* *

Among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Thursday were Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, the Misses Caverhill, and Mr. Walter Lefroy; and by the R.M.S. *Victorian* Lt.-Comdr

John C.
Kerry M.
John and C.

Early Perley, wife of Sir George I.
High C.

July 11

Account C.
August 7 with Viscountess Cava to attend the annual meeting of the American B.
August 11 at St. I.
August 11 of the Canadian B.
August 11 begin on September 1
August 11 He announces C.

* *

At the party given by Mr. I. G. Gault, M.P., at 1 Stratton St. on Tuesday, in honour of the visiting Archbishops and Bishops from the United Kingdom, guests included the Archbishops of Algoma and Nova Scotia, and the Bishops of Athabasca, Columbia, Huron, Kootenai, Mackenzie River, Montreal, Moosehide, New Westminster, Newfoundland, Ontario, Ottawa, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Toronto.

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage took place on June 26, at the First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B.C., of Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, and Mrs. Oliver, to Mr. Charles Edward Callow, son of Mr. F. J. Callow, of Victoria.

* *

On Dominion Day, at St. Augustine Church, Toronto, Mrs. Robertson, widow of the late Mr. John Ross Robertson, was married to Col. Irving Howard Cameron. They arrived in England by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* last week.

* *

A marriage is arranged between Captain George Lyons, M.C. (M.D., C.M., Canada), late R.A.M.C., and Maisie Dickman, Chiswick High Road, Gunnersbury.

* *

At Trinity Church, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss Muriel Franklin Idler, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Idler, to Mr. Raymond F. Forneri, son of Rev. Canon Forneri, M.A., B.D. The ceremony was performed by the father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond.

* *

At Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, June 24, the marriage was solemnised of Leola Forne, eldest daughter of Mrs. Thomas Rowe, Toronto, to Captain Joseph Henry Laurie, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, London, Ont. Captain Laurie served four and a half years with the Imperial Light Infantry, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, was awarded the Military Cross in November, 1917.

* *

The wedding has taken place at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, of Miss Helen Leadbetter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Leadbetter, to Col. B. J. Bartlett Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major 3rd Battalion.

* *

At Vancouver, in St. Paul's Church, Miss Winifred Jane I. Bodin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Bodin, of Glasgow, was married to Mr. I. Reeves Sneakman Cudley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cudley, of Chalfwick. The wedding was given away by Major M. I.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—During the late Parliamentary Session 100 Divorce Bills were passed by the Private Bills Committee. Last year, which was also considered very high, the number of cases was 51. The total number of applications this year was 123, and the majority of those, it is stated, came from Toronto. Returned soldiers were affected in almost 50 per cent. of the applications.

TORONTO.—The opening date of the ninth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to be held here, will be Saturday, September 18. The congress will continue until September 22. These dates have been arranged to suit the delegates from the United Kingdom.

Building permits of \$12,895,431 aggregate value were issued by the City Architect's Department from January 1 to June 30, which is more than double the total values in the corresponding period of last year, when the gross amount was \$6,363,037.

—On June 27 a bronze memorial to Nursing Sister Mary Agnes McKenzie, who after three years' service overseas lost her life through the torpedoing of the hospital ship *Islandora Castle*, was unveiled in Avenue Road Presbyterian Church here, the second anniversary of the sinking of the ship.

KINGSTON.—The first team of the University School, Victoria, B.C., made the highest total, 222, in the Inter-School Rifle Competition for the Royal Military College Challenge Shield. Kingston Collegiate Institute was second. The present holder of the Shield is the Central Calgary High School.

KITCHENER.—The Wunder Block, between Queen and Foundry Streets, has been sold by the owner, M. Wunder, to Messrs. Sauder and Lippert for the sum of \$70,000.

WOODSTOCK.—Alderman Graves of this city contemplates erecting 25 houses, the rental for which will be graded according to the number of children in the incoming families. No family may secure a house unless it possesses six children.

OWEN SOUND.—On July 1 this town became a city, and at least 25,000 people took part in the celebration. Addresses were given by eight former Mayors of the town, Messrs. James McLaughlin, Matt Kennedy, W. A. Grier, M. R. Duncan, E. Lemon, John McQuaker, R. D. Little and Keith Webster. The Hon. H. Mills represented the Ontario Government, and Lieut.-Col. Bishop, V.C., presented the charter of the city to Mayor Paterson.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Provincial Bureau of Statistics estimates the population of the Province at 2,500,000.

Lt.-Governor Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has appointed the following as officials of the Provincial Air Force: Hon. chairman Col. J. A. Scott, Quebec, Hon. vice-chairman—Mr. E. Greenwood, Montreal. Executive committee—Capt. C. F. Falkenberg, Quebec, Capt. C. G. Davidson, Capt. Frank S. McGill, and Capt. George R. Hodgson, Montreal, leaving one civilian member to be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, who will probably be a representative of the French Canadian people. Capt. Mostyn Lewis, son of Mr. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, is expected to be permanent secretary to the executive council.

—On June 30 the city extended a hearty welcome to 3,000 Czechoslovak troops quarantined at Valcartier. They were reviewed by Brig.-General Landry.

According to the new directory the present population of the city of Quebec numbers 116,330, of which 101,500 are French-Canadians, 5,300 Irish, 5,200 English. There are also 1,600 who speak English, but do not belong to either of the two nationalities mentioned; they are either Scotch, Welsh, American, Canadian or originally from some British

Colony. There are 950 people who speak French, but are not French-Canadians. The population of the towns and villages outside of the actual city limits is 36,000, so that the total for what might be called the "Greater Quebec" is 151,650.

MONTREAL.—Mr. H. J. Daly, president of the H. J. Daly Co., Ltd., Ottawa, announces that his firm has purchased the stock, control, store and goodwill of the James A. Ogilvy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine Street. The price paid was said to be in the vicinity of two and a-half million dollars. This is one of the largest departmental stores in Montreal. It is understood the firm will extend its operations to other large Canadian centres.

—Mr. Charles B. Grier, of the Royal Montreal Club, is the new Canadian amateur golf champion. He defeated Mr. Thomas Gillespie, of Calgary, at the thirty-second hole of the final at the Beaconsfield Golf Club, 5 up and 4.

—A section of the student body of Macdonald College have formed themselves into a club known as Macdonald College Canadian Club. The object of the club is to discuss and study subjects of general interest, more especially those bearing on the British Empire, Canada, and particularly Canadian agriculture.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Fraser Companies have commenced operations at their tenth saw and shingle mill located in the Province, situated at Magaguadavic. They will cut about six million feet annually, this year's cut being at the mill site. An eleventh mill will be opened at Campbellton next month and will have a capacity of 20 million feet annually.

The Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Co. have opened a modern creamery here operated by electric power for the manufacture of butter and ice cream. The situation of the plant is ideal, as there are six lines of railway running into the city offering facilities for shipping from the farming districts.

ST. JOHN.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Fertilizer Association at Guelph it was stated that the yield of potatoes in this Province had been increased by 100 per cent. in eight years through the judicious use of fertilizer.

—The city tax rate for 1920 has been fixed at \$2.20, which is a 10 per cent. advance over the 1919 rate. The real estate assessment is \$5,156,150 compared with \$3,821,633 last year.

Extensive borings for oil and coal deposits, which were begun some time ago along the Aboushaghan River, about 24 miles east of Shediac, are being continued. The borings have already reached a great depth. English capital is behind the venture.

—A brass tablet erected in memory of the late Lieut.-Col. A. E. G. McKenzie, D.S.O., former O.C. of the 26th N.B. Bn., was unveiled in the Albert School, of which Colonel McKenzie had been principal. The tablet, presented by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, was unveiled by Colonel McKenzie's successor, Lieut.-Col. A. McMillan, D.S.O. Brig.-Gen. A. H. McDonnell, C.M.G., was among those who eulogised the memory of the deceased.

—The New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in annual session here elected Mr. Stanley M. Wetmore, of St. John, president; Mr. George O. Spencer, Moncton, vice-president; Mr. G. F. Cope, St. John, treasurer; and Mr. J. B. Mahoney, St. John, registrar. Col. J. B. D. Q. MacKenzie, of Chatham, and Mr. E. C. Linton Brown, St. John, were selected to represent the society at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society in Montreal in July.

There are 117 registered drug stores in the Province, 92 of which are located in this city and its suburbs.

The dry dock being built by the Government here will be 1,500 feet long, 133 feet wide at coping, and 42 feet deep over the sill at high tide. Provision is made for an intermediate sill and caisson to use separate portions of the dock 650 feet and 500 feet in length.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The Provincial General Election will be held on Tuesday, July 27. The last General Election was held on June 20, 1916, when 32 Liberals and 11 Conservatives were elected.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Society the following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. H. Sterns, Glace Bay; vice-president, Mr. A. E. Crowe, Truro; treasurer, Mr. G. S. Kinley, Halifax; secretary registrar, Mr. G. A. Burbidge, Halifax.

The Board of Governors of Dalhousie University has authorised the purchase of Birchdale Hotel and grounds with a frontage on the North-West Arm of nearly seven hundred feet and embracing ten acres to be used temporarily for a residence for men students, until the University can erect buildings specially designed for the purpose, and until the price of building has fallen to more normal proportions. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$160,000.

The Fire Ranger for Cumberland County reports that over 30,000 acres of green forest had been destroyed in that county alone as the result of the great forest fires in May.

KENTVILLE.—At the annual meeting of the United Fruit Co., Ltd., held here, the reports of the management indicated that the past year of the company was the most successful they had ever had, the turnover being about three million dollars. At Ayklesford a cannery as well as a vinegar factory will be erected. It was decided that hereafter Nova Scotia apples will be packed in boxes instead of barrels. This will place them as far as packing is concerned on a par with Western apples.

GLACE BAY.—"The Cape Breton miners in the employ of the Dominion Coal Co. produced an average of 618 tons each in 1919," states Mr. J. B. McLachlan, United Mine Workers' secretary.

ST. PETERS.—The East Coast Fish Co., of Rockland, Maine, will build a million-dollar fishing plant here.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Provincial Committee of the Air Force Association as follows: Major C. F. Gray, Major E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, and Mr. D. Alton C. Coleman (non-flying members), Capt. J. H. Cathcart, vice-president Aero Club of Manitoba, Capt. F. G. Mathers, Capt. Elmer Speer, president of Aero Club, and Capt. Vernon Robinson, flying members.

Fifty thousand farm labourers will be required to harvest the 1920 crop of the Prairie Provinces, it is estimated by Mr. J. A. Bowman, Provincial Commissioner of Colonisation. He said that Manitoba requires 15,000; Saskatchewan, 20,000; and Alberta, 15,000. Expected bumper crops in all three Provinces warrant the increase, which is one-third greater than the number of men engaged in farm work last year, Mr. Bowman said.

The newly-elected Council of the Board of Trade appointed as its officers for 1920-21 Mr. Harry M. Agnew, manager of Crane, Ltd., president; Mr. George Munroe, western superintendent of the Merchants Bank of Canada, treasurer; and Mr. W. F. Milner was re-appointed managing secretary.

Flax fibre, grown and manufactured in Manitoba, is selling for \$1,800 per ton on the open market in Belgium, according to information given to Mr. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The flax was grown at Beauséjour.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Industry is making steady growth in this Province, according to figures published as a result of a survey made by the Bureau of Industry and Labour of the Pro-

vincial Department of Agriculture. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1920, the total number of factories in Saskatchewan was 208, employing 3,157 persons, and using 11,500 h.p.

The City tax rate was, owing to a printers' error, stated in this column on June 5 to have been 56½ mills in the dollar. The correct rate is 36½ mills.

Mr. W. M. Graham, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after a trip to the File Hills Reserve and Colony, reports the crops in that section of his territory in splendid condition. There is no sickness among the Indians, and their horses and cattle are in prime condition. The Indians on the colony farms have worked their land well, and are getting splendid returns.

A memorandum of association signed by Mr. John W. Irwin, Estlin; Mr. Fred W. Whitworth, Hard; and Mr. John D. Burns, Moose Jaw, has been presented to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with a request for the incorporation of a joint stock company which will develop the sodium sulphate deposits south of Ceylon, Saskatchewan. The name of the company is to be the Ceylon Sodium Sulphate Co., Ltd. The sulphate tests 98 per cent. pure. There are said to be nine million tons available.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—In the work of the Canadian Farm Women of Alberta, prominence is to be given to health, economics, young people's work, industrial problems, rural education and politics.

—On the retirement of Mr. W. W. Thomson, Mr. Edward Oliver has been appointed Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture. Prior to the war he acted as immigration agent for the Saskatchewan Government in London.

—Mr. A. L. Geddes, D.S.C., who took part in the raids on Zebrugge and Ostend, has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Saskatchewan to succeed Mr. T. A. Coleclough, who recently resigned to start in business for himself.

—On June 24, soldiers, financiers, big game hunters, and globe trotters were passengers on the first train of the season over the Alberta and Greater Waterways Railway to Fort McMurray. Among the prominent passengers who are making the trip, most of them going right through to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, some 1,200 miles north of Edmonton, are:—M. Staes, a prominent financier, of Belgium; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Appointments to the Executive Council of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Air Force have been completed by the Lieut.-Governor, Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior. The office of the Council is to be in Vancouver, where there are four Victoria representatives on the body, Mr. Norman A. Yarrow, civilian member, and Major H. B. Ker, with Captains H. B. Brenton and Percy Beasley as the former Air Force members, who, with Major Alfred M. Lester, Vancouver, compose the military side of the Council, while Messrs. Frank W. Peters and H. Bell-Irving, also of Vancouver, complete the Council.

VANCOUVER. The possibilities of creating a Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada were referred to a special committee by the Canadian Medical Association in convention here. Halifax was selected as the next meeting place, and Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, of Dalhousie University, was chosen as President-Elect.

—Application for the re-sealing of the letters probate of the will of the late Mr. Frederick Tyrell Godman, of Little Ote Hall, Sussex, a captain in the Royal Sussex Regiment, who died a prisoner of war at Holzminden, Germany, in October, 1917, has been made. The gross value of the estate is \$522,000, of which \$400,000 is invested in this Province.



HON. GIDEON ROBERTSON, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.



HON. J. D. REID, M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

THE NEW CA



HON. J. A. CALDER, M.P.,
President of the Council and Minister of
Immigration and Colonisation.



HON. S. F. TOLMIE, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture.



HON. SIR J. A. LOUGHEED, M.P.,
Minister of Interior.



HON. E. E. SPENCE, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.



RT. HON. A. E. MEITON, K.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State.



HON. J. A. CALDER, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

The Portrait of the
Minister and Secretary
Sketch was published

DOMINION ET.



HON. R. W. WIGMORE, M.P.,
Minister of Customs.



RT. HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Photo: F. A. Searns



HON. P. E. BENSON, M.P.,
Postmaster-General.



HON. SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance.



HON. SIR A. E. KEMP, M.P.,
Minister without Portfolio.



HON. J. H. MEIGHEN, M.P.,
Prime Minister.



HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, M.P.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



HON. J. G. MACDONALD, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture.

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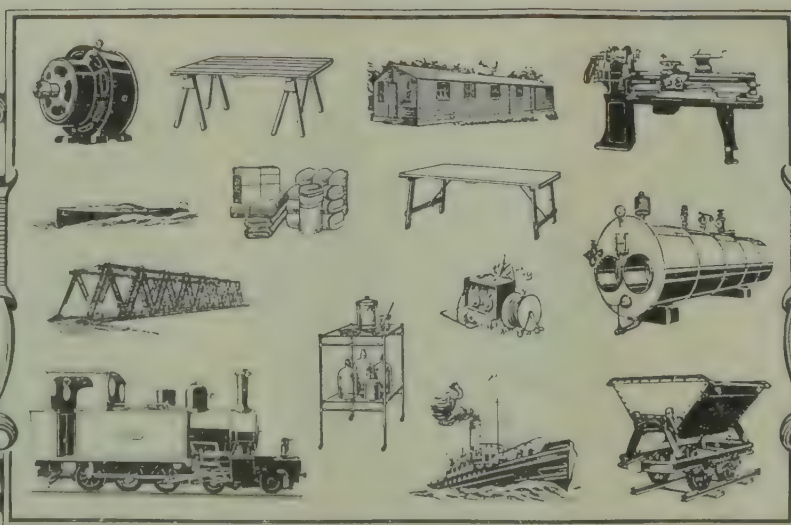


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Enquiries should be addressed to the **EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2s. post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, July 7.

The fact that eleven Labour candidates have been successful at the polls in the Manitoba elections is regarded by the *Montreal Gazette* as a disquieting feature and an indication of the strong effort that is being made to obtain the release of the Labour agitators who were sentenced to prison in connection with the events of last year. The attitude of the Dominion Government is that until the case has been disposed of by the Privy Council—before which an appeal is pending—no action one way or another can be taken by the Federal authorities in relation to these men. In general there is a feeling, however, that panic-stricken action, such as was taken, is always bad, and makes it more difficult for a Government at a later date to deal with the results.

Board of Commerce.

The newly-constituted Board of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Wm. White (Chief Commissioner), F. A. Acland, and G. A. Dillon, has already got down to work. A statement has just been issued by the Commission to the effect that the disputed jurisdiction will not interfere with the investigation of profiteering charges. "The Board of Commerce," it is stated, "has unquestioned jurisdiction concerning the investigation and restraint of combines, monopolies, trusts, and mergers, which constitute Part I. of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, and it is proposed to proceed with the hearing and determination of certain alleged combine cases, trial of which had to be postponed in April owing to the disorganisation of the Board."

Dominion Aero Clubs.

It is announced from Winnipeg that the Aeronautical Federation of Canada has been formed there by representatives of aero clubs of Canada, and that the first annual Convention will be held in October at Camp Borden. Some discussion arose over a proposal to exclude civilians from membership, but ultimately it was agreed to admit to membership any body that approved of the objects of the Federation. The executive committee of the Dominion Command will consist of seven members.

South African Trade.

Mr. T. A. Connolly, of Cape Town, a member of a firm doing a big business in steel and iron goods, who is now in Montreal, stated in an interview that there was a great demand in South Africa for the promotion of inter-imperial trade, the reasons being—as far as Canada is concerned—the favourable rate of exchange, the preferential tariff, good direct shipping facilities, and sentiment born of the war. Several important contracts have been given by Mr. Connolly.

—* *—

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

Government Scheme.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, will go to England shortly (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) for the purpose of studying the immigration situation and reorganising Canadian agencies to meet after-war conditions. The immigration regulations have recently been tightened for the purpose of excluding undesirable. No relaxation of these regulations is intended, but an effort will be made to secure farm labourers, domestic servants and people of moderate means, whose standard of living has been lowered through the war. The Government is specially desirous of securing men qualified for independent farming.

—* *—

A "cold-proof" cement house, which keeps in the heat as a refrigerator keeps in the cold, although it has 43 windows to its nine rooms, has been built by a Saskatchewan refrigerator engineer.

The Empire Development Parliamentary Committee is giving sympathetic attention to a proposal by the Prime Ministers of British Columbia and Alberta for the development of the Peace River region.

In the long-distance swimming races in the Thames last week Bartle Bull (son of Mr. W. P. Bull), who had won the Eton championship for two years in succession, finished second in the senior school. His brother Billie won the junior championship, and his brother Michael finished third.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN RETAILERS AND BRITISH GOODS.

To the Editor of the Canada.

Sir, As your readers are aware, a large portion of the manufactured products sold in Canada come from England, which, on the other hand, is a large buyer from Canada of cereals, timber, certain minerals, etc.

This trade from England to Canada is carried on mainly through the jobbers, and the bulk of it undoubtedly is still likely so to flow even if my suggestion in the letter were strongly taken up; but there is most certainly a larger and increasing number of tradesmen who could import a lot from, say, \$100 upwards (smaller lots, as a rule, would be more cheaply bought through the jobbers) if the assortment were reasonable for the average requirements of a retail business.

At present there is little or no suitable method for such retail stores to adopt, for obviously the upkeep of a buying staff in England and the Continent would only be feasible if the cost was spread over the purchase of a large number of retail houses.

If, however, say five hundred retail houses formed a limited company, each house making a small investment ranging from (say) one hundred dollars for small stores and larger sums, according to size, for the larger firms, a thoroughly business-like company might be formed whose business it would be to give special facilities to its shareholders in buying and sending English and Continental goods to their orders, and for the purpose of doing this the company would have to have agents in England, and agents in England and the principal buying centres of the Continent, together with packing and shipping arrangements at such centres as were required.

In such a case the members in Canada should control the company through the shares, and the shares, I think, should, I think, be on a double plan—namely, that the shares bear a fixed interest and the rest of the profits be divided amongst the shareholders as a dividend on the business they have done during the year with the company—on a similar principle to the English co-operative societies, who declare a dividend on all purchases, and thus give the greatest benefit to their largest customers, and hold them to their benefit, to do all they can with them.

Of course, business would be done with non-shareholders, but as the dividend on purchases would only go to those shareholders who did the buying, the non-shareholders, according to the size of their business, those shareholders who were qualified would get divided between them the cost of the goods on the non-shareholders' purchases as well as their own.

With buying facilities such as those outlined and a travelling representative selling directly on the shelves to the customers, and getting the goods from the manufacturer at their goods imported at practically the same price as the jobber's profit, and the profits of the buying agency being returned to them in the form of dividends on shares and purchases) and their requirements would be better looked after than at present.

Of course, to handle cheaply the bills of exchange and other parts of the financial side, the company must be quite sound financially and command a moderately large capital, and have a fair number of retailers buying through its agency; but given these two essentials, there would be no risk in the venture, and the benefits would be very great to the retailers who were shareholders of the firm.

I am myself a retailer, and know Canada—in fact, I have lived in Canada, so know the difficulties and advantages of different forms of buying, both here and in Canada, hence you will notice that I do not deny the jobber his proper place, but do say that the retailer, in his own interest, would do well to handle some of his importing direct, if the proper co-operative means were first established. I shall be glad to hear of any who think likewise.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. FREEDAM.

Ironmonger, 12, Albert Street,
Mansfield, England.

—* *—

COLONIAL OFFICE POSTS.

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. E. Stephenson to be his assistant private secretary, in place of Mr. H. T. Allen, promoted.

Sir George Fiddes, Permanent Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, has appointed Mr. L. B. Freeston to be his private secretary, in succession to Mr. H. Beckett, promoted.

Colonel L. S. Amery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, has appointed Mr. A. J. Dawe to be his private secretary, in succession to Mr. A. Cooke, promoted.

JUST PUBLISHED

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1920.

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Finance, Commerce, and Industries. This section deals with progress and opportunities, farm lands and live stock, agricultural, industrial, etc., products, patents and copyright, Dominion income-tax, representative Canadian securities, the bond market, the chartered banks, insurance, export trade (with advice to manufacturers and exporters), the Canadian market (with suggestions for United Kingdom manufacturers), coinage and currency in Canada, Canadian Customs tariff, Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service, Canadian railways, ship-building and steamship services.

Under the heading **Sport**, information as to the open seasons for fish and game in the various Provinces, licence fees, etc., is given.

"CANADA TO-DAY" 1920

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THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.

Specialty Contributed.

The Toronto G.A.U.V. have instituted a medical clinic for pensioners dissatisfied with the findings of the Board of Pension Commissions. Dr. Harris McPhedran has been placed in charge of the clinic, which will also benefit dependents and all returned men as well as pensioners.

About 1,700,000 acres of free land in Canada have already been granted to returned soldiers.

A memorial monument, presented by Mr. Geo. McLaughlin and dedicated to the men of Ontario County who served, fought and died in the great war, has been unveiled at Oshawa Cemetery by Maj.-Gen. Williams, G.O.C., of Toronto Military District. Some 300 returned soldiers and officers were present, and also representatives of King William L.O.L., the I.O.O.F., Sons of England, K. of C., and G.W.V.A. Members of the Provincial and Dominion Houses delivered addresses.

Major L. C. Reynolds, who served in France with the Infantry and was formerly Canadian representative for Arthur Young & Co., industrial engineers, has been appointed business manager for the Toronto Builders' Exchange, Incorporated.

Mr. W. W. Parry, of Parkdale Branch, has been elected president of the Toronto District Command G.W.V.A., in succession to Mr. E. Pratt, who is leaving the city.

The Canadian National Railways have taken over the Caraqueet and Gulf Shore Railway, running from Bathurst, N.B., to Tracadie, a distance of 70 miles.

Capt. W. P. Hains, D.S.C., of the C.P.O.S. *Scotian*, has received a silver cigarette case from the Admiralty in recognition of his war services. The inscription, headed with an anchor, is as follows:—"Presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a memento of services rendered by Captain William Philip Hains, D.S.C., during the war 1914-1918 in the conveyance of confidential mails overseas."

BRITISH



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THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,580,000 ..	\$2,883,190
Silver	2,601,000 ..	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000 ..	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000 ..	16,038,268
Zinc	2,500,000 ..	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000 ..	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000 ..	950,430
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000 ..	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000 ..	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915.
\$636,664,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE A PROMISING CANADIAN NOVELIST

It is not often that we have the opportunity of welcoming such a promising first effort from the pen of a Canadian novelist as "The Shadow of the Mosque," by Mr. McDougall (Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., London, 7s. 6d. net). The novel is a tale of occupied Mesopotamia, and the author who served in that country as a captain of Royal Field Artillery, studied the Arab at first hand.

Mr. McDougall's first real entry into fiction—he is already known in Canada and the United States as a magazine writer—signals, if we mistake not, the appearance of a novelist who (always provided he can maintain the

promise he shows in his initial effort) is destined to have a considerable following. Mr. McDougall (who, by the way, is a younger brother of Major—General Alex. McDougall, C.B., formerly G.O.C. Canadian Forestry Corps) has given the reading public something quite new. That in itself is a considerable achievement. The plot is skilful, and the author's treatment of the whole subject (which is really political science served up in an interesting way) singularly attractive.

The story centres around the adventures of Capt. Galt, the political officer at El Ragi. The hero's task of bringing order out of chaos is made more difficult by the opposition of the local Sheikh, surnamed "The Scorpion." This opposition, at first veiled, takes on a more open aspect when the two men find that they are rivals for Uyuni, to all intents and purposes a Mohammedan maiden. How Uyuni is carried off by the Sheikh and released by the Gurkhas is the preliminary to the real unravelling of the plot, and the admission of the old Koran teacher that the girl is not a Muslim but the daughter of an English archaeologist killed in the desert by the Scorpion years before.

Those who know the East and understand the character of the Arab will read "The Shadow of the Mosque" with real enjoyment. The author has caught the atmosphere of the East, and his tale is told with such charm and skill that the reader's interest is held to the very end. Mr. McDougall will make a host of friends by his book, and his subsequent literary career will be watched with interest by all who value a good novel.

R. W. T.

"CAN CHURCH AND INDUSTRY UNITE?"

In the above book (London: Marshall Bros., Ltd.) Mr. David Carnegie, one of the Canadian representatives at the Paris Labour Conference, and formerly member of and ordnance adviser to the Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa, endeavours to point the way to the solution of the chief industrial and social problems with which we are confronted at the present day. The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P., contributes a commendable foreword.

Mr. Carnegie maintains that the Church holds the secret of industrial peace without knowing it. "Her power as a factor in industrial peace," he says, "has failed hitherto because her power in proclaiming and insisting upon industrial righteousness has been negligible. She has failed miserably to relate herself to the working classes in industry, who, now intoxicated with their power, are indifferent and hostile to her. The Church has taken sides with the employing and governing classes because of self-interest. She has been disloyal and faithless to the charge committed to her, but, in spite of all, she remains the one great avenue through which all that Christianity stands for is expressed. She alone has the spiritual message for the regeneration of industry."

The author tries to show how the Church may discover and use the secret of her power. He surveys carefully and clearly the industrial position, the causes which have led to industrial unrest, the efforts made for co-operation, the attitude of the masses to the Church, the Church's warrant for action in industry, etc. He has a definite constructive policy to put forward. He suggests the formation of a Church



MR. MORRIS McDOUGALL.

"The Big Union," an interesting Canadian historical study of representative democracy, together with a bibliography, and all who do not point out the educational value of an industrial library.

THE GREAT ANARCHY AND THE WAY OUT, by H. C. London, 2s. 6d. net. (The Road to W. W. Norton Co.)

Reading. It is not often that one finds a handbook and a far more than a handbook. The point of view, yet this is just what Mr. W. W. Norton has in his book, which is a bold plea for a new condition, as well as a renewed interest in his employment.

With shrewd common sense and a social relation which makes most works on social reform. The Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., the First written a preface to the book.

* *

CANADIAN LITERATURE

The Influences of England and France.

At the Westminster Technical Institute, London, on Monday, Mr. Ian Hannah (formerly President of King's College, Nova Scotia) read a paper on Canadian literature at the second meeting of the Conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers, presided over by Mr. Edmund Gosse.

Mr. Hannah declared that in Canada there was more of the atmosphere of ancient France from the religious point of view than in France herself, while Victoria and other towns of Vancouver and on the mainland of British Columbia were the reincarnation of England. The fact that two countries could share a culture without sharing a flag was proved by the difficulty of separating the literature and culture of Canada from those of the United States. Amid this tremendous diversity the quality of unity was maintained to a very large extent indeed in all that was best in the literature of Canada.

French-Canadian and West Canadian literature were dealt with respectively by Miss Montizambert and Mr. G. L. Haggen.

Mr. G. L. Haggen said that Robert Service had come nearer than anyone else in giving expression to the genius of the West; but even he had not done justice to Western Canada.

A short discussion followed.

Professor E. A. Gardner announced that owing to delay in the arrival of the boat by which they were travelling over one hundred Canadians had been prevented from attending this and other meetings of the Conference, and therefore a special meeting would be held on their account at Lord Leighton's house from three o'clock to seven o'clock on Monday, 26th inst., when the question of the interchange of teachers and other questions of special interest to Canada would be debated.

— * * —

ONTARIO SETTLERS SATISFIED.

Impressions of Major Clark.

Major J. M. Clark, assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario, who went to Toronto in charge of a party of 273 selected emigrants and settlers on the R.M.S. *Victorian* last May, returned to the Ontario Government Office, 163, Strand, last Monday, to make preparations for assembling further parties.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Major Clark said: "I visited many members of the party who went out in May in their new homes, and found all I saw well satisfied; while, up to the time of my leaving Toronto, the Department of Colonisation there had not received a single expression of disappointment. Two ladies who were in the party purchased 11 acres of fruit land near Grimsby, Ontario, and were delighted with their home and prospects; other members purchased farms near Kitchener and in Kent County. As regards the domestic helps and farm workers without capital, who went out with me," continued Major Clark, "they were all placed in good situations in Ontario within 48 hours of our arrival at Toronto: the girls, indeed, had positions offered them in private families before leaving the railway station. There are similar openings for a couple of thousand more of this type of help." Major Clark, who had travelled extensively in the Province, reports crop prospects everywhere as exceptionally promising.

— * * —

Sir Herbert Ames stated when at Montreal that there was a probability of one of the early sessions of the League of Nations being held at Ottawa.

A series of dainty little books of verse from the pen of Mr. T. Geoffrey W. Henslow, M.A. (Bridge and Co., 92, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.), bear the titles:—"Songs of Pan," "Spring Songs," "Poems of Expression," "Poems to Women," "Humorous Epitaphs," and "Toasts."

"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920."

More Personal and Press Appreciations.

Mr. S. L. Jones, London manager of the Dominion Bank, writes:—"I wish to offer you my congratulations upon the success of your annual, *Canada To-day*, both for its attractive appearance and for the character and scope of the contents. The introductory article from the pen of Sir Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P., appears at a moment when his name is on the lips of every Canadian, and is singularly opportune. A wealth of information is to be derived from the general contents of the publication, not only by those who are unfortunate enough not to have lived in or travelled over Canada, but for Canadians also: for Canada is so vast and the activities of the people so widespread that very few of us can have a chance of seeing all that is going on. *Canada To-day* takes one from Newfoundland (which, by the way, has not yet come into our fold) to British Columbia, and shows in many excellent articles and photographs what our country is doing and what it is capable of doing."

Mr. H. S. Congdon, secretary of the Board of Trade, Dartmouth, N.S., writes:—"We are in receipt of *Canada To-day*, and find it fully up to our expectations. It is, indeed, a number worthy of the country and of the publishers. I hope this may be followed by many more such numbers, for the good of the Empire as well as of Canada."

"It is six years since *Canada To-day* was last published. The long interval, due to the war, has added enormously to the interest and importance of everything affecting the Dominion, and in this very substantial volume practically everything is covered. It is full of information, which settler, sportsman, or investor will find valuable, and it is profusely illustrated."—*United Empire*.

"It will appeal to everyone having interests of any kind—personal or otherwise—in Canada."—*South Africa*.

* * *
OBITUARY.

Major Thomas Balfour Traill, D.S.O., late of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose death took place at Kelowna, British Columbia, on July 7, as the result of an accident, was the only son of the late Major-General George Balfour Traill, C.B., R.A., a cadet of the Hobbister and Raiter family, who served at the siege of Delhi and the capture of Lucknow, by his marriage with Juliana, daughter of Mr. E. B. Hartopp, of Dalby Hall. Major Traill's grandfather was for a long period a metropolitan police magistrate, and one of his uncles was the late Dr. H. D. Traill, the first editor of *Literature* and the editor of "Social England." In 1913-14 he was a brigade major of a cavalry brigade in the Indian Army, and from 1914 to 1917 he served as a General Staff officer in the war, in which he was wounded, received mention in dispatches, was awarded the D.S.O., and in 1917 got his brevet majority. He retired from the Army last year. In 1918 he married Winifred Jean Bertha, daughter of the late Major W. A. Warten, R.A. He was 38 years of age.

At Ottawa, Mr. Robert A. Hurdman (50), a well-known lumberman.

At Toronto.—Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson (63), a native of Edinburgh and a former pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church.

At Hamilton.—Mr. Henry Morris Watson (74), who was formerly assistant general manager of the Bank of Hamilton; his widow is a daughter of the late Lt.-Gov. John Crawford.

At Fenelon Falls, Ont.—Dr. R. M. Mason, formerly M.J.A. for North Victoria, Ont.

At Saskatoon.—Mr. Malcolm S. F. Ishester, postmaster and ex-Mayor of this city.

At St. John, N.B.—Mrs. Elizabeth Barbour, mother of Senator F. P. Thompson.

At Charlottetown.—Mr. Justice A. A. MacDonald, of the Provincial Probate Court, aged 56; was called to the Bar in 1890, and sat in the Provincial Legislature 1912-1915.

At Quebec.—Mr. A. Chillicote (66), a well-known merchant of this city.

At St. John's, P.Q.—Mr. Justice Wilfrid Chagnon (87).

At Montreal.—Mr. Richard L. Gaunt (67), a native of Yorkshire, who in 1876 became connected with Mark Fisher, Sons & Co., of this City, and was prominent in the woolen trade.

* * *

Mr. Aldred F. Barker, M.Sc., Professor of Textile Industries in the University of Leeds, describes in an illustrated brochure "A Summer Tour (1919) through the Textile Districts of Canada and the United States."

At the Burlington Gallery, 15, Green Street, Leicester Square, there is on view some very attractive work by members of the Lyceum Club, including pictures in oils and water colours, pen drawings, sculpture and craft work. Miss Mabel A. Spink shows a picture—"The Prisoner"—representing a buffalo in captivity dreaming of his wild life on the prairie. Canadian ex-soldiers in London will be interested in French war-time sketches at the same Gallery. The exhibition is open till the end of the month.

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COMPANY MEETING.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 19th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the British Empire Trust Co., Ltd., was held at Liverpool Street Hotel, E.C., on July 20, Mr. J. Davidson (managing director) presiding in the absence of Mr. R. M. Horne Payne through ill health.

The secretary (Mr. H. Bower Black, A.S.A., F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman, discussing the report, said:—"The year under review has been marked by a heavy and persistent decline in the market value of securities generally. Nevertheless, I am glad to say that, after writing our investments down to the lowest market values and providing in full for all depreciation, we are able to recommend you to authorise the payment of the same dividends on the Preferred and Deferred shares as last year, namely, 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively.

"I think the shareholders will agree that it is satisfactory to receive these dividends and to know that the capital of the company is intact, with a margin of over £18,000, notwithstanding the heavy fall in prices. The accounts are clearly stated and do not, I think, call for any explanations. If you will turn to the Profit and Loss Account you will see that the ordinary income of the company from trusteeships, registrarships and secretariats and from interest and dividends on investments is well maintained. It shows an improvement of £6,000 over that of the previous year, and had it not been necessary to provide the item of £12,647 on the other side of the account for depreciation, the proceeds available for distribution would have amounted to over 8 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary and 10 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares. The only sound policy, however, is to provide fully for depreciation in values. The effect of so doing is, of course, to restrict for the time being the amount available for dividends: on the other hand, the credit of the company, which is so important from the point of view of obtaining and carrying through future business, is maintained on an unquestionable basis. Another advantage which results from writing down of investments is that while the intrinsic value of the securities remains unimpaired, the lower values placed upon them increases the yield proportionately, thus increasing the company's revenue. I can confidently assure the shareholders that the position of the company is stronger to-day than it has been at any time since 1914.

"At an annual meeting some years ago I ventured to forecast that on the conclusion of hostilities there would result a tremendous demand for capital for industrial purposes, and your company, in anticipation of this demand, decided to adopt as part of its programme the carrying on of the business of an industrial bank. My forecast has proved to be correct. During the past 12 months we have been flooded with financial proposals from industrial undertakings of many and diverse kinds. Your managing director has investigated a large number of these proposals at an immense expenditure of painstaking labour, and we have taken up and are financing those which, after careful consideration, appeared to us to offer solid ground for safe investment and future profit. This branch of our business is developing satisfactorily, but present conditions are still far from normal, and it is necessary to proceed slowly and with great caution. We find that applications for capital which come under our notice may be divided into three classes—firstly, those for the recapitalisation, frequently involving amalgamation, of existing enterprises; secondly, those for the starting of new enterprises; and thirdly, those for additional capital for existing enterprises. With regard to the first class, viz., recapitalisation and amalgamation, there are a large number of enterprises whose whole position has been changed by conditions arising out of the war, and which are justified in recapitalising,

but there are a still larger number which seek recapitalisation upon the strength of large profits earned during the war, or on an increase in the value of their assets or on the two combined. I fear much money will be lost owing to creations of capital based upon such inflated values, and that dividend expectations founded upon profits due to war conditions or exceptional opportunity can only result in disappointment. With regard to the second class, viz., the financing of new enterprises, our experience is that, in many cases, the estimates of anticipated profits are based upon a level of prices obtainable only in consequence of scarcity arising from restricted output consequent in some cases on the interruption of the supply of raw materials from usual sources, and in others on the dislocation of industry in other parts of the world from which competition must sooner or later recommence. It is evident that the greatest caution is necessary in the financing of such enterprises. With reference to the third class, viz., the furnishing of additional capital for existing undertakings, there are many sound companies to whom further capital is an absolute necessity on account of the higher wages they pay and the higher cost of materials, apart from extending their business. It is to this class of enterprise that your company is devoting its attention and seeking to be of assistance, and in doing this we believe that we are making the best use of our resources in the interests of British trade. I am satisfied that for many years to come there will be no lack of opportunity of doing remunerative business of this class.

"I have no hesitation in encouraging you to look forward with confidence to the future progress and prosperity of your company.

"I now move:—That the accounts for the year ended April 30, 1920, and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon be received and adopted."

Mr. T. Blundell Brown seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of questions, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The chairman next proposed:—"That the payment of the dividends on the 5 per cent. cumulative perpetual Preference shares for the year be approved, and that the following dividends, viz., at the rate of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. making 8 per cent. per annum on the employees' profit participating shares from the date of allotment to April 30, 1920, 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Ordinary shares, be and they are hereby declared in respect of the year ended April 30, 1920, payable to all shareholders on record on July 20, 1920."

Mr. N. Scott-Russell, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring directors (Sir William Mackenzie and Mr. N. Scott-Russell), and the auditors (Messrs. Robertson, Hill & Co.) were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

Canada Cement.—Quarterly dividend 1½ per cent. (\$1½ per share), less tax, on Common stock, paid July 16. Last year, dividend same.

Standard Bank of Canada.—This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter, ending July 31, at 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock, payable on and after August 2, to shareholders of record as of July 17.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.—In accordance with a by-law approved by the shareholders on June 23, the dividend vouchers issued in July, 1919, representing one year's dividend at 7 per cent. on the Cumulative Preference shares for the year ended June 30, 1914, will be paid by an issue of Preferred stock of the company at par, upon the presentation of the voucher at the offices of the Royal Trust Co., 59, Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada, or Montreal, Canada.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

A review indicates the status in Pulp and Paper and machine shops in Canada has been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report covers the operations of 441 and related plants distributed by location in the following order: Ontario, 243; Quebec, 126; Nova Scotia, 23; New Brunswick, 15; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 23; Saskatchewan, 29; Alberta, 15; British Columbia, 10.

The capital invested in this industry in 1918 was \$41,122,416, divided among the Provinces as follows: Ontario, \$24,999,551; Quebec, \$14,276,674; British Columbia, \$4,635,693; Manitoba, \$2,761,536; New Brunswick, \$2,245,954; Nova Scotia, \$2,007,191; Alberta, \$1,176,923; Saskatchewan, \$508,423; Prince Edward Island, \$232,140.

These industries distribute in salaries and wages \$23,996,309. They consume fuel to the value of \$2,654,145, consisting of coal, coke, gasoline, fuel, oil, gas, natural and artificial.

Miscellaneous expenses, including rent of office, rent of power, insurance, taxes, advertising, and travelling expenses, repairs to buildings, and machinery amount to \$8,553,539. Materials used cost \$27,799,059, consisting principally of pig and scrap iron, bar and sheet iron, black and galvanized iron, malleable and wrought iron, castings, sheet plate and tool steels, steel bars, billets and other shapes, brass and bronze castings, tin sheet and pig copper.

The products of these industries reach in value \$32,493,897, and take the form of iron, brass and copper castings, stoves of all kinds, furnaces, radiators, machinery, tools, tinware, car wheels, foundry supplies.

* *

PULP AND PAPER.

Canada Second Largest Producer.

Mr. C. J. Kay, President of the Columbia Paper Company, of Vancouver, in an address on the pulp and paper industry before the Kiwanis Club, of Victoria, said:—

"Canada is at present the second largest producer of pulp and paper in the world, and is rapidly overtaking the United States, which leads in the output.

"In 1890 Canada exported only \$120,000 worth of paper and pulp. Twenty years later our exports in this line amounted to \$10,000,000. In 1917 they were \$53,000,000, in 1918 they were \$72,000,000, and in 1919 they were \$99,250,000. The latest statistics which I could obtain from Ottawa were for January of this year, and they show that \$9,151,000 worth of paper and pulp were exported, which will give us approximately \$110,000,000 this year. So you can see what an important industry this is becoming.

"The first mill on this continent was placed in operation in Pennsylvania in 1690. The first Canadian mill was established at St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1803, and the first in British Columbia was opened in 1910 at Swanson Bay.

"In ten years in British Columbia the paper industry has leaped from nothing to an output of 685 tons a day. There are 2,872 men employed at these mills, and the payroll amounts to \$3,383,000. The capital invested amounts to \$27,000,000."

Mr. Kay held out great hopes for the future development of the industry in this Province. He said that there were 250,000,000 cords of pulp wood in the Province, and that at present output was but 10 per cent. of what could be manufactured. Most of the paper and pulp was at present exported, but he thought the home consumption would be increased as the population grew. A total of \$186,000,000 was invested in the pulp industry in Canada.

* * *

West Canadian Collieries.—Dividend 6½ per cent. (1s. 3d. per share) for year, payable July 23: £32,819 for exchange: £11,344 forward. Last year, 5 per cent.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock for three months ending August 31, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after September 1 to shareholders of record on August 16. The transfer books will not be closed.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

Current Canadian comment calls attention to Penmans Common stock as a textile issue which has quietly moved up to a price which may represent expectations of some further participation by shareholders in profits. The great prosperity of this company, as revealed by its annual statements, has been noted regularly in this column, and our readers have been informed of the steady, though conservative increases in the dividend rate which have been made from time to time during the past few years. Up till 1916, when a bonus of 1 per cent. was declared in addition, the dividend was on a 4 per cent. per annum basis, and though at the end of that year the stock had risen to over 70, at the end of 1917, in which year the same dividend and bonus were paid, it was purchasable at 65. Since then the dividend has been increased until now it is on an 8 per cent. per annum basis, and the stock, which has usually attracted investors rather than market speculators, has risen until at July 5 the Montreal quotation was 136. At this price it was some four points or so above that of Dominion Textile Common, which is now on a 10 per cent. per annum basis, and in view of the company's comparatively small capitalisation, its large earnings of recent years, its strong and liquid financial condition and its satisfactory trade prospects, it does not seem unlikely that the current quotation for the shares represents hopeful and not altogether unjustifiable anticipations on the part of the shareholders.

* * *

The contrast between the market quotations for the common and the preferred stocks of Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd., has before now been the subject of comment in this column. With the preferred stock—on which dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum are now being regularly paid, and which carries accumulated arrears of dividends equal now to 35 per cent.—quoted under par, the price of around 130 for the common—which can hardly benefit until the preferred liability is wiped off—is certainly anomalous. From time to time expectations have arisen that a commencement would be made towards paying off these arrears, and in such anticipations, the prospect of commercial and financial advantages which the parent company may derive through the subsidiary enterprises formed a year or so ago has probably had a share. In this connection it may be noted that the shares of the Ames-Holden Tire Co. are quoted among unlisted securities at 4½. On the other hand, statements in regard to conditions in the U.S. boot and shoe making trade—which naturally competes strongly with the Canadian company in the latter's home market—have not been very encouraging, considerable over-stocking being reported. This, coupled with an announcement by the Ames-Holden Co. that it had temporarily closed some of its boot and shoe departments, was probably responsible for the preferred stock selling down to 96½ in Montreal on July 5. Meanwhile it is reported that a plan for a reorganisation of the Ames-Holden interests is in course of formulation, and commenting upon the current situation a financial correspondent of the *Mail and Empire* states that in circles close to the company it is stated that the arrears should be cleaned up in about two months, and that full announcement of the Ames-Holden reorganisation plans will be made.

* * *

The Western Power Co. of Canada seems to be making steady progress. Its revenue from operations during May totalled \$44,945, and net earnings for the month were \$28,101, these figures representing increases respectively in gross and net of over 14 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. as compared with May, 1919. It is noteworthy that the sum of \$2,525 for depreciation was included in the operating expenses for the month. For the year ended May 31, 1920, the company's operating revenues totalled \$501,668, an increase of 9.5 per cent. over the same period in 1919, and net earnings were \$303,845, an increase of 3.5 per cent. after making allowance for depreciation of \$23,657. The latest quotation which we have noticed for the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the company was 54.59 early in July. At this price they yield nearly 8½ per cent. per annum, and thus do not seem overvalued in view of the improving conditions and prospects of the district in which the company operates.

* * *

In view of the threatened shortage of coal next winter, the Canadian Railway Commission, which has been given charge of fuel control, will shortly issue an order prohibiting the export of Canadian coal, except to the United States and Newfoundland.

After a thorough investigation, railway officials declare that the derailment of a Canadian National train near Winnipeg was a deliberate attempt to wreck the private car of Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the National railway system, which was attached to the train.

INTER-EMPIRE SENTIMENT.
South African Contracts for Canada.

Mr. T. A. Connolly, of the firm of J. W. and T. Connolly, steel and iron merchants in Cape Town, now in Canada, who apart from his business is also prominently associated with the Turf in his city. For many years his firm had been buying from Great Britain, but during the war they started obtaining supplies from Canada through the Dominion Exporters, Ltd. Mr. Connolly was so impressed with the possibilities and advantages of the Canadian trade that he is visiting Canada with the South African director of the Dominion Exporters, Ltd. Through the firm's Montreal offices he has come in contact with a large number of the leading manufacturers, with the result that he has placed some important contracts in Canada, with the intimation that further contracts are likely to be given out in future.

Among the points in Canadian business appealing to Mr. Connolly are the favourable rate of exchange, the preferential tariff, and also the excellent direct steamship service of the Elder Dempster Line; and added to these material considerations is the strong sentiment said to be prevailing in South Africa at this moment in favour of extending inter-Empire trade.

As to the class of goods which Mr. Connolly's firm is shipping from Canada may be mentioned nails, pipes, horse-shoes, enamelled ware, household utensils, tents, wire and barbed wire, the latter being not for purposes of warfare, but for ostrich farms.

* * *

IMPERIAL TIMBER DEVELOPMENT.

In the course of the discussion on "Scope for Imperial Development," at the British Empire Forest Conference last week, introduced by Sir Mayson M. Beeton, of Newfoundland, it was urged that the United Kingdom and the chief timber using portions of the Empire might take a much greater proportion of their timber from the Empire than was taken during the war; that to this end a commercial survey of the timber available in the Empire was of great importance; and that there should be close co-operation between Government forest departments and the trades handling and using timber both in planning the exploitation of timber supplies and in guaranteeing the quality and species of timbers exported from the Empire.

So much public interest is being shown in the Empire Timber Exhibition at the Holland Park Skating Rink that the Department of Overseas Trade has arranged for it to remain open to the public until to-day (Saturday).

* * *

NEW DOMINION MINISTERS.

Mr. Meighen has now completed his Cabinet (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*). There are only three new members, all from the Maritime Provinces: Mr. F. B. McCurdy, the member for Colchester (Nova Scotia), who becomes Minister of Public Works; Mr. R. W. Wigmore, of St. John, N.B., who becomes Minister of Customs; and Mr. E. K. Spinney, of Yarmouth, N.S., Minister without Portfolio. The remainder were all members of Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet, although there has been a reshuffle of portfolios.

* * *

CANADIAN WHEAT DECONTROLLED.

The Government has decided to decontrol the 1920 wheat crop (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Under legislation passed a few weeks ago the Government was empowered to continue the Wheat Board in operation by proclamation. In view of world conditions, however, the Government has decided to take no steps to proclaim an Enabling Act, which means that the marketing of the coming crop will revert to pre-war methods. Conditions outside Canada will be watched, however, and the Government will exercise their right to proclaim legislation should circumstances necessitate such a course.

* * *

SOVIETS' CANADIAN CONTRACT.

The American Soviet Bureau announces that it has notified firms in Montreal that, in the event of the deportation of M. Nuorteva from England, the contract fixed at \$6,000,000 for the purchase of Canadian supplies for Russia will be cancelled.

Officials of the Bureau state (says Reuter's New York correspondent) that this notification is merely precautionary, as the carrying out of the contract depends upon the success of M. Nuorteva in arranging the financial deal in London. If he is deported, it means that he has failed to make the arrangements.

* * *

Sir George Perley expects to pay a short visit to Ottawa next month prior to the meeting of the International Financial Conference, which has been postponed until September 25. Mr. G. Cyril Cassels and Mr. J. H. Gundy are the two other selected representatives of the Dominion at the Conference.

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RESERVE FUND
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TOBACCO.

British Firms Interested in Canadian Leaf.

British tobacco importers, including some of the largest cigarette and cigar makers in the world, are keenly interested in Canadian tobacco growing. Such is the gist of a report made by Mr. F. Charlan, chief of the tobacco division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Some time ago a representative of several of the large British firms visited Canada to look into the possibilities of Canadian growers being able to handle a larger portion of their needs. It was after his extensive enquiry into the situation here that the Canadian Government sent Mr. Charlan to interest European buyers further in this Canadian crop.

Now that normal conditions are coming back in Great Britain, the tobacco firms in England are taking a very keen interest in what is known as Canadian burley. While, however, they are ready to buy this product in large quantities,

they insist that it be not "crop-run," but graded and packed in a manner acceptable to the British trade and with as little moisture as possible, the maximum being less than 14 per cent. Interest is also shown in what is known as flue-cured tobacco of the Virginia bright type. The present demand in England is so large that dealers are becoming anxious and look to Canada to take advantage of her opportunity.

The type of Canadian leaf which has thus far met with most favour in the cigar field is from Quebec, shipped to England stripped and booked and properly dried. It is pointed out, however, that there is no room in England for cigar tobacco of nondescript type, such as the small Canadian tobaccos. Practically all brokers handling Canadian cigar leaf complain that the supply is not nearly equal to the demand.

Canada has one of the highest tides in the world 504 feet in Noel Bay, Bay of Fundy.

Banking and Finance.

A Welcome Announcement.

The Grand Trunk market was quite enhanced by the welcome announcement (a) that the Arbitration Committee will commence its labours in September, and (b) that ex-President Taft has been appointed to represent the Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s interests at the sittings of that body. In view of the very complicated issues to be determined it is eminently reassuring to know that the claims of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will be put forward by one who has had such a complete insight into its affairs. As one financial authority points out in commenting on this important appointment, the company "is fortunate in having such a spokesman, for the ex-President, being other than a Canadian, will be able to bring an unbiased judgment to bear upon the question of the settlement. He has earned a high reputation in the United States both as a legislator and a lawyer. In addition to his occupancy of the Presidential chair, Mr. Taft has had much to do with Cuba, the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal, and the claims of the Grand Trunk Co. . . . will be in the hands of an excellent advocate." The final stage in the arbitration may possibly be reached this year, but such a comparatively early consummation must not be counted upon in view of the formidable task that awaits the arbitrators, and the stockholders must meanwhile await the verdict of this body with what patience they can command, with the comforting knowledge that their interests will be zealously safeguarded by Mr. Taft.

* * *

Hudson Bay's Annual Report.

As we anticipated, the report and annual accounts of that venerable Canadian institution, the Hudson's Bay Co., throws considerable light on several points in the preliminary statement, upon which illumination is needed. At the outset it may be said that it is worthy in every way of the 250th anniversary of the Company of Adventurers, who, headed by Prince Rupert, secured from King Charles II. the Royal Charter under which the company has since carried on its operations with great credit to itself and much benefit to the Dominion. With the celebrations in connection with the 250th anniversary *Canada* has already dealt exhaustively, and it is of interest to note that it is hoped that Sir Robert Kindersley, the Governor, will be back from his visit to the Dominion in connection with this interesting event in time to preside at next week's interesting function. It would, indeed, be a misfortune if he were not able to be present on such an interesting occasion. Quite apart from the statement he will have to make about the celebrations in *Canada* the Adventurers will hope that he will be able to supplement the information contained in the report with regard to the new supplemental charter which predicates an extension of the company's operations outside the Dominion, a point of departure in the progress which the shareholders are naturally much interested. Then there is the question of the very large appropriation £195,000 to the Pension Fund, strengthening that to the £275,000 which Sir J. Burn, F.I.A., estimates as required to provide pensions for the fur trade staff. The question of pensions is dealt with very fully in the report, and has evidently seriously engaged the attention of the committee. Then there is the allusion to the vexed question of income tax on interest paid on unpaid instalments on land sales, the necessary analysis of the receipts of the land department for the years 1914-1919 following Mr. Justice Rowlatt's judgment on the subject, and the need for a substantial sum to be set aside to cover liability in this connection. Another subject which looms large in the present account is the amount of taxation which the company has to pay on account of its land holdings, this reaching for the year under review the stupendous total of £442,920.

* * *

An Eventful Period.

In spite of this, however, and the heavy increase in administrative expenditure, the special provisions to which we have already alluded, and the appropriation of £87,000 to provide for depreciation in the market value of the war securities held by the company, the results which will be presented at next Friday's meeting can but be regarded as satisfactory, and the shareholders are, in the circumstances, to be congratulated on the receipt of a dividend only 5 per cent. less than that paid for last year. At 276,629 acres the farm land sales show a further recession from the high record set up for 1917-18, but the average per acre of £3 10s. 2d. is only 1s. 6d. less, and the collections on uncompleted contracts exhibit an improvement over those of the previous year, and the sales of town lots exhibit an increase over 1918-19. At this stage in the company's history it is of interest to record its total land holding. This at the end of the year under

review was no less than 3,006,378 acres, whilst the instalments payable on sales amounted to £4,961,973 as compared with £3,578,610 at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The company's business in "Saloons and other trading" continues to produce favourable results, being £198,922 against £206,543, whilst those from the company's fur trade branch reached over £230,000—£263,566 as against £166,383 in the preceding year and £41,015 for 1917-18, and these results are shown "after making provision for Excess Profits Duty and other contingencies." Despite the recent set back in the prices of furs the results of this department as a whole may be regarded as satisfactory. The undistributed profits at May 31, 1920, were £522,152 against £599,391 last year and after providing for the Preference dividend to June and the proposed final distribution on the Ordinary shares there will remain balances to be carried forward on trading account of £172,152, against £190,397 for 1918-19, and £29,297 on land account as compared with £5,022 for the preceding twelve months. The accounts disclose the company's strong financial position and its ability to take care of any fresh extensions in trade outside the Dominion, referred to as imminent in the report. Doubtless we shall hear more on this subject from Sir Robert Kindersley at the meeting next week.

* * *

Brazilian Traction Report.

The annual report of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., just published, will be perused with very much interest by shareholders of the company. Briefly, the conditions it reveals are, first, that the earning power of the company has steadily, even largely, increased; and, second, that owing to the difficulties and disadvantages which would attend fresh capital issues at this juncture, it has been found necessary to pursue the policy of applying the surplus earnings of the company in extension and development work rather than in resuming payment of dividends, which, it will be remembered, were suspended in 1917 because of the adverse exchange rate. The results achieved during the year covered by the report can briefly be summarised as follows:—Total income \$8,877,005, being an increase of \$2,624,542 over the previous year; expenses, interest and provision for general amortisation, \$1,003,038; net profit, \$7,873,967. It is to be noted that the item expenses shows a decrease of \$18,513, and interest a decrease of \$11,240, while at \$200,000 the amount provided for amortisation is \$50,000 greater than in 1918. The net profit was \$2,704,295 greater than that for 1918, and, added to the large amount brought forward from the previous year, \$7,613,041, gave a total of \$15,487,006 available to be dealt with. Of this amount preference dividends absorbed \$600,000, and \$12,900,000 was placed to general reserve, leaving \$2,587,008 to be carried forward. This large transfer to general reserve was made because during the three years 1917-1919 no less than \$15,196,021 of surplus revenue, has had to be used to reduce floating debt or defray capital expenditures. It will be remembered that under their concessions, which grant them exclusive rights, the subsidiary companies must furnish services where they are required. In fulfilling these obligations out of earnings the shareholders have had to forego dividends, but they at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their property has been improved by the investment of this very large sum. For how much longer hopes of dividends—which have so often been aroused by rumours, only to be disappointed—must be deferred is not stated, though perhaps in this connection it is worth while noting that market anticipations are said now to centre upon early in 1921. For the rest, it is satisfactory that the report provides abundant evidence as to the progressive prosperity of Brazil, and, equally important, that this company is sharing very materially in this prosperity. By-the-by, to those who are interested in the complexities of international exchange we commend a perusal of the special paragraph in the voluminous annual report dealing with this subject.

* * *

Manitoba farmers' representatives are proposing to form an independent group in the Provincial Legislature.

"Hosts and Guests in Wartime" (Victoria League, 22, Eccleston Square, S.W.1). This is a pamphlet—War Pamphlet No. 25—which was undertaken by the Victoria League at the request of the Joint Committee of King George and Queen Mary Clubs, through its Chairman, Col. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Its object is to show how universal was the spontaneous effort of the people of the United Kingdom to exhibit in practical form the affection they felt for, and the welcome which they desired to offer to the men and women from Overseas who shared with them the struggles and sufferings of the war.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. S. (Bristol).—The price of "Canada To-day" is 2s. 6d.; postage, 6d. additional. **EMIGRATION.**—Write to the Superintendent of Emigration, 11-13, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

W. H. B. (Bolton).—Send a copy of your marriage certificate to the Canadian Pensions Board.

COUNTRYMAN.—The cabbage worm is a green caterpillar, which destroys a large number of plants. It is the larva of a well-known white butterfly.

J. M.—Cockshutt Plow Preferred stock is officially quoted in London. The current quotation at time of writing is 59-63; the latest recorded transaction being on July 15 at 58. In Toronto the stock is dealt in as an unlisted security, the latest available quotation being 52-57 on July 5.

ENQUIRER.—Neither of the stocks you mention is included in the official lists. They are, however, dealt in fairly frequently as unlisted securities, and the latest quotations we have noticed were: (1) 100-107; (2) Common 48-49, Pref. 75. Transactions in both Common and Pref. of No. 2 took place in Montreal at the prices mentioned on July 5.

— * * —
CANADIAN FLAX.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has decided to prepare films of the flax industry, showing the processes of growing, pulling, scutching, the manufacture of yarns, and all other operations that are necessary in the manufacture of the flaxen fabric from field to merchandising. In Ontario this year many hundreds of acres suitable for flax could not be sown owing to the shortage of seed, due to the quantities exported. The acreage will, however, be the largest in the history of the Dominion. European buyers are already purchasing or contracting for the 1920 crop at prices much higher than were received for last year's crop. The estimate is that there will be 40,000 acres under fibre flax in Ontario alone this year, and the Province of Quebec will also have a very considerable acreage. The outlook in general is for a record production, and the high-water mark in prices is expected to be reached.

— * * —
The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Steel Corporation which was called for the purpose of approving the contract providing for the sale of the corporation to the British Empire Steel Corporation was held at Halifax (Nova Scotia) on Thursday, July 15. The directors' recommendation for the approval of the contract was unanimously accepted. It will be remembered that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. had unanimously ratified their agreement with the British Empire Steel Corporation a short time ago.

— * * —
Union Bank of Canada.—The London office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that branches of the bank have been opened at Saskatoon, West Side, Toronto, Dawes and Danforth (Dawes Street and Danforth Avenue). The branch at Bentville, Sask., has been closed, and the branch at Kyleville, Sask., has been closed temporarily.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended July 14

Canadian Northern.	\$1,188,200; increase,
\$282,400.	
Grand Trunk.	\$254,569; increase,
\$82,108.	
Canadian Pacific.	\$3,854,000; increase,
\$529,000.	

— * * —

CONCERTS.

Vassili Zavadzky, who made his first appearance in London last month, is to give his second pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, July 27, at 8.15.

On Thursday, Signor Francesco Ticcianti (a pupil of Signor Busoni) was to give a pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall.

— * * —

CANADA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Census \$37,256,851 was invested in the sugar industry in Canada in 1918, with plants in Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The industry produced sugar to the value of \$57,080,353; molasses, \$1,016,626; beet pulp, \$411,645; and lime, fertilisers and cattle foods, \$303,595.

Salaries and wages amounting to \$2,626,889 were distributed. Fuel consisting of coal, coke, fuel oil and gas to the value of \$1,560,218 was used.

The materials used in manufacture consisted of beets, values at \$2,593,715; raw sugar, \$39,991,144; other materials and containers, \$2,818,176; amounting in all to \$45,403,037.

— * * —

The Government of Quebec has sold bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 locally.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 134.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be Payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager,
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
17th July, 1920.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.—
DIVIDEND No. 132.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1920, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of September, to shareholders of record 15th August.

By order of the Board.

T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager,
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.

20th July, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 750. July 24, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 5d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere, Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

The Bank of Hamilton directors have approved a bonus of 20 per cent. to those who are single and 25 per cent. to those of the staff who are married. This will be paid monthly on their salaries and allowances throughout the year 1920. This is in addition to the general increases in salaries; a bonus of 10 per cent. will also be paid during the year to the institution's pensioners.

"Test Me Forget."

INFORMATION in regard to AMERICANS who SERVED in the BRITISH and CANADIAN ARMIES, and who by the NAVY LEAGUE of the UNITED STATES for a WAR RECORD which is now being compiled.

Address: L. R. M. ROBINSON, Secretary of Dept. 6, 1519, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Canada was the fourth largest exporter to Italy during 1919.

The Fort William Pulp and Paper Company will build a \$3,000,000 plant at the head of the Great Lakes.

The Riordon lumber, pulp and paper merger has now been incorporated with a capital of \$80,000,000.

Copious rains have made good crops almost a certainty in Western Canada, wheat being in especially fine condition.

A representative of all the Spanish paper and lumber interests is at present in Canada conducting an investigation into the Canadian supplies available for Spain.

The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for Canada has appropriated \$5,000, to assist in devising a method of conserving helium in the Dominion.

Business conditions generally throughout the Dominion are good, bank clearings for the week ended July 8 being 26 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

Special buildings are to be constructed, at a cost of \$200,000, at Bienfait, Sask., for the purpose of producing a briquette from low-grade lignite which will produce as much heat as Pennsylvania anthracite, and will cost less than domestic coal.

According to the manager of the Canadian Operative Wool Growers, Ltd., for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, more than 597,000 lb. of wool are already in sight for the 1920 wool crop for the two Provinces. He estimates there will be 100,000 lb. more wool for Saskatchewan this year.

Although official statistics show an increase of 136 million dollars in Canadian trade for the first three months of the fiscal year, they disclose a serious increase in the adverse trade balance, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*. The imports rose 145½ million dollars, while the exports fell nearly seven millions, making an adverse turnover of 152½ millions. Exports of foodstuffs and animals declined, while a marked increase was shown in the shipments of wood products and paper.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.E.O.B.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal
Friday, July 23—*Minnetonka*
Wednesday, July 28—*Empress of France*
Friday, July 30—*Metagama*
Friday, August 6—*Coraxan*
Wednesday, August 11—*Prin. Friedrich II*
Friday, August 13—*Melita*
Wednesday, August 18—*Empress of France*
Wednesday, August 25—*Empress of France*
Friday, August 27—*Minnetonka*
Wednesday, September 1—*Empress of Britain*
* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, July 24—*Preterian*.
Saturday, August 21—*Scitlan*.
London to Montreal via Havre
Tuesday, July 27—*Scotian*.
Tuesday, August 3—*Tunisian*.
Tuesday, September 7—*Scotian*.
Southampton to Montreal.
Wednesday, August 11—*Scandinavian*.
Wednesday, August 18—*Gramplan*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, July 31—*Kaiserin Victoria*.
Southampton to New York
Saturday, July 31—*Imperator*.
Saturday, August 14—*Aquitania*.
Saturday, August 21—*Mauretania*.
Liverpool to Halifax.
Saturday, August 7—*Caronia*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, July 28—*Adriatic*.
Thursday, July 29—*Kronland*.
Thursday, August 5—*Lapland*.
Wednesday, August 11—*Olympic*.
Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, August 11—*Veltic*.
Wednesday, August 18—*Baltic*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, August 5—*Canada*.
Saturday, August 7—*Montana*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York
Saturday, July 24—*Philadelphia*.
Monday, July 26—*Montpel*.
Saturday, August 7—*New York*.
Saturday, August 14—*S. Paul*.

Manchester Lines

Manchester to Montreal
Thursday, July 29—*Manchester Decatur*.

The direct letter, parcel and newspaper mail from Canada is due on July 29, by R.M.S. *Canada*; on July 29, by R.M.S. *Coraxan*; on August 1, by R.M.S. *Montana*. Letters via New York are due by the S.S. *New York* on Monday; by the *Lapland*, on July 28; and by the *Coltie* and *Finland*, on August 1.



THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

In business circles the "List of Members of the Stock Exchange" (1920/21), published by E. Couchman & Co., Ltd., 23, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2, will be welcomed as a handy and trustworthy Book of Reference. It contains the names and addresses of the members of the Stock Exchange, their date of admission, stand and telephone numbers, and their bankers. In his preface, the Secretary to the Committee of the Stock Exchange conveys the usual intimation that "members of the Stock Exchange are not allowed to advertise for business purposes, or to issue circulars or business communications to persons other than their own principals"—a fact which adds to the value of this book.



The Hudson's Bay Company has appointed Mr. H. F. Harman to the position of Land Commissioner of the company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, vice James Thomson, resigned.

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 Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, LIAUT-COL. J. CHAMBERLAIN, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Assistant Agent-General.—Mr. W. E. BOWDEN, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CARMAN, L.L.D., 165, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIAUT-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 35 and 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 59, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Agnew, Lt. A. H. (R.C.N.), Toronto—Services Club, Stratford Place, W.1.
 Armstrong, Wm., Hamilton—Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square.

B

Bothwell, J. A., Mrs., and Miss Eleanor, East Angus—Savoy Hotel.
 Bridgen, W. H., and Mrs., Toronto—Taverner's Hotel.
 Brown, F. H., Toronto—Grafton Hotel.
 Brown, Joseph, Vancouver—112, Beech Hall Road, Higham's Park, Essex.

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Brown, M. A., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.
 Burke, Mrs. Maurice, Amherst, N.S.—122, Ebury Street, S.W.1.

C

Cadalle, Capt. W. P. (R.E.), Lachine—Royal Colonial Institute.
 Campbell, Mrs. F. S., Aurora, Ont.—Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street.

D

Davis, H. E. and Mrs., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Digby, S., London—Royal Society of Arts.

E

Ellis, G. W., Quathiaski, B.C.—Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street.

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Fleury, H. W., Aurora, Ont.—Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street.

Freedman, Louis, Halifax—23, Artillery Row, Westminster.

G

Gilmour, David, and Mrs., Montreal—Berners Hotel.

H

Hagut, F., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Russell.

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 Hooper, G. R., Montreal—Berkeley Hotel.
 Houlton, Mrs. Sidney, Calgary—Broadwalk Hotel, Kensington.

J

Jones, E. C., Toronto—Junior Athenaeum Club.

K

King, Lt.-Col. S. J., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

L

La Haie, E. S., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Beaulieu, Hants.

Langworthy, W. F. (K.C.), and the Misses Agnes and Gertrude, Port Arthur, Ont.—Kingsley Hotel.

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Mathewman, Capt. G. B. (Indian Army).
 Ottawa—Grosvenor Hotel.

Milton, W. R., Mrs., and the Misses, Winnipeg—Melrose, Scotland.

Moffat, Lt. D. B. (R.C.N.), Montreal—Water Orion, near Birmingham.

Moore, T. J., Prescott—2, Mary Road, Lee.

O

Owens, Mrs. T. S., Montreal—Hotel Russell.

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Rawlings, Capt., and Mrs. C. H. E., Montreal—18, Leinster Square, W.2.

Reed, John J., Jessie E., Dorothy, and F. Gordon, Toronto—12a, Curzon Street.

Reid, Mrs. Archibald, Montreal—Kingsley Hotel.

Runkle, Mrs. Gordon, Pamela, and John D., Vancouver—15, Willow Road, Hampstead Heath.

S

Schofield, D. G., Moose Jaw—Reginald Terrace, Selby, Yorks.

Sharpe, Donald, Welland, Ont.—Strand Hotel.

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Willgess, A., Toronto—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Wiswell, Arthur B., Halifax—Care of Merchants' Bank of Canada, 43, Cornhill, E.C.

Y

Ymen, J. D., Toronto—Merchandise Sales Co., 168, Aldersgate Street.

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CORNICAN ... Fri., Aug. 6	SCOTIANTues., Sept. 7	GRAMPIANWed., Aug. 1
*PRINZ WILHELM Wed., Aug. 11	TUNISIANTues., Sept. 14	SCANDINAVIAN
MELITAFri., Aug. 13	SCOTIANTues. Oct. 1	GRAMPIAN

GLASGOW to MONTREAL	HAVRE to MONTREAL	ANTWERP to MONTREAL
SICILIAN ... ..Sat., Aug. 21	TUNISIAN ... ..Wed., Aug. 4	SCANDINAVIAN
PRETORIANTues., Aug. 31	SCOTIANWed., Sept. 8	GRAMPIAN
	TUNISIANWed., Sept. 15	SCANDINAVIAN

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CANADA

No. 760

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920.

Vol. LIX.

9th WEEKLY

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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CANADA WANTS BRITISH GOODS.

THESE are two factors operating to-day which give the British manufacturer a trade preference in Canada greater than he has previously enjoyed.

The first of these is the greater liking for and appreciation of British goods which were acquired by the hundreds of thousands of Canadians who were on this side of the Atlantic during the war. These soldiers have now returned to their homes throughout the wide expanse of Canada, and the great majority of them are strong advocates for closer trade relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. The friendly interest which these men took back with them has since been encouraged and stimulated by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in the United States. The Canadian is somewhat nettled to find that his money is not good for its face value when paying for goods in the United States, and this, coupled with the fact that too many of the moving-pictures from the Republic have misrepresented the parts taken in the war by the different Allies, has engendered a strong preference to buy goods from Britain rather than from across the border.

We fear that British manufacturers, on the whole, are not alive to this exceptionally valuable trade opportunity. We are quite aware that in recent months there has been

a great increase in the number of agencies taken by Canadian business men for British firms, but much more enterprise must be shown by manufacturers in the Old Country if they intend to develop the trade which is now offered them. This is a matter which the various Chambers of Commerce throughout Great Britain should bring forcibly to the notice of their members without delay, and we may add that Canada will be only too pleased to give the secretaries of such institutions every possible information and assistance.

The Government, the great banks and the leading newspapers in Canada are at one in advising the people that it is to their interest to reduce the adverse balance of trade with the United States by restricting all purchase of luxuries and buying necessities, when not made in Canada, from Great Britain. But this advice can hardly be followed if the British manufacturer on his part will not put his goods before the Canadian public. The steamship companies running between Canadian and British ports are vitally interested in maintaining full cargoes from both sides. Owing to the continuous demand for Canadian food products and raw materials there is little difficulty about eastward freights, but the cargoes going west must consist of manufactured articles, for which, although a demand *d'estime* exists, this can only be translated into definite orders by active enterprise on the part of British firms. We would say to those British manufacturers who have hitherto been unwilling seriously to enter the Canadian market, either because they have no difficulty to-day in selling their output elsewhere, or because they imagine that the opportunity in Canada is of a temporary nature, that they are making a very serious mistake. There is to-day unquestionably an unrivalled opportunity to build up a permanent trade in Canada for British goods, and there is no reason to fear American competition when exchange becomes normal, if the taste and requirements of their Canadian customers are carefully studied. This being so, it will well repay British manufacturers to set aside a certain proportion of their output to build up their market in Canada.

THE IDEA OF PROGRESS.

SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, has just returned home from a tour across Canada—a tour undertaken to preside at the celebrations in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this ancient company. Would that we could glean all that is passing in his mind in connection with this tour, instead of the broad impressions reported in our news pages in the form of an interview! It would, we are sure, provide materials for brilliant monographs on Peace, Progress, and Prosperity. We know there exists a vast volume of literature on those subjects. Philosophically and economically they have been studied from almost every conceivable angle. But hitherto they have not had a Canadian background. It may also be added that never before in the history of the Dominion could such observations have been made as are now possible. The world's record is full of wars, but it is something more than a commonplace to say that there never was such a cataclysm as the Great War. Like some severe earthquake its shock rent Europe to pieces, and its vibrations were felt in the uttermost ends of the earth.

Then comes Peace with its astounding contrasts! Consider the geographical position of Canada; her area and her comparatively small population. Then turn to her war efforts, her sacrifices, her whole-hearted determination to win. After all this feverish energy and the years of abnormal conditions the nightmare has passed away. There is time to look round, to compare pre-war conditions with those of to-day, and to visualise the future. Had Peace ever before such a setting? Take Progress next. Before the war there was probably more Progress-talk in Canada than anywhere else. Why? Because Canada was a new country in the hands of a vigorous and optimistic people who believed in making Progress a living thing—a part of their own material development—and no a philosophical idea mainly applicable to intellectual advancement. The idea of Progress is essentially modern and is peculiarly British. As the Rev. R. H. Murray

points out in a learned article in the current *Quarterly Review*, it was inconceivable before the twentieth century. The Germans, in spite of their attachment to *Kulturgeschichte*, knew nothing of it. The French dabbled in it. But the British made it part of their civic and social life, and Canadians linked it up with the new opportunities of their wonderful country. The movement behind the idea is perhaps the greatest epic of modern times.

J. R. Lowell, in "The Bigelow Papers," hit upon a grand truism when he declared that "civilisation does get forrid sometimes upon a powder-cart." The war has opened the eyes of the Dominion to a new sense of her power and also to a more wholesome grasp of her limitations. The old frenzy of land speculation—of "booming" this and that to get rich quickly—has given place to the determination to win laurels of a more permanent and worthy character. The war, though it brought sorrow and suffering, has also brought clearness of vision and, to some nations, unparalleled prosperity. All this and much more are carefully noted by shrewd observers and far-seeing business men like Sir Robert Kindersley; and what is the lesson they would impress upon the people of the Dominion and those responsible for its government? It is this: secure stability in striving for Progress. The fat years are here; prepare for the lean years that must come. It is sound advice, and we are certain it will not fall upon unheeding ears. In many ways, what George Meredith called the rapture of the forward view is possessed by Canadians in an ampler sense than by any of the other nations who flourish under the Union Jack.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Empire and Forestry.

His Majesty the King is not only the head of the State and the greatest living link in the chain of human sentiments, emotions, and aspirations which binds together our widespread Empire, but he is also the secular Pontiff, so to speak, to whom we go for a benediction on all our good works. And no monarch ever discharged his high mission of encouragement and inspiration more worthily, more sympathetically, and with more genuine sincerity than George V. The reception at Buckingham Palace of the delegates to the Empire Forestry Commission, which has been sitting in London, is the latest case in point. The King's appreciation (as reported on page 130) was as happy as it was well informed and sufficing. It even took a more intimate turn when he spoke of himself as "a brother forester."

To many of us steeped in the traditions of English life this is easily understood. For there is a close association between our English kings and forestry. Nevertheless, it is good to hear from the lips of the Sovereign himself of that continuity of interest. Forestry is one of the great assets of the Empire, and it is only right and proper that the subject should at length receive the attention it deserves. Here in England, in times gone by, forests provided the materials for our homes and gave to us the "wooden walls of old England" which kept inviolate our small islands. Incidentally, our forests sheltered all manner of wild game for our pleasure and profit. War-racked days brought other duties, and thousands of our grand old trees were felled to supply military demands. We can fully appreciate the feelings of the King as he watched the Canadian Forestry Corps at work in his forest of Windsor.

* * *

Lord Byng.

"Dare to be just; firm to your word, and faithful to your trust": that ancient advice of Juvenal—so difficult to live up

to, so well worth the doing—seems to have been General Lord Byng's guiding principle in life; and the recognition of the fact doubtless explains his popularity both in and out of the Army. We do not know, as yet, whether any decision has been arrived at as to Lord Byng's appointment as Governor-General of Canada when the Duke of Devonshire's term of office expires, eighteen months hence; but rumour is already busy with his name in this connection, and wide publicity has been given to the rumour, as will be seen from our news columns. It is no doubt a case of the wish being father to the thought; but should it

turn out that the wind is actually blowing in that direction, then all we would like to say is, in the words of Lord Jack: "let it blow, good and hearty."

For Lord Byng of Vimy is, in many respects, *persona grata* among Canadians. How could it be otherwise? Look at his record in France. Canadian have the reputation of knowing a man when they see one, and knowing it instantly, but when they go through life with one who has proved himself a great man and a born leader—as our boys did in France, no limit can be placed on their devotion. This work since the Armistice furnishes ample evidence of Lord Byng's capacity. So that the Government may have to travel far and perhaps not fare as well in its quest for one so suitable to fill an admittedly delicate and difficult position as that of Governor-General of Canada.

* * *

Sir Herbert Ames.

A good cause is none the worse for a good advocate; and in this respect the League of Nations is to be congratulated. It enjoys the advocacy of some very able men from various parts of the world, and not least from this country and Canada. Certainly, no one is working harder to make the League a reality and a worthy instrument of civilisation than Sir Herbert Ames, the Financial Director of the League and for many years a member of the Canadian House of Commons. It is uphill work with very little thanks attached to it; because, while everyone gives lip-service, heart-service is a different matter. Faith alone in the sound principles of the League will never make it an effective practical organisation. The League must be established on a businesslike basis, and that is where spade work becomes so valuable.

That the League of Nations has a long way to go yet may be gathered from the interview in another column, and from the report of the address delivered by Sir Herbert Ames to the members of the British Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, presided over by Mr. Balfour. From the British Imperial point of view the Empire is moving within the League in a more or less nebulous state. Sir Herbert Ames's plea is that before the General Assembly of the League meets at Geneva in November Great Britain and the Dominions should come to an understanding on various matters connected with the work of the League, so that there may be complete co-ordination between the representatives of the British Empire. Without a common policy there can be little progress, so we may trust that a satisfactory plan will soon be adopted.

* * *

The Winnipeg Strike.

There was an echo in London last week of the great strike at Winnipeg about a year ago. It took the form of a petition to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council praying that by the exercise of the Royal prerogative a decision of the Canadian Court be reversed. If such a thing were done it would, of course, open up a very big Constitutional question as to whether the Dominion did actually enjoy in its fullest form a self-governing status. That issue naturally overshadowed the strike action which led to the Petition. What happened at the strike need not trouble us now. Suffice it to say that one of the strikers was tried before Mr. Justice Metcalfe and a jury at Winnipeg on a charge of seditious conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Against that decision there was an appeal, and the Court of Appeal confirmed the conviction—hence the Petition to the Privy Council.

The question is: Has the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council power to grant such a petition, either in a civil or a criminal case? According to a provision of the Dominion Parliament, first enacted in 1887, and contained in Section 1025 of the Criminal Code, "Notwithstanding any royal prerogative or anything contained in the Interpretation Act or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any Court in Canada to any Court of Appeal or authority by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to his Majesty in Council may be heard." In the original Act, it is plain, there was no provision for appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A Constitutional Issue.

Unfortunately, the draft of the Act was so amended by the Imperial Government that the law now reads that in all cases the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada shall be final, "saving any right which his Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of his royal prerogative." Based on that proviso the question of an appeal on criminal matters came up twice, before the present case, and each time leave to appeal was denied without the Privy Council making any declaration upon the constitutional principle.

Canadians are jealous of their self-governing status, and very properly so; they believe that the powers of the Canadian Parliament are sovereign and not subject to any form of outside control; and by virtue of this right some Canadian Provinces have limited the rights of appeal to the Privy Council in civil cases, and the Dominion has likewise prohibited appeals in criminal matters. There is even a feeling that all appeals to the Privy Council should be denied. We have no sympathy with that view. It would be a mistake, in our opinion, to take such a course. For it is conceivable that a case might arise in which there was a clear cleavage of Canadian opinion—in which case what authority is there better capable of deciding the question than the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? As for the Winnipeg appeal, the Petition was dismissed, and it will be seen from our special law report on another page, that while not making an elaborate declaration of principle the Privy Council is as eager as any ardent Canadian to preserve inviolate the self-governing status of the Dominion.

* * *

Artistic Talent.

The majority of Canadians may be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; but if so, it is not in the Biblical sense, or at any man's bidding. It is rather the heritage of living in, or being born in, a newly-inhabited country, and particularly a country which is mainly agricultural. Those whose days are given to the tilling of the soil, the sowing of seed, and the gleaning of the golden grain, have not much leisure to give to the cultivation of the fine arts; but even here it is a case of "where there's a will there's a way," and it is astonishing how, by the mere observance of routine, time can be spared for the pleasures and amenities of life.

Of course, from the earliest days of Canadian settlements, reading has been one of the chief recreations of the people; and with reading comes thought, a wider outlook on life, a fuller knowledge. From reading to writing is a natural development—hence the comparatively large circle of Canadian writers. It is often remarked in this country that Canadians are partial to poetry. They are. So are all people blessed with a sun-kissed land, a dry atmosphere, and healthy occupations. Similarly, music has a special place in the Canadian home. It, too, is part of the self-expression of the people. Consequently, writers and musicians—singers, composers, and instrumentalists—are numerous, if not precisely as common as blackberries in autumn.

* * *

Sculptor and Surgeon.

But what about painters and sculptors? Well, Canadians have also specialised and won fame in these branches of art. The man or woman who has learned realistically and artistically to transfer life and landscape on to canvas is by no means a *rara avis* in the Dominion. So, too, the sculptor's art has found worthy exponents among Canadians. Take the new Parliament Buildings in Winnipeg as the latest example. Sculpture there forms a special feature of the building. Ancient law is represented by figures of Moses and Solon, and modern Canadian history by figures of La Verandree, Lord Selkirk, and others.

And has not a Canadian established what is a unique record, namely, the case of a fully-qualified surgeon winning fame as a sculptor? We refer to Dr. Tait Mackenzie, whose work is now on exhibition at the Fine Art Galleries in New Bond Street. As we pointed out in a previous issue of *Canada*, he is a doctor by profession. He took up art as a hobby. He wanted to express certain things which interested him intensely, but which were not expressed by others. As an orthopaedic surgeon and

scientific adviser on physical training, he had watched the effect of intense physical effort on young men's faces in the various stages of fatigue and exhaustion. His sculptor friends being unable to make models from his ideas, Dr. Tait Mackenzie took to modelling himself, and produced in time some wonderful heads which attracted attention when exhibited in the French salon and elsewhere. The war interrupted these studies. But now he is back to his hobby with renewed interest.

— * * —

U.S.A. FRIENDLINESS.

Better Understanding with Canada Desired.

Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, Democratic candidate for the U.S.A. Presidency, in a letter, dated July 5, to Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, writes—

"I have long preached the doctrine of a better understanding between the English-speaking governmentalities of the United States and Canada. In the affairs of civilization and more intimately of humane welfare our division is only governmental. In Ohio you will find a cordial feeling for you and your countrymen and an understanding of how you have suffered during the stress of war. Let us hope as our soldiers fought side by side so shall the two great Powers of this hemisphere support, in union and harmony, the ideals which will guarantee a better and happier world."

— * * —

It will interest travellers to Canada to know that the Grand Trunk Railway system has renewed the arrangements made effective last year, whereby passengers holding Grand Trunk rail orders or coupon tickets, arriving in Quebec, are now handled *via* the Canadian National Railways, i.e., over the New Quebec Bridge route to Montreal, thence Grand Trunk Railway to destinations in eastern and western Canada. Train-run direct from the ship's side, and the railway officials meet passengers, and give every attention and assistance possible to passengers holding Grand Trunk tickets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON.—On July 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Geale Dickson, of Strathfield, Ensford, Ontario, a son. (Canadian papers please copy.)
GARFIELD.—At Windsor, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Garfield (née Margaret Rennie)—a daughter.
HADDEN.—At So. Fort George, B.C., on July 15, the wife of Jas. Hadden late of Redcliff, Scotland—a son.
SCOTLAND.—At Scottish Women's Nursing Home, Calgary, Alta., on July 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scotland (née Rosina Mackay)—a daughter. (By cable.)

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—KEER.—At Calgary, Alta., on July 17, by the Rev. J. Whiteman, Allan H. Crawford, Ponoka, to Margaret Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerr, West Calder. (By cable.)
FREEDLAND—BIRNBAUM.—At Montreal, P.Q., on June 28, Edward Ireland, of Jukimar, Montreal, S.A., to Jean M. Birnbaum, daughter of the late Peter Birnbaum and Mrs. Birnbaum, Markham.
JOHNSONS—BAKER.—On July 19, at Middleton Church, near Sudbury, by the Rev. Philip Raymond, Hon. Chapman to the King, George Arthur Johnston, R.V., Lt. B., of Toronto, son of the late Arthur Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, of Brooklin, Ont., and Grace Marie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Baker of Ingram's Well, Sudbury, Suffolk.
LA LONDE—HOYDEN.—On July 24, at Victoria, B.C., Master Walter La Londe, of Victoria, to Mrs. Fred Hoyden, of Dalhousie, B.C. (By cable.)
MURDOCH—STEVENSON.—At Vancouver, B.C., on July 20, Alexander Murdoch of Victoria, B.C., to Jean, daughter of the late David Lyon Stevenson, Glasgow.

MURRAY—MISSEMER.—At St. Thomas' Presbyterian Church, Saskatoon, Sask., on June 29, Thomas Thomson, superintendent City Hospital, eldest son of Samuel Murray, Hellenburgh, to Mary Agnes Munn, only daughter of Mrs. Munn, Saskatoon.
KEFF—TAYLOR.—At Burlington House, Glasgow, on July 23, by the Rev. David D. Rees, S.M., Robert Gillon, third son of the late John Reff and of Mrs. Reff, Calgary, Alta., to Jeanie, daughter of Mr. Taylor, Edinburgh, Scotland.
STEVENS—BAUGHMAN.—At 1417, 1418 Avenue East, Calgary, Alta., on July 24, by the Rev. A. C. Wishart, John C. Stevens, to Margaret Jane (Pease), eldest daughter of the late William Baughman, and his wife Jane (Pease) of Victoria, B.C., Canada.
SINGHAR—SOUTER.—On July 22, at Winnipeg, Man., Leslie Tullie, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Jamaica, to Katherine Matheson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Souter, Rossville, Forres, Morayshire. (By cable.)
TIER—CARR.—On July 23, at All Saints' Church, Foston, by the Rev. Canon W. H. Carr, Richard Schofield Tier, of Montreal, to Dorothy Sybil Carr, daughter of the Rector of Foston, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Foster Earle, Hull.

DEATHS.

NICOL.—At Tranquille, Kamloops, B.C., on July 14, Marion Lamb, third daughter of the late Richard Nicol, Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh. (By cable.)
NEALE.—On June 2, at Penang, John Edward Neale, M.R.C.S., formerly of Tottenham, and of New York, U.S.A., eldest son of the late Richard Neale, M.D., of South Hampstead, London, aged 47.
TUCKWELL.—On July 18, at Heriot Lodge, Rehill, Agnes, younger daughter of the late William Ansell Day, of Hailow, Sussex, and Hendon, widow of Montague L. C. Cather and the Rev. P. E. Tuckwell, M.A., late Headmaster of Woodhouse School. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
TAYLOR.—At 69, Albert Drive, Crosshill, Glasgow, on July 24, Agnes Taylor Arbuckle, widow of John George Tire, late of Queen Square, Strathbungo. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

BOSTOCK. In proud and loving memory of Alexander Hewitt Bostock, Lt.-Lord Strathcona's Horse (killed near Ypres), July 26, 1916.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 66 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents per the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

In Ontario—Proportional Representation Vocational Training Hudson Bay Venture—Sir George Bury.

MONTREAL, July 31.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet will enable the ship of state to make another voyage. The Hon. Arthur Meighen has carried the day, and the Conservative touch of the Union Government remains. The Government will have an opportunity of testing the feeling of the country in the several by-elections, which will be held in the case of all appointments or re-appointments for paid office, and there will also be a vacancy in Montreal (St. Antoine) caused by the resignation of Sir Herbert Ames, who has already sailed for England again after a flying visit to Ottawa, and will resume his official position as financial director of the League of Nations.

In Ontario.

Ontario farmers are reported to be getting ready for the federal by-elections and the general elections which they already anticipate. The *Farmers' Sun* reads into the retirement of Sir Robert Borden "the beginning of the end," and states: "If ever the farmers of this country were in a position to strike a blow for their economic freedom it is to-day. They have been the slaves of the big interests and the manufacturers of this country for generations. It is therefore most opportune that the farmers of this country should select the best candidates possible, and under the leadership of the little coteries centring around Crerar at the Capital, win their way to the place of power at Ottawa." Yet this is a new party which does not stand for class interests or government. There is some talk of a proposed secession of Ontario Liberals to the Drury Government.

Proportional Representation.

The fact that proportional representation was in operation for the first time in the recent Manitoba elections, and has resulted in giving Labour fairly good gains, will probably act prejudicially to the cause of "P.R." in the Dominion. The *Montreal Gazette*, in examining the results, shows that in Winnipeg eight of the ten candidates who were returned would have been elected under the old system of voting, which gives the seat to those receiving the highest number of votes. In other parts of the Province, however, minority parties elected representatives in single member constituencies. "Proportional representation," concludes the *Gazette*, "while theoretically it may develop the group as opposed to the party in the country's legislative bodies, will not of itself reform the politics of a country."

Hudson Bay Venture.

The steamer *Thetis*, an old Newfoundland sealer, which is leaving the port of Montreal this week, will carry with it the Montreal manager, Mr. L. A. Ridley, of the Lamson & Hubbard Canadian Company, Ltd., with a small staff for the purpose of setting up trading stations in the Hudson Bay territory. This will be the first effort that has been made on the eastern side to compete with the old-established company which has been associated with the history of Canada. The Lamson & Hubbard Canadian Company, Ltd., has its headquarters at Edmonton, and recently acquired the Lord Rhondda interests, including the steamer *D. A. Thomas*, which is plying on the Peace River. Other vessels are being acquired or built, with a view to linking up the North-West entirely with the Arctic Ocean.

Sir George Bury.

The resignation of Sir George Bury from the presidency of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Company at Vancouver has caused much surprise. It is stated that efforts were made to get him to reconsider his decision, but that he has refused to do so, explaining that he has accepted an appointment in an advisory capacity to certain important interests on the Atlantic coast. It is assumed that these interests refer to the British Empire Steel Corporation. There is also some suggestion that Sir George Bury's retirement has been hastened by the probability that the Whalen Company will be absorbed after its next annual meeting on July 29 by the Fleishacker interests of San Francisco, which now control the Pacific mills of Ocean Falls and the Powell River Company at Powell River. An effort is

being made to retain control of the Whalen Company in Canada, for should it pass to the interest mentioned, it will mean that all the developed pulp concerns on the British Columbia coast will have passed into American hands.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

Liberal Government Returned by Large Majority.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Elections took place on July 27, with the result that the Hon. George H. Murray's Liberal Government has been returned by a large majority. The Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, was the only member of the Government to sustain defeat. Mr. W. L. Hall (the Opposition leader) was defeated in Queen's County constituency.

Up to the time of going to press, the latest returns received at the office of the Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London are as follows: Liberals, 29; Conservative, 1; Farmers, 5; Labour, 1; Independent, 1.

A later cable received at the Nova Scotia office in London said:—"As a result of the elections there have been elected 30 for the Government, 2 Conservative, 5 Labour and 6 Farmer. Ralston, Armstrong, McGregor, and Cameron have been defeated."

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES Preference Arrangements.

Publication of the preference arrangements between Canada and the West Indies has been postponed till the 4th of next month in order to give the smaller islands time for further discussion of the subject. The outstanding feature of the agreement is that the whole of the West Indies has been brought together to treat with the Dominion. Increased preferences on objects of mutual trade have been secured between the two contracting parties, and the same preferences are to be accorded to the rest of the Empire. Improvements in the steamship connections between the Dominion and the islands are also provided for. This satisfactory termination of the negotiations is due in no small degree to the efforts of Colonel Amery, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who went to Canada for the purpose.

MRS. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Her Activities and Home Interests.

Writing in the *Ottawa Journal*, "A. R. H." says:—

Mrs. Meighen's greatest interest is her children, whom she would much rather talk about than their new and exalted position. They are three, and all products of Ottawa public schools. Teddie, the oldest, is farming on Senator Sharpe's ranch in Manitoba, where he has gone for two summers, although he is now only 15 years old. He has just been promoted to the third form of the Collegiate; Max, who was working out a game of solitaire, is next, and with Lilian, attends Carter Street public school.

Devotion to her children has led Mrs. Meighen to forgo the doubtful pleasures of the semi-public life which other Cabinet Ministers' wives have chosen. During the war, forsaking her usual custom, she was an active Red Cross worker in the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club, but even then she said that she could not do much, for she wanted to be at home when the children came from school. They were always calling for "mother," and she liked to be there to answer.

Outside of the Ottawa Women's Club, she has no active connection with societies. If she allows her name to go on the directorate of many institutions, an honour often conferred on the wife of the Prime Minister, it will not be of her own inclination.

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen have been married over 15 years. Mrs. Meighen was Miss Jessie Isabel Cox, and was born at Granby, Que. Her mother is Mrs. Wood, of Winnipeg, at whose home the family usually spends part of the summer.

Mrs. Meighen taught in the public school at Portage La Prairie for two years, and it was then that she met the Premier, who was a Collegiate teacher. They were married on the first day of June, before the school year was finished, whereby hangs a romance, it is said. Mrs. Meighen's brother served in the Air Force during the war. Her father died many years ago.

— * * *

Defeated but not disgruntled Sir Thomas Lipton will be the guest of the Toronto and Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Southern Saskatchewan was visited by a tornado on July 22 (says *Reuter*), damage estimated at \$250,000 being done. Two persons were killed and about 20 injured. The greatest damage, estimated at \$100,000, was done at Alameda.

THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

IMPORTANT PETITION TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Special Report.

A PETITION of considerable interest to the whole of Canada, arising out of the great strike in Winnipeg, was heard in London by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week. Their Lordships who heard the petition were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, Viscount Cave, Lord Dunedin, and Mr. Justice Duff.

Mr. W. H. Trueman, K.C., of the Canadian Bar, appeared on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Robert B. Russell, who is now serving a term of two years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary for seditious conspiracy. In his petition, Russell, who was secretary of the International Machinists' Association, alleged that his arrest, and that of seven others, namely, the Rev. William Ivens, Mr. Richard J. Johns, Mr. William A. Pritchard, Ald. J. Queen, Ald. A. A. Heaps, Mr. George Armstrong, Mr. R. E. Bray, all of whom were arrested on June 17, 1919, was made in order to break the strike, and that there was no evidence to support the allegation that for three years he had been engaged in a seditious conspiracy. He also alleged that counsel for the Crown made use of many irrelevant matters for the purpose of prejudice.

Counsel for the Crown were Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. A. J. Andrews, K.C., and Mr. James Wylie.

At the outset Sir John Simon intimated that, in the view of the Canadian authorities, the question would arise whether there was any appeal to this country on a criminal matter.

Mr. Trueman, in the course of his address, said that all the Crown counsel in the case were members of the Citizens' League, which was opposed to the strike. He was interrupted by the Lord Chancellor, who said that it would be better perhaps to indicate what the charge was.

Mr. Trueman thereupon went on to say that the charge was seditious conspiracy, but the illegality of the strike itself was raised in court, which, in his submission, was irrelevant to the issue of seditious conspiracy.

The Lord Chancellor: Those submissions doubtless were made to the Canadian Courts.

Mr. Trueman said the judge held that a sympathetic strike was a combination to do wrong to the community, and was seditious.

Lord Haldane: But he did not lay it down for all circumstances?

Lord Dunedin then interrupted. "You are treating us at this moment as if we were a Court of Criminal Appeal. We are not, and we have laid it down again and again that we are not. You have to show us that the judge laid down some utterly wrong propositions. You have read what the judge said in his charge, but it does not seem to come within leagues of what you have to do to satisfy us.

The Lord Chancellor: It has been laid down repeatedly that disregard of forms of legal process or principles of natural justice must be shown to have existed in a gross form, and it must be shown also that something has been done which is so shocking that it cannot be supported.

Mr. Trueman submitted that in the Court of Appeal there was a complete misapprehension of the facts.

The Lord Chancellor: There were learned counsel there to inform them. You cannot come to the Privy Council and ask them to define matters on the ground that the judges in the court below were possibly not a very competent or intelligent body of men.

Mr. Trueman contended there had been a denial of legal forms of process.

Lord Dunedin remarked that a violation of natural justice was different from merely doing something that might have been wrong.

Lord Haldane: We can only interfere if something has happened in the court below which amounts to something shocking in the conduct of the judges, and which outrages the forms of justice.

Mr. Trueman: Would I not meet it if I showed all the matters together did not amount to seditious conspiracy? What I would submit is that his lordship should have withdrawn the case from the jury.

Some discussion then took place concerning the meeting in the Walker Theatre on December 22, 1918, which the Lord Chancellor said they would take as a test case. Had Mr. Trueman, said his lordship, anything to show in this regard that there was any misdirection by the judge?

Mr. Trueman proceeded to read some of the sentences from speeches by counsel at the trial, whereupon

The Lord Chancellor read from Russell's speeches, in which he spoke of a Soviet form of Government, and the amount of bloodshed there would be depending upon the working classes. "Is not that a passage which might be perfectly well put to the jury for them to draw their own inference as to the character and nature of the meeting?" he asked.

Mr. Trueman said the mere effect of the speech did not establish seditious conspiracy, but the judge did treat it as establishing it.

The Lord Chancellor: Do you dispute, as a matter of curiosity, that it is a seditious speech?

Mr. Trueman: Unless there is an argument for a seditious purpose, and the judge says there is.

Lord Haldane remarked that if a speech was delivered in Spurgeon's Tabernacle it might be one thing, and the making of the same speech before a violent and excitable mob might be another.

Mr. Trueman submitted that the judge should not have declared that the speech was seditious, but that matter should have been left to the jury.

Lord Cave: But he did leave it to the jury, and proceeded to quote the judge's words: "If it would be liable to cause a breach of the peace, then it would be seditious."

Mr. Trueman said it was absolutely wrong to say that the speech was made to cause a breach of the peace and was seditious conspiracy.

The argument proceeded for another quarter of an hour on much the same lines.

Lord Haldane announced: "We cannot interfere in domestic matters."

Mr. Trueman said they had only yet touched the fringe of the matter.

Lord Haldane: We are merely at the first hurdle, and have not got over it yet. It may be, that forty years ago or so the Council took a different view of their powers, but the Empire has developed, and more and more the principle of self-government, especially in matters of criminal jurisdiction, is being allowed. Consequently the matter of the prerogative is more closely looked to.

Lord Dunedin: A matter of this kind is infinitely better determined by people on the spot than ever we would be able to do. We cannot possibly be the best judges of the effect of speeches made to a crowd. The more counsel addresses us as if we were a jury, the less he brings the case into a category of one in which we can interfere.

Mr. Trueman submitted the case was one of immense interest to Winnipeg, and to a still wider circle.

Lord Haldane: We are here to interpret the constitution of the Empire, and you ask us, it may be, to violate the constitution of the Empire. What I mean to say is, Canada is a Home Rule, and I am not disposed to go back on that.

After a short adjournment the Lord Chancellor delivered the following judgment: The petitioner asks leave to appeal in a criminal matter. He asks their Lordships to advise his Majesty that there should be the exercise of the prerogative. Such advice is only given by their Lordships in a very special class of cases, which have been clearly defined in a long succession of authorities. It is sufficient for me to say that the petitioner in this case has entirely failed, in the opinion of their Lordships, to bring the matter within that class of petition.

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SOVIET TRADE WITH CANADA. Offices to be Opened in the Dominion.

Mr. Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, chief of the Russian Soviet Government bureau at New York, announces that he has received authorisation from Ottawa for the establishment of a Russian Soviet commercial office in the Dominion for the purpose of looking after purchases made in Canada.

Mr. Martens is unable to say yet where the Canadian bureau will be situated. "We will open the office just as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made," he said, "but none of the details have been worked out as yet. It will probably be either in Montreal or Toronto.

"We have large gold deposits in Esthonia," he adds, "and are willing to pay for anything we buy with drafts on Esthonia, which will be paid. The Federal Reserve Board, however, some time ago issued warning to all American banks against accepting drafts on Esthonian banks, making it impossible to pay for American goods that way.

"We cannot bring Russian funds to the United States to establish credits, as we can get no guarantee that they will not be molested or confiscated."

Mr. Martens explained that the British Government has foreseen practically everything that the United States State Department has omitted, in that it has provided for the establishment of credits and commercial communication facilities.

"Credits have been established with English banks," he declares. "Only recently an English syndicate purchased \$20,000,000 worth of Russian gold, which had been offered to United States bankers, but who were prevented from making the transfer for some unknown reason."

GENERAL LORD BYNG

Possible Successor to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

With regard to the mention of General Lord Byng's name in connection with the post of Governor-General of Canada, there is every evidence that his appointment to succeed the Duke of Devonshire would meet with wide approbation in the Dominion, and it is doubtful if a more popular choice could be made.

Canada's experience under the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Devonshire has been most happy, but Lord Byng, by reason of his association with the Canadian Corps in France, is looked upon as almost a Canadian himself. Army men particularly hold him in the highest regard as a strong and successful, though considerate, Commander, while the public generally remember that the distinction won by the Dominion troops in the war began under his leadership.

Senator Smeaton White expressed what may be accepted as the popular view to-day when he said: "Although I have not met Lord Byng personally, he is so well and favourably known to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force that one feels an almost personal acquaintance with him. The appointment of the man who was so closely associated with the Canadians in the war, and who earned their regard in trying circumstances, cannot but be gratifying to us, and



GENERAL LORD BYNG OF VIMY.

Former Commander of the Canadian Corps.
(From a portrait by Mr. Francis Dodd).

Lord Byng's record indicates the possession of qualities which should make him an admirable administrator. With these recommendations he should be very popular with the Canadian people."

The *Montreal Gazette*, commenting on the suggested appointment, remarks: "Lord Byng proved himself in the war a man of exceptional capacity, and the rare executive qualifications which he possesses should qualify him in an exceptional degree for such an office as that with which his name is now being associated."

A capital story, told of Lord Byng, will be appreciated by all Canadians. His lordship once commanded a body of Essex Boy Scouts, some sixty strong. One fine August Bank Holiday he marched his merry men in to Hatfield Park, to join some three or four hundred of their brethren, then in camp. Having arrived later than the others, who had borne the brunt of the camp-making, he at once volunteered to take over all camp duties for the rest of the day so that the whole of the remainder of the army might attend a grand parade and inspection up at the house. Lord Byng was soon hard at work himself, with pick-axe and shovel, making a new and improvised rubbish-pit. There came a message, with Lord Salisbury's compliments, would he go up to the house? Back a message went, with his compliments, explaining that urgent work detained him in the camp; and through all the long, hot afternoon he went on swinging his pick and wielding his shovel.

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The use of the ferry service between Louise Embankment Wharf and Point Levi for passengers arriving by Atlantic steamer has been abandoned.

The Dominion Government has decided to revise the Canadian Customs tariff. The revision will be made either by a Committee of the Cabinet itself or by a specially selected board chosen for that duty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editors.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES IN FRANCE

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR, Before leaving England again for Canada, after an extended visit to many of the cemeteries in France and Belgium, to pay my personal tribute to the memory of the brave soldiers whose bodies lie there, and with whom I had had spiritual and friendly relations while they were still alive, I feel it my duty to express, by the courteous indulgence of your columns, my appreciation of the debt that is owed by me to the excellent organisation and administration of the Y.M.C.A. hostels there. There seems to be little, if anything, left to be desired. My pilgrimage was, for the most part, entirely under their aegis. It brought me within the limits of their hostel hospitality at Boulogne, Etaples, Amiens, Albert, Arras, Bethune, Cambrai and Ypres. I would recommend Canadians, and others, who desire to visit the graves of their dear ones in France and Belgium, to avail themselves without hesitation of this excellent system of organisation. By doing so they will ensure economy, rest, comfort, and, if necessary, help in search. To such an extent will these be secured that I think others will feel with me the desirability of helping to create a fund—by way of a thanksgiving offering—to help those who cannot entirely pay their own expenses—especially in the direction of motor-car facilities, which, in the case of Y.M.C.A. cars, are very moderate in charges. The guide system is excellent, specially at Ypres.

I must add a word of appreciation of the accurate help given me, and that with the least possible delay, in every case by the Imperial War Graves Commission and enquiry office at Winchester House. Out of 29 locations asked for, all were correctly given, so completely that in the 22 cemeteries specially visited I was able in every case to find the graves sought without loss of time. The placing in the cemeteries of permanent English caretakers, who may be written to, is most helpful, notably at Duisans, Choeques and Brandhoek.

The Imperial War Graves Commission seems to be vindicating the wisdom of its policy in keeping the control of the British military cemeteries entirely in its own hands, and in not consenting to the removal to England or elsewhere of the bodies buried there.

Doubtless in time the Commission will get round to the permanent care of the graves of Canadian soldiers who have died in hospital in England. This does leave much to be desired, notably at Basingstoke (the new, not the old, cemetery) and at Orpington.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR T. W. FRENCH.

Formerly Rector, St. John the Evangelist's, Montreal.

NEGLECTED WAR GRAVES.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—A Canadian officer friend of mine who served with distinction in the war recently visited his brother's grave located in a French cemetery.

He is not a man given to complaint, but it was not without pathos that he related the emotion he felt as he stood by the grave that held all that was mortal of a brother's remains, and viewed the utter neglect and desolation of a cemetery containing the earthly remains of many heroic dead—the flower of Canadian chivalry, and the price of a hard won victory.

To use his own words, "the place was overgrown with weeds, many of the mounds had lost their identity, and wooden crosses were tumbled about the cemetery in hopeless confusion." There was no visible means to show that the slightest attention had ever been paid to the care and maintenance of these war graves. So bad was the condition and so dreadful the neglect that this officer was led to remark that "he dare not tell his mother."

As an officer who has served in the area in which this cemetery is situated, and who has known and loved many men who now lie in it, I feel it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of those who can remedy the faults and delays of ineffective organisation. As this can only be done through the medium of the public press, I feel duty bound, for the sake of my friend, and because of those who lie in neglected graves, to make this appeal.

Yours, etc.,

AN EX-OFFICER OF THE 1ST DIVISION.

London, July 27, 1920.

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On Sunday, July 4.—Commemoration Day—Memorial Services for the heroic dead were held at all the places of worship in St. John's, Newfoundland. In the afternoon thousands of people attended a religious ceremony in Bannerman Park, the Governor and other leading officials being present.

MEDICAL SERVICE AT SEA.

Perfect Equipment for all Emergencies—By Dr. George Eagar Caithness.

A STATEMENT has recently been made in one of the English medical journals directing attention to the fact that, in the matter of vital statistics, the results of medical and surgical treatment on board passenger steamships are distinctly satisfactory, comparing favourably with the results in shore practice.

To those conversant with the conditions of medical service at sea to-day, this is easily understood. The improvement in the methods of medical treatment and in the personnel of the medical officers, considered from the view-point of those having knowledge of the conditions existing some years ago, is remarkable.

It is a far cry from the day of the ship's "Medicine Chest," with its limited supply of drugs and unhygienic instruments, to the modern ship's dispensary, fully equipped for the treatment of every accident or disease which may arise, and in this matter the steamship companies exercise the greatest care, in order that the ship's surgeon may have all the necessary drugs and appliances needful for efficient treatment of the ship's passengers, whose lives and comfort are in his hands.

In this connection one must not forget to mention the fine hospital accommodation set aside for those who may be taken sick on board, including a special reservation for the isolation of infectious cases. Considering the possibility of such emergencies arising in a community of over two thousand persons in any town during the course of a week, it is not to be wondered at that the "Surgeon's Log" of to-day contains the report of a large and varied number of cases, ranging from the inevitable accidental wounds, burns and scalds, to the larger matters of infectious diseases and obstetrics.



THE SURGERY ON BOARD THE C.P.O.S. "MINNEDOSA."

Among the companies whose generosity in the matter of medical supplies is worthy of commendation, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., ranks high, as the writer has recently had an opportunity to observe. Their surgeons are definitely instructed to see that there is no lack, especially in those requisites for the care of the women, children and infants on board. Of the latter it is interesting to note the large number under the age of one year being carried at present by the C.P.O.S.

This necessitates an especial supply of remedies, infants' foods, and pure milk, and the managers of this company, realising the importance of providing them, wisely insists on an ample quantity of these things for the welfare of the children being carried on board their steamships. The wisdom of this regulation becomes apparent, when, as very frequently happens, a mother suffering from seasickness or exhausted by the fatigue of travel is unable to nurse her child.

In every section the company provides experienced and sympathetic stewardesses, who take charge of the infant until the mother has recovered, and who procure the necessary infants' food from the surgeon, by whom these babies are kept under special observation. The results of his care are always gratifying, and it is pleasant to hear the frequent expressions of appreciation on the part of the passengers.

This article is an unusually testimonial from a recent and careful passenger on the R.M.S. *Metanqua*.

THE MEDICAL MECCA OF THE WORLD. A Canadian Doctor's Tribute

Dr. E. A. McCulloch, of Toronto, in a letter to the Press written from Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, says:—

"It is pleasant for some of us from the Dominion to acknowledge the great debt we all owe to the master minds of English medicine and surgery. We recall with pride such names as Sydenham, Hunter, Jenner, Lister, and Simpson, and a host of others almost as eminent, and we had a feeling of disappointment when a visit to the Abbey revealed only one small tablet—to Lister.

"It is still more pleasant to find that the present-day medical specialist in London, giving his time and talents so freely to the poor in the hospitals, is still the maker of modern medicine and the world's leading exponent in the practice of the healing art.

"To the painstaking and never-tiring research workers we owe the discovery of many of the most important advances in modern medicine. Every branch of medicine seems to have its leading exponent in old England.

"It is, however, of the surgeons that I would particularly speak. In Canada and the United States we always considered that we had the finest surgeons in the world. Without disparaging our own men, I will freely admit that in the large hospitals of London I saw a better system of handling patients, operations more quickly performed, and just as skillfully.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that the splendid reception these men have given us from across the pond will induce many more of us to come to London for our post-graduate work, and that, whereas formerly Vienna and Berlin were the lodestars of post-graduate students, London may be in future the medical Mecca of the world."

WAR-TIME SOUVENIR.

A pleasant souvenir of the war-time co-operation between British, Canadian and American surgeons is now on view at the Exhibition of Industrial Art at 217, Knightsbridge, W. It is a silver-gilt mace to be presented to the American College of Surgeons, which includes Canada as well: the head of the mace is a model of a surgeon's mortar dug up in a Salonika trench, and a design of maple leaves and American eagles surrounds it. Badges of the British and American Army Medical Corps are also part of the decorative scheme, which is the work of Mr. Omar Ramsden. The idea was Sir Berkeley Moynihan's, and Sir Anthony Bowly and Sir Darcy Power have assisted in carrying it out.

THE GROWTH OF SHIPPING. Speech by Mr. R. D. Holt.

Mr. R. D. Holt, senior partner of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt and Co., and the head of the Blue Funnel Line, engaged in a vigorous criticism of the policy of Government ownership of ships and frank discussion of the position of British shipping on the Pacific at the Canadian Club luncheon while in Vancouver. He said he was surprised to see some Government-owned ships on the waterfront. He had seen Government-owned ships in Australasia, where his company had been in competition with them. As far as he could make out, such vessels generally lost money, and in just the proportion they lost money his company made money. The Government ships always added their debts to their capital so that they were always increasing their capital. In his judgment they provided jobs for the politicians rather than profits for the taxpayers.

Referring to the situation on the Pacific, Mr. Holt said that before the war British ships held first place, Japanese next, while the American merchant marine had almost disappeared. The Japanese were now suffering from over-trading and all knew what the results of that were liable to be. Perhaps Japanese trade would have to take a quieter note. There had been a great expansion of American trade, however, as there was bound to be, and that would have to be reckoned as a factor which had come to stay. The affairs of British shipping would have to be conducted efficiently or go out.

The speaker pointed out that there was plenty of room for expansion in the Far East, in a steady natural way rather than at a feverish rate, and declared that from experience in business he felt certain that the foundation of success lay in the capacity of the people to do business rather than in geographical advantages. He added: "I do not believe it is possible to have an effective British mercantile marine unless we go in for a policy of free trade and for efficiency. The old British merchant marine was left perfectly free and had to help itself or go under. That policy coupled with the natural determination of the race not to go under will ensure our position and success."

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Sir Robert Kindersley's Impression

RAILWAY conditions in Canada as he observed them on his recent extensive tour of the Dominion, Sir Robert Kindersley urged the desirability of Canada making good use of her present prosperity and surplus wealth, so that the nation may be prepared to stand the lean years which he fears will come in course of time. He expressed the opinion that the present prosperity was founded upon a sounder basis than that of the days of the real estate inflation.

"What impressed me as much as anything in what was necessarily a hurried and a crowded tour," said Sir Robert Kindersley, "was the absence of any hysterical note such as that which pervaded the West during the real estate boom of eight or nine years ago. It was palpable to all those who studied Canada's permanent interests at that time that such unsound business was detrimental to the country's real prosperity. On this present visit I was pleased to note the more solid and sound conditions which seemed to exist practically wherever we went. The element of speculation had given way to a note of quiet confidence in the future of the country, and it seems to me that that note of confidence is well

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Smoking the Pipe of Peace

From Winnipeg there was a procession and birch bark canoes to Lower Fort Garry, a distance of twenty miles or more. Here the chiefs landed, and were entertained for several days. Sir Robert Kindersley presented medals for long service, and smoked the pipe of peace with them.

Following the example of Sir George Grey, the Governor of the company a hundred years ago, he took part in the ceremony.

The pipe of peace they made specially for the occasion. Sir Robert took the first pull, and each of the chiefs. Chief Jimmy and Chief Jimmy Charlie were amongst them.

Bringing a large sheet from one of the tents and it upon the ground, one of the hunters called it to show their esteem for their Great White Chief, and instant there were laid upon it bows and arrows, purses, no fancy breastplates, ceremonial tunics and trousers, all woven in brilliant colours, and, greatest tribute of all, a woman's head dress of eagle and wild goose feathers and tails of ermine trailing to the ground, seven feet in length.

Trapping on the Film.

For the entertainment of the chiefs the company had sent out photographers to the Far North to take special pictures for the cinematograph of the trappers at work. On the screen they saw their traps set and the animals caught. There were the beaver, the otter, the mink, the Canadian sable, the silver, blue, white and red foxes, as well as the wolf and the bear they had hunted. This film was also shown all over Canada, and aroused everywhere the greatest interest. For many of the Indians it was the first film they had ever seen, though some were familiar enough with the cinema, for they had been to Europe to fight in the war, and one or two in earlier years had visited London to discuss questions with King George. They were all very much impressed with the celebrations. At the finish they gave a triumphant war dance.

"Such a gathering," Sir Robert said, "can hardly be repeated, for it will be at least another fifty years before the company can have another celebration like it, and the full-blooded Indian is gradually dying out."

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"BIRD'S EYE" VIEWS OF CANADA.

Colonel J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Department of Colonisation and Development of the C.P.R., speaking at Calgary recently, gave an up-to-date "bird's-eye" survey of current Canadian conditions. "Colonisation," he said, "is the most important problem with which we are to-day faced in Canada. By colonisation I mean not getting the farmer to cultivate vast unoccupied areas of good agricultural land, but also the increasing population by the immigration of desirable citizens to undertake the development of all our other natural resources by providing the necessary capital and labour."

Colonel Dennis dealt in detail with such subjects as agricultural land, fuel outlook, natural gas, petroleum resources, timber supplies, clay and clay shales, fisheries prospects, ore, base and precious metals, and the transportation situation.

"If the practice of economy and frugality is maintained throughout the country," said Mr. H. V. Jones, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, "the outlook is a bright one. The fact that we look

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SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, G.B.E.

Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

founded, because Canada to-day possesses vast resources in the form of foodstuffs and raw materials which are required by the Old World in its process of reconstruction.

How to Reconstruct.

"This fact," continued Sir Robert Kindersley, "places Canada in a much better position to face the difficult times which must come, both to the New and the Old Worlds during the process of deflation which lies ahead of us. To my mind much will depend upon how Canada uses the proceeds of the sale of these resources. If she decides to be moderate in her consumption of articles of luxury, she should be able to finance many things herself out of her own savings during the period in which the adverse exchange position will prevent Britain from investing capital here. Doubtless, as soon as the exchange position rights itself, English capital will again be flowing into Canadian channels; but at the same time, Canada should not lose sight of the fact that for many years to come there will be so large a demand from the devastated countries for help that England will not be able to spare so much money for Canada as formerly."

More Production Wanted.

"In Canada, as in the rest of the world, the great necessity of the moment is increased effort in production," declared Sir Robert Kindersley, "and it is only by this means that a higher standard of living can be maintained. The period of false prosperity due to the creation of credits by the governments of the world, which led the people to mistake such creation of credits for real wealth, has come to an end, and every country is now faced by the fact that, unless real wealth is created by individual effort in production, the standard of living must again decline, for it is obviously impossible to have a better distribution of wealth, or for that matter, any distribution of wealth at all, unless wealth is being created."

THE KING AND FORESTRY.

"A Great Work for the Common Good."

THE members of the Empire Forestry Conference, with Lord Lovat, Chairman of the British Forestry Commission, at their head, waited upon the King at Buckingham Palace one day last week for the purpose of presenting him with an address expressing the loyalty of the members of the Conference to the King's Throne and person, and their recognition of "the important position occupied by forestry in the resources of the Empire."

The deputation included representatives of the Forestry Departments of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and the Crown Colonies. Among the delegates were Mr. Robson Black, Mr. E. H. Finlayson, Mr. W. E. Kilby, and Mr. C. Leavitt, Dominion of Canada; Mr. M. A. Grainger, British Columbia; Mr. Bedard, Quebec; and Mr. D. James Davies, Newfoundland.

The Address to the King.

The address presented to the King declared:—

In forestry work, as in other matters, the war has brought the different parts of your Empire more closely together, and has also shown the desirability of taking mutual counsel for the development of Imperial resources.

Forestry Corps, who were working in my Windsor woods, and I know how valuable were the services they rendered.

The work of the Universities and Colleges and the experience gained in the Crown woods and private plantations have laid a foundation upon which it is incumbent upon us to build, and it is satisfactory to find that India and the Dominions, where forest science and administration already form part of the national life, are willing to place their experience at our disposal. Their help will be most valuable to those parts of the Empire to which the importance of the subject has for the first time been seriously brought home by the experiences of the war.

I welcome the importance which is now attached to forestry, one of the most useful and healthful of human occupations. Directed as it is to checking reckless consumption of the world's supply of timber and to teaching and encouraging thrifty use and prudent replacement, it represents a great work for the common good. I trust that this Conference may result both in practical improvement in the work of the forestry services at home and overseas, and in a truer and wider appreciation of their value to the Empire as a whole.

Visits to Forestry Centres.

During their sojourn here the members of the Conference visited a number of the principal forestry centres in England and Scotland, including Dean Forest, Tintern Woods; Colonel



MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS AT WORK IN A LUMBER CAMP IN BRITAIN DURING THE WAR.

Thus, as a result of the heavy demands for timber for war purposes in France and Flanders, accompanied as they were by unexampled difficulties of transport, forestry corps were assembled from Canada and from many other parts of the Empire, which did work of the greatest value both in this country and in France in the rapid conversion of British and French forests to war uses. The same causes led to the formation in this country of a Forestry Commission, charged with the duty of developing forestry in the United Kingdom. The Commission has felt it a primary duty both to bring to its aid the ripe experience of the forestry services of India and the Dominions, and to assemble representatives of the forest services of the Empire for mutual consultation and assistance.

The address continued:

Our work is still continuing, and we cannot yet foresee its full effects. We trust, however, that there may result from it the setting up of an Imperial Forestry Bureau, which may act as a centre of information with regard to all Imperial forestry problems, to which forest officers and foresters from all parts of the Empire may look for assistance which they may desire to obtain.

Of one thing we have had abundant proof—that in forestry matters the different parts of the Empire, in spite of differences of situation, resources, and experiences, have much to learn from and to teach one another.

The King's Reply.

In His Majesty's reply occurred the following passages:

It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here to-day, and I appreciate your reference to me as a brother forester. Both my father and Queen Victoria took a keen personal interest in forestry, and I am glad to think that, partly owing to that interest, the Crown—lands were able to make some contribution towards the needs of our Armies in France and Flanders. I extend a special welcome to those of you who have travelled far from overseas to take part in the Conference. During the war I came into contact with many of the foresters from overseas, including the Canadian

W. Stewart Fotheringham's estate at Murthly Castle; the Seafield estates at Speyside; Lord Lovat's estate at Beaufort Castle; and Sir R. Munro-Ferguson's estate at Novar. The delegates were greatly impressed with the remarkable degree to which the forestry industry of Great Britain had been, and was still, dependent on private enterprise for undertaking operations and incurring vast expenditure for which, in India and the Dominions, the State usually accepted the responsibility.

The delegates also visited Windsor Forest and Windsor Castle at the invitation of the King and Queen.

Close of the Conference.

Before the close of the Conference several important resolutions were adopted, the delegates undertaking to bring them to the notice of their respective Governments.

Mr. A. J. Gibson (India) and Mr. E. H. Finlayson (Canada) were the movers and seconders of the following resolution:

The foundation of a stable forest policy for the Empire and for its component parts must be the collection, co-ordination, and dissemination of facts as to the existing state of the forests and the current and prospective demands on them. To this end it is of first importance that a systematic survey be undertaken in each part of the Empire which will not only serve as the basis of forest policy in that part, but also provide a means for reviewing the forestry position of the Empire as a whole.

At a dinner given at Lancaster House, St. James's, the delegates were the guests of His Majesty's Government.

The delegates thanked the Forestry Commission of the United Kingdom for causing the conference to be assembled and for making the necessary arrangements. They recommended that the next conference be held in the year 1923, and that if the Dominion Government approve, it be convened in Canada.

(See Editorial Note, page 123.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Marchioness of Anglesey is going to British Columbia to join the Marquis of Anglesey. She left London on Wednesday, and expects to be away for three months.

Sir George Perley left London for Paris on Tuesday.

Col. W. Grant Morden, Mrs. Grant Morden, and Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, attended their Majesties' Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace on July 22. Most of the visiting Canadian Bishops were also present.

Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue, D.Sc., F.Z.S., Professor of Zoology at Manitoba University, is in London, and expects to return to Canada early in September.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell (President of the Council in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet) and Mrs. Rowell are staying at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, President of the Council and Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, is to sail from Montreal on August 11, and is expected to reach England on the 19th. Mrs. Calder will accompany him.

Principal W. L. Grant, of Upper Canada College, is paying a visit to his father-in-law, Sir George Parkin, at 7, Chelsea Court, S.W.3.

Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal (President of the Royal Bank of Canada), and Lady Holt are staying at Claridge's Hotel.

The Hon. Frederic Nicholls, of Toronto, left on Tuesday for France, where he will make a tour of the battlefield areas.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, of Montreal, have gone to Paris, and will visit the battlefield areas. Col. Molson is a director of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, returned to Montreal by the *Empress of France* on Wednesday.

Col. A. B. Perry, C.M.G., of Ottawa, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is staying at the Victoria Hotel. Col. Perry has been identified with the Canadian Mounted Police—first with the R.N.W.M.P. and latterly with the R.C.M.P.—since his appointment as Inspector in 1883, and had commanded the R.N.W.M.P. since 1900. He served with distinction during the North-West Rebellion in 1885.

Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., and Mrs. Tobin, of Bromptonville, P.Q., are staying at the Hotel Victoria. They are accompanied by their son, Mr. Ashton Tobin. Dr. E. P. Beaudry and Mrs. Beaudry and family, of Bromptonville, have also arrived, and the party will visit Paris and the battlefield areas before returning to Quebec.

Mr. Howard D'Egville, hon. secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, was invested with the K.B.E. (Civil Division) at Buckingham Palace on July 23. Other Canadians and Anglo-Canadians honoured were Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, Montreal (42nd Bn.), who received the C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. W. Kemmis-Betty, Royal Berkshire Regiment, and Lt.-Col. Basil White, C.O.C. (O.B.E.) and Capt. James Sterndale-Bennett (M.C.).

Mr. Geo. B. Nicholson, M.P., and Mrs. Nicholson, of Chislehurst, Ont., are registered at the Carlton Hotel.



MR. SEAGER WHEELER, OF ROSTHERN, SASK.

The famous wheat-grower, who is to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Adams, Town and House Planning Commissioner under the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa, is in England on the business of his department.

Mr. A. J. Andrews, K.C., a former Mayor of Winnipeg, who appeared as counsel for the Dominion Government in the Winnipeg strike leaders' appeal before the Privy Council, is returning to Canada on August 11. He is at the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. George W. Badgerow, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., left for Canada this week on a short visit.

Mr. Travers Williams-Taylor, son of Sir F. Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, last week met with an accident, falling from his horse at Aldershot. He was not seriously injured, and expects to be out and about in a fortnight's time.

Among the passengers returning by the *Empress of France* were Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Reid, of Winnipeg. They expect to return to England this autumn to reside, having purchased a house at Northwood, Middlesex.

Dr. and Mrs. R. I. Dietrich and family, of Toronto, are staying at the Grosvenor Hotel, W.C.I.

Lt. Col. T. A. Haam, of Stewart, B.C., has been appointed railway expert to the Permanent Commission on Communication and Transit under the League of Nations. Col. Haam, who has been with the C.P.R. and C.N.R., went to France with the 128th Bn., afterwards to Macedonia, and was later made acting Director of Railway Transport in Constantinople. There will be a conference next January to discuss freedom of communications and transit to which Canada and other members of the League of Nations are expected to send delegate.

Lt. Charles Farquhar, of the Canadian Military Forces, left for Canada on the *Empress of France* on the 25th inst.

Mr. F. C. Blair, Secretary of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, is expected in England on August 5.

Among the recent arrivals from Canada have been the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. H. R. Drummond-Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. A. J. Glazebrook, Mr. R. T. Ferguson, Mr. D. E. Lowry, Mrs. C. F. Whelan, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Molson, Mr. G. Nicholson, M.P., and Mrs. Nicholson, General Sir W. D. Otter, Commissioner A. B. Perry, Sir William Priestley, Mr. Douglas Rodman, the Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Col. W. K. Walker, Sir Richard Winfrey, and Mr. Walter Lefroy, all per R.M.S. *Empress of France*.

The passengers by the *Minnedosa* included Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Strathy, Mr. L. M. Gibbon, Mr. G. W. Howland, Mrs. and Miss P. G. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. H. Gunn, and Mr. Oliver Dow.

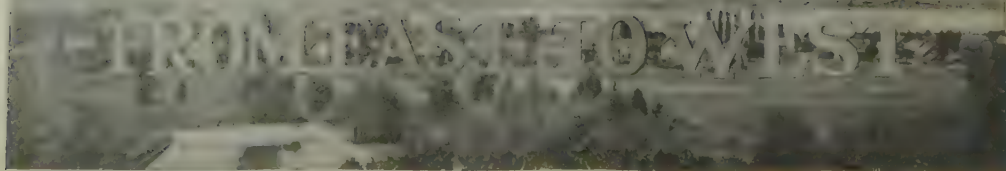
ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.
A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early next year, between Mr. Adolphe Ernest Bernard, M.C., Croix de Guerre, late Colonel commanding the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, and Armored, only daughter of Sir C. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Government House, Newfoundland, and of Lady Harris, 147, Victoria St., Westminster.

The marriage of Lt.-Col. W. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., of the Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade, son of the Rev. Canon Walker, D.D., of Carlisle, Cumberland, to Miss Janet Octavia Eaton, daughter of the late Dr. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, of Montreal House, Cleator Moore, has been arranged to take place in England the second week in August.

The engagement is announced of Jean Munro, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Martin, M.P., and Mrs. Martin, of Mount Forest, Ont., to Mr. Guy T. M. Bevan, B.A., A.M.I., C.E., son of the Ven. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the son of Mrs. Bevan, of London, England. The marriage is to take place in England.

The marriage took place at Winnipeg on June 26 of Dr. John K. Gordon to Miss Diana Vernon Stewart, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, of Winnipeg.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, the marriage was celebrated on June 30 of Irene Maude, eldest daughter of Inspector-General and Mrs. Hutchings, to Mr. Thomas G. Potter, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Potter, of Westmount, P.Q.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Settlers numbering 15,000 arrived in Canada on Canadian Pacific steamers during April and May.

Forty thousand men will be required to harvest the grain crop of Western Canada.

On July 6 the first annual meeting of the Canadian Town Planning Institute opened here. Mr. Noulan Cauchon spoke on town planning in Europe. An election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Thomas Adams, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. Deville, Messrs. R. S. Millson and Noulan Cauchon, Ottawa; Librarian, Mr. W. D. Cromarty, Ottawa; Secretary, Mr. F. D. Henderson.

Mr. George W. Yates, private secretary to Sir Robert Borden, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, succeeding Mr. L. K. Jones, who recently retired.

TORONTO.—Mr. George H. Ross, a stockbroker, of this city, who for years was with the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been appointed by the City Council Finance Commissioner and City Treasurer of Toronto at a salary of \$10,000. Mr. Ross succeeds Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, who recently resigned to go to the Massey-Harris Co.

On July 5 the first tablet erected in a Parliament building in Canada in memory of negroes was unveiled in the Provincial Parliament Buildings by Premier E. C. Drury. The tablet commemorates the patriotism of 17 men who fell in the war while serving with No. 2 Construction Battalion, the only coloured battalion in the Dominion.

On July 7 the s.s. *Floriba*, 2,550 tons, the fourth ocean-going vessel launched this year from the yards of the Dominion Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., of this city, took the water. She has been built for the service of the Gulf Navigation Co., in the South American and Gulf of Mexico trade, and will carry a cargo from Montreal to Cuba on her initial trip.

Dr. A. R. Primrose, of this city, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, succeeding Dr. C. K. Clarke, who recently resigned.

The late Mr. Charles Macnider, who died in Quebec on March 14, 1919, left an estate valued at \$400,416.

The Union Trust Co. has taken out a 10-year lease, with option of renewal, of the Robins Building. The terms are \$10,000 a year and taxes for the first five years; \$12,500 for the next five years, and \$15,000 for the succeeding five years. The property has 60 ft. frontage on Victoria Street, and 103 ft. on Richmond Street.

It is officially confirmed that the purchaser of the Jarvis and Times buildings was the Canada Life Assurance Co., which now owns a block with a frontage of 150 ft., 10 in. on King Street by 230 ft., 1 in. on Bay Street, on which the total land assessment is \$1,154,102, with another \$306,000 on the buildings, an aggregate of \$1,460,012. It includes the Canada Life Building at 42 to 46 King West, the Sterling Bank Building, 48, King West, the building occupied by the Conger Coal Co., and F. H. Doonan and Co., immediately north of the bank on Bay Street, and the Jarvis and Times buildings still further north.

BELLEVILLE.—Mr. E. P. Fredericks, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, has been selected by the City Council as industrial commissioner of the city.

KINGSTON.—The U.S. Consul, Mr. F. S. Johnson, reports that during the past three months the exports from the Kingston consular district constituted a record, amounting to over \$1,200,000. This amount is about double the exports of the same period last year.

HAILEYBURY. The Hon. Harry Mills, Minister of Mines, is on an informal trip to the district, and has inspected the Government-owned sampling plant at Cobalt and also the School of Mines here.

PORT ARTHUR. The Kaministiquia Pulp and Paper Co. has leased 16 acres from the Port Arthur Parks Board for the erection of a ground wood-pulp mill. Mr. C. D. Howe has been engaged as engineer-in-charge, and the mill will have a daily output of 30 tons.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. L. A. Richard has been appointed a special officer of the Department of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries. Mr. Richard was private secretary to Sir Lomer Gouin. The Hon. L. A. Taschereau has appointed Mr. R. A. Benoit his private secretary, to replace Mr. Eugene Desrivieres, who has been appointed to the position of Recorder of the city. Mr. Desrivieres succeeds Mr. Justice Dery, retired.

MONTREAL.—Nearly two and a-half million dollars' worth of building was sanctioned by the City Building Department during June, bringing the total for the current year up to no less than \$8,541,904. Of the total, \$1,932,775 represents new buildings, and \$495,820 repairs and alterations.

The H. J. Daly Co., Ltd., of Ottawa, announces the purchase by them of the James A. Ogilvy Departmental Store, on St. Catherine Street West. The price is said to be in the vicinity of two and a half million dollars. The name of James A. Ogilvy will be retained, business along the same lines carried on, and the store linked up with the Ottawa store for buying purposes. It is understood that the firm will extend its operations to other large Canadian cities.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The voting in the referendum in regard to the Provincial Prohibition Act resulted in 41,436 being given in favour of entire prohibition and 23,713 in favour of the sale of light wines and beer. The figures against were respectively 20,769 and 38,375. In this city 6,409 voted for total prohibition and 6,081 against, and 5,557 for wines and beer and 6,170 against. Fredericton's vote totalled 1,302 for prohibition and 1,039 against, 1,114 for sale of wines and beer and 1,216 against.

In a letter to the Board of Trade Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that, owing to the great burden of post-war expenses, many items in the works programme have been eliminated for the year, among them being the extension of the Negro Point breakwater in this harbour.

MONCTON.—The building permits issued here during June totalled \$163,210.

At the Convention of the Chief Constables of Canada held in this city Chief W. R. Whatley, Hamilton, was elected president; Chief Thompson, Peterboro', vice-president; Mr. P. E. Belanger, Montreal, second vice-president; Chief Charles Slemm, Brantford, secretary-treasurer. The convention will be held in Montreal next year.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for the Province in London, and Mr. W. B. MacCoy, have returned from a motor trip through the Annapolis Valley. The purpose of the journey was to enable Mr. Howard to come into personal contact with a number of English settlers and obtain their opinion as to the inducements Nova Scotia offered men from the Old Country. Some sixty settlers were visited.

A successful season has been concluded by the Atlantic salmon hatcheries in this Province. While the total number of eggs is not as large as it has been for the last few years, the percentage of eggs hatched was considerably larger. The distribution amounted to 6,722,000 fry, including 262,000 trout. Fifty thousand fry are being fed in tanks during the summer.

SYDNEY.—Discovery of copper and silver, associated in a gold-bearing quartz, has been made on the Boisdale Mountains, Cape Breton.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. A. B. Warburton, K.C., has been appointed Judge of the Provincial Probate Court in the place of the late Mr. Justice A. A. MacDonald.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On July 3 the following ten candidates were declared elected to the new Legislature as members for the city of Winnipeg under the proportional representation system of voting: Messrs. F. J. Dixon, Labour; T. H. Johnson, Liberal; J. Queen, Social-Democrat; John Stovel, Liberal; Mrs. Edith Rogers, Liberal; Messrs. W. M. Ivens, Labour; J. T. Haig, Conservative; D. Cameron, Liberal; G. Armstrong, Socialist; W. J. Tupper, K.C., Conservative. The final result of the general election shows that 21 supporters of the Norris Government, 11 Labour, 11 Farmer and Independent candidates, and 10 Conservatives have been elected; total 55, with two deferred elections still to take place.

Building permits issued here in June represent a total in estimated cost of construction of \$1,236,450, according to official figures. For the six months of 1920 the figures are \$5,435,450, compared with \$498,650 in the same period of 1919.

—Mr. Edward Bruce Pitblado has been nominated by the Manitoba University as Rhodes scholar. He is a son of Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., J.L.D., chairman of the Board of Governors of the University. During the war he served with the Artillery and later in the Air Force.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—This Province, possessing 1,078,000 horses, is now the leading horse-breeding Province of the Dominion. Government statistics show that a year ago Saskatchewan had 200,000 more horses than the Province with the next largest number, and horse-breeding has been remarkably active during the past twelve months.

SASKATOON.—The total number of big game animals shot under licence in Saskatchewan in 1919 was 1,826, divided as follows:—Moose, 1,101; deer, 861; caribou, 64.

MOOSE JAW.—The city building permits issued to June 30 number 120, with a combined valuation of \$516,020, as compared with 83, valued at \$238,535 for the corresponding period last year.

PRINCE ALBERT.—A company has been formed, with headquarters here, for the construction of silos, which will be known as the Sunflower Silo Co. The farmers of the district are greatly interested in the production of sunflowers for fodder, and this plant is proving very successful, with prolific yields, throughout Northern Saskatchewan.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Definite announcement was made by Mr. E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farm systems at Ottawa, at the Better Farming Conference held here under the chairmanship of the Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, of the immediate establishment here of a Dominion Government experimental farm.

MAPLE CREEK.—Further work has been done in connection with the proposals to irrigate a portion of south-western Saskatchewan, embracing 125,000 acres. The irrigated district will now probably reach the Weyburn-Lethbridge line of the C.P.R., and take in country north of Consul, Vidora and Robsart.

— * —

A young Ontario farmer named Arnold Love has confessed that he murdered his mother seven years ago a crime for which his father, Henry Love, was convicted and hanged. The son, who was 15 years old at the time of the tragedy, was one of the principal witnesses at his father's trial. Love confessed his guilt during an Evangelistic service held in Toronto last week.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mrs. Nellie McClung has been appointed a delegate to the great Ecumenical Conference of Methodism in England next year. She is the first Canadian woman so honoured.

—Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* of the setting aside of seven bird sanctuaries in Alberta. These are at Many Islands Lake, Birchlake, Kakowki Lake, Buffalo Lake, Miquelon Lake, Mistik Lake, and Lac La Biche.

—The Royal Bank of Canada has purchased a site at Taber, on the busiest corner in the town.

CALGARY. The Empire Hotel, erected on the site of the old hotel, re-opened on July 10. Mr. W. J. Stokes, the former proprietor, will retain the management.

—The war memorial pictures have been on exhibition here, with Capt. Percy F. Godenrath, of the Canadian War Records, in charge.

—Mr. J. H. Hannah, secretary of the Public School Board, will be the new secretary of the local Board of Trade.

MACLEOD.—In order to facilitate the settlement of the financial troubles of the town, officials of the municipality and representatives of the bondholders have reached an agreement to the effect that the tax rate this year should be 66 mills on the dollar. The bondholders first asked for 75 mills, the Bank of Commerce asked for 70, and Mayor J. L. Fawcett stood out for 60. Ultimately the 66 mill rate was agreed on as a compromise, and a recommendation that it be accepted will be placed before the Provincial Finance Commission which has been instructed to investigate the financial condition of the town.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—There are now in operation considerably more than 25,000 automobiles in this Province. Plates running up to 27,000 are now being issued at the city licensing office, and Vancouver is working on a series culminating with 30,000.

—Of the 1917 income-tax assessments in British Columbia all but 2 per cent. have been collected, according to the taxation inspector for the Province. Of the 1918 assessments all but 4 per cent. have been collected.

—Dr. J. E. Fitzgerald, Honorary Secretary of the Dominion Board of the Canadian Red Cross Society, addressed the Victoria branch of the Society at the Empress Hotel. After touching on the co-operation now in effect between the Canadian Red Cross and the American, British and European organisations, aimed at the alleviation of conditions prevailing in the disease and starvation-ridden sections of middle Europe, Dr. Fitzgerald pointed out that the Canadian Red Cross was at present co-operating in Canada with various societies working for the improvement of the general health of the people.

The Rat Portage Company has sold timber limits containing fir and some cedar on the south-west of Vancouver Island to Mr. John W. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—The new B.C. Institute of Journalists has a membership of 65. The first officers are as follows:—President, Major Lukin Johnston, of the *Provincer*; secretary, Mr. G. J. Ashworth, of the *World*.

VANCOUVER.—Announcement was made at the monthly meeting of the B.C. Manufacturers' Association held here that a convention of British Columbia manufacturers will be held here this autumn.

INVERMERE.—At a meeting of seventy representatives of Boards of Trade from Golden, Windermere, Fort Steele, Cranbrook, Fernie and Croston, the Associated Boards of South-Eastern British Columbia was formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of the combined districts.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Local Grand Trunk officials are advised by the Winnipeg officers that the contract for a dock here has been awarded to Messrs. Grant, Smith and Macdonald, of Vancouver.



PROGRESS IN ALBERTA: THE OLD HOME (RIGHT) AND THE NEW.

SEEKING Opportunity WHAT CAN INDUSTRIOUS



NEW SETTLERS ON



GAMES ON THE BOAT DECK.



NEW SETTLERS FOR THE

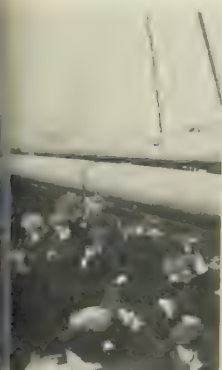


THE OLD HOME (RIGHT) AND THE NEW.



A PLEASANT HOME

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AVING ONTARIO BY G.T.R.



THE YOUNGSTERS AT PLAY



SASKATCHEWAN.



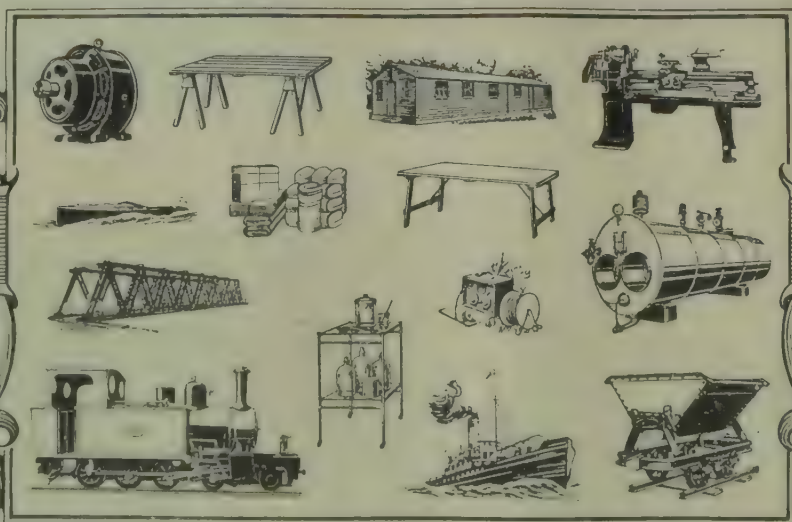
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For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2/- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

WHERE SETTLERS COME FROM. II.

The Opportunities Offered to Britons in Canada.

By J. Oled Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe.

(Special to "Canada")

THOSE who leave the British Isles for Canada go from the real homes of real British people. They are usually classed as "British emigrants," but there are marked differences of temperament, as well as other qualities, which differentiate English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh from each other. It is therefore necessary to realise that the word "British" is not comprehensive enough in this connection. The year before the Great War Canada received 108,000 English, 30,700 Scottish, 9,700 Irish, and 2,000 Welsh settlers; no small army to advise, select and equip.

As for the "homes of the people," these emigrants are drawn from the West End as well as the East End of London, country villages, provincial towns, and factory centres. There are also in Great Britain many excellent institutions for the maintenance, education and care of orphan children, and these supply Canada with very good material. Children of five years and upwards, physically and mentally well, and with some training in their parents' homes or in institutions, are welcomed by the Canadian people, whether they be the children of ex-Service men or not. These children grow up with the country. Thousands who went overseas came back as soldiers of the King, and many laid down their lives for the Empire. What happens to such children, speaking generally and without reference to the war, will be described in a subsequent article, but here it may be said that, whatever may have been their institutional environment in this country, once they leave these shores they rapidly become independent and valuable units of Canadian life.

During the last fifteen years 32,000 of these children went to Canada, and only one child for every ten accepted applicants in Canada was available. The scholar in British schools is taught Empire geography. Canada cultivates this feature; it enables the school children, who are the men and women of the future, to study Dominion geography commercially, and it secures the interest of these young people "early in the game."

It is estimated for the purposes of the war that 400,000 household workers in the British Isles left domestic service for munition work or war service of some kind; and while some of them after the armistice returned to their domestic duties, the vast majority did not. From the remainder we have secured already, and are daily securing, desirable household workers for Canada—although not in such large numbers as Canada would desire. These workers receive very high wages there. Curiously, they will work for a mistress overseas in preference to engaging in household duties at home. The selection of those suitable can only be undertaken by most experienced officials.

In Canada there is a never-ceasing demand for school teachers, particularly for schools in the Prairie Provinces. The salaries paid are, generally, higher than they are for similar qualifications in the British Isles. It means much that the children of Canada, especially those born there of foreign parents, should have the wholesome education which can only be given by well-qualified women teachers of British origin. For this reason, as well as for Imperial and other reasons, Canada is ready to welcome a large number of British teachers. Under a special arrangement, those teaching in Canada for three or more years will find that, on their return, the time spent in Canada will count for their British pension.

The war left a number of men without an opportunity to return to their original occupations. In many instances the businesses with which they were connected "went to the wall" during the war, and, much as their former employers would like, they are not in a position to re-engage them. These men and youths, having had some experience of open-air life, and not being afraid therefore of getting up early in the morning, have readily presented themselves for admission to Canada, where there is always a chance of becoming one's own landlord. There is no question that the Canadian people welcome these active and vigorous men, whether they are experienced in farm work or not. Indeed, they prove in the end that the most satisfactory way of learning successful farming in Canada is to go there and start to work with a farmer the day one arrives.

The prospect of free transportation across the ocean, offered by the Imperial Government as a special reward for their war workers, has given us an immense field for selection amongst Imperial ex-Service men. There were not many physically fit men under the Military Service Act who failed in their part, and the same remarks apply to Imperial ex-Service women—in truth a noble army—and even to the widows and orphans, who "did their bit" as best they could.

The majority in Canada do not do so because they have no friends or relations. On the contrary, they have there either friends or relatives, who have given them direct invitations, and experience shows that the emigration like that induced by the hand beckoning from overseas.

Agricultural occupations in the Old Land seem profitable at present, but the fundamental principle underlying land hunger is the desire of a man to become his own landlord. This is Canada's trump card. She supplies not only free land but also easy and abundant opportunities for those who are farmers or farm labourers, with or without capital, to settle down with every prospect of success. With wheat bringing the Canadian farmer at least two dollars per bushel, he frequently can, out of the proceeds of one year's crop, easily pay for the freehold of his entire farm. There are not many places left in the world where this can be accomplished so easily.

We get enquiries from farmers of large means, having sons and daughters growing up to be agriculturists, who find the chances of their becoming their own landlords do not lie in this country, but somewhere overseas, and those who are tempted to try their luck in Canada seldom fail. Anyhow, it will be an act of real patriotism for many years to come for any man to go where he can produce foodstuffs for the consumption of those living in Europe. Allotment and small holders find their development into Canadian farmers an easy and natural process, and so they migrate within the Empire with apparent ease.



A PARTY FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Conditions arise in Canada, as elsewhere, when factories of every kind feel the impulse of new and vigorous business experiences, and when it happens that the skilled labour required for such purpose is not available in Canada, there is no difficulty in offering to skilled workers here rates of wages and factory conditions which induce the movement overseas. These skilled workers look very well after themselves before they sail. They are able to communicate with their own trade organisations here and in Canada, and once they realise fair treatment is accorded to the worker, as well as to everyone else, they do not hesitate to leave for a country where all that is asked of them is that they shall succeed.

It is in the nature of things that these several reservoirs of emigrants with a continuous movement overseas should impel business men, professional men, and even capitalists to follow the workers, and seek an opening for their professional skill and capital overseas. It is therefore obvious that the emigration movement from the British Isles is not confined to any one class, but rather to the lifting out of the British Commonwealth chunks from every stratum of life therein, advising and helping them to go overseas, each to his or her proper place for a genuine start, and this applies to urban centres as to the countryside.

It is not correct to surmise that men and women without money are not desirable emigrants for any new lands; indeed, those who are obliged by necessity to work diligently, labour faithfully and honestly, are from the moment they set foot on the land of their choice, a potential asset worth many thousands of pounds, and they deserve the welcome which awaits them.

— * * —

Fair crops are assured now in Western Canada by the recent rains, where a week ago a partial failure was expected.

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personality.

Specially Contributed.

Up to date about half the returned soldiers who have taken vocational training in Canada are self-supporting.

Mr. S. S. Kennedy has been elected president of the newly-formed G.W.V.A. Branch at Alma, Albert County, N.B.

Figures for the half-year just ended show that employment has been found in British Columbia for 34,646 men and women. Of this number no fewer than 11,664 were ex-soldiers.

Up to the end of June the Soldier Settlement Board had made 7,195 grants of land to returned soldiers. The total area granted to returned men at that date was 1,726,800 acres.

Winnipeg is to be the headquarters of a new Militia unit, to be known as the City of Winnipeg Battalion. The commanding officer will probably be Lt.-Col. Harold J. Riley, who served with great distinction in France as commander of the 27th Bn.

On the completion of his duties with the Canadian Overseas Forces, Col. G. S. Harrington was accorded a farewell dinner at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Among those present were Sir Arthur Currie, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, and other officers associated with the retiring Deputy Minister.

Lt.-Col. R. L. Doidge, O.B.E., M.C., a former member of the Burnaby police force, has been appointed Chief of Police at Penticton, B.C. Col. Doidge enlisted in the 29th Bn. as a private, was gassed and twice wounded, and rose to the rank of Major. He subsequently served in Siberia.

The C.P.R. has made a fine record by giving employment (up to June 30) to no fewer than 18,380 returned soldiers. Eleven hundred former employees of the company were killed in the war, and 2,088 wounded. Two C.P.R. men won the Victoria Cross.

A G.W.V.A. "Midland Command" has been inaugurated, with Birmingham as headquarters. An enthusiastic meeting (writes a correspondent) was held on July 23. The President, Mr. T. H. Brockington, who has just returned from Canada, described his visit to the headquarters at Ottawa and the magnificent progress of the Association in the Dominion. Resolutions referring to the repatriation of all Canadian ex-soldiers and their dependants who wish to return to Canada, and to the "exchange" question, are being forwarded to Ottawa for attention and action. The Midland Command is in close touch with the movement in Canada, and the President will again visit Canada in the autumn to confer with the Executive at Ottawa. A smoking concert and rally will be held in Birmingham on September 8. All members of the G.W.V.A. residing in the Midlands should get into touch with the Secretary, Mr. E. O. Birch, 18, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.

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THE DOMINION PARKS

Afford Wonderful Recreation Facilities.

Now that the war is over the active development of National Parks work promises to attract a huge foreign tourist traffic, to the great financial advantage of the Dominion, says the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior published at Ottawa.

The outstanding feature with regard to the Dominion parks during the past season was the marked increase in travel by motor. In the parks accessible only by railway there was a noticeable decrease in the number of visitors, but the three parks accessible by motor roads had a very successful season. Buffalo and Waterton Lakes parks showed an increase of almost 100 per cent., while Banff, owing to the large influx of motorists, had at times as many visitors as it could accommodate. More than 2,300 cars registered at the park gate on the Calgary-Banff road carrying, it is estimated, 10,000 people, while the figures for Waterton Lakes Park were 9,000 and for Buffalo Park over 7,000. One of the most gratifying developments in this connection is the fact that the people of the Western Provinces are now increasingly taking advantage of the wonderful recreation facilities of the National Parks.

Important agreements vitally concerning National Parks were made with the Province of British Columbia and Alberta. Both definitely settled long outstanding matters in regard to which there had been conflicts concerning jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the Provinces. The agreements will contribute materially to the satisfactory and efficient administration of the National Parks.

By the British Columbia agreement the Dominion receives from the Province a ten-mile strip—aggregating about 628 square miles—along the Banff-Windermere highway for Dominion Parks purposes. The Dominion undertakes in that connection to complete within four years the construction of the Banff-Windermere highway. The completion of this highway will provide a "Circle" automobile tour of 500 miles largely through the most spectacular scenery of the Rockies. It is anticipated that this highway will attract thousands of automobiles from every part of the continent, and thus each year bring millions of dollars into Canada.

Substantial progress was made in regard to the administration of the new North-west Game Act, and the year saw the entire fur trapping and trading industry of the North put under licence and control.

An organisation scheme was also developed for carrying out Canada's obligations under the Migratory Birds Treaty with the United States.

BRITISH CATTLE.

Canadian View of Prices.

At the meeting of the Scottish Branch of the National Poultry Society Mr. J. H. Munro Mackenzie, of Calgary, presided.

Mr. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta, Canada, who attended a meeting of Scottish Shorthorn breeders, visited Great Britain six years ago. He has now been making another tour of the herds and studs of the country, and his itinerary has included visits to many Scottish herds of Shorthorns, including the world-famous Collynie, owned by Mr. William Duthie. He acknowledged how much he was impressed with the quality of the animals seen. He told the company that it would be a good time yet before Canada would be able to stop coming to this great breeding ground for new blood. He had, he confessed, seen more good Shorthorn cows in his visits to the various herds than he thought were alive in the world. He would go back and tell the Canadian farmers that it would do their herds good to come here and buy a few good cows and take them back with them. But he would tell them that it would be difficult to buy, as it would involve their mortgaging almost everything they had to enable them to do so. He did not like the monetary system here. If the Shorthorn men priced their animals in the same number of dollars as they did in pounds it would be much more satisfactory, and he hoped the currency would be reformed in the near future.

Mr. Will Johnson, of the *Shorthorn World*, Chicago, and Dr. Croelman, recently appointed Agent-General for Ontario in London, were among the speakers.

FRASER RIVER VALLEY FLOODED.

Estimated Damage \$90,000.

The Vancouver correspondent of the *Times* reports great damage to crops over a wide area in the Fraser River Valley by floods, owing to the late spring mountain snows melting too quickly. Many thousands of acres of farmland have been ruined, and scores of settlers rendered homeless. The breaking of the Matsqui dyke has flooded 10,000 acres more. The damage is estimated at about \$100,000 (approximately £90,000.)

LARD MINTO AS CANADIAN FARMER

British Landowners Settling in the Dominion.

One of the most active farmers in Alberta this year is the young Earl of Minto, son of a former Governor-General of Canada, who has purchased 1,000 acres of land six miles from the town of Nanaimo, near Calgary, and not far from the newly acquired ranch of the Princess of Wales. The Earl has 500 acres seeded in oats. Next year he will put in a large area to wheat. He will also import from England, Lancashire and Shorthorn cattle, which animals are great milkers. Cheviot sheep will also be brought in. Many of these sheep are bringing in the first prize winners at the principal shows in Scotland.

The Earl expects that many other large landowners will follow his example and come out to Western Canada as practical farmers and stock raisers. The land tax in Great Britain at the present time is 7s. 6d. on the pound, and there is also a supertax, bringing the tax up to 15s. Land owners in Great Britain are, therefore, hard hit.

* * *

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

Work of the Guild of Church Art.

Wherever the Britisher goes his Church follows soon afterwards. That dictum applies to the whole Empire, particularly to Canada.

The Most Rev. Dr. G. Thornelee, the Archbishop of Algoma, (whose portrait we gave in our last issue) at a meeting of the Algoma Association, held at 19, Arlington Street, by invitation of the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland, Bishop C. J. Ridgeway presiding, gave a brilliant description of the beauty of his diocese, 800 miles long by 250 miles wide. The extent of Algoma and the greatness of its resources in mineral and in forest wealth made it a region destined to become more closely populated, and it was well worth subduing for the Church of Christ. But unless the old Church of the Motherland sent abundant help to supplement their present forces, the historic Church would be superseded by new and fancy religions. Heresies of all kinds—Spiritualism, Christian Science, and the like—found ready growth among settlers, who came out often ill-instructed as to the grounds of their Churchmanship; and only a strong and well-equipped Church could successfully withstand such influences.

It might be easy to say that the people of Canada should provide for themselves, but there was a widespread spirit of indifference which must first be overcome, and in any case they were only one-eighth of the population, and ranked only as fourth in the list of communions actively at work. Again, the Church in Canada had no State connection or prestige to give it influence, and no endowments as in England. It stood on its own merits, and must be made efficient if it was to do effective work.

Now that so many Bishops and distinguished clergy from all parts of the world are gathered in England, their attention is invited by the Central Guild of Church Art to the work of that organisation.

The Guild exists mainly for the purpose of providing the decent and appropriate necessities for Church worship in the Anglican communities of the world overseas, which have started their own churches and are anxious to bring them up into conformity with the appointments of churches at home. Many of these churches have neither the money wherewith to buy nor the skill wherewith to make. How are they to get them? The Central Guild of Church Art, established in 1911, exists for the purpose of providing them with this furniture. To mention only a few places, Church appointments have been sent by the Guild to the Southern Cross Hospital, Australia; Kibé, Sierra Leone; Nova Scotia; the West Indies; Delagoa Bay; and West Africa. They include frontals, altar linen, linen stoles, silver chalices and patens, burses and veils, copes, and metal crosses. The headquarters of the Guild are at 27, Ebury Street, Victoria. Miss E. M. Jervis, the Secretary, welcomes visitors interested in the work.

* * *

CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATES.

Plan for European Deliveries.

The condition of the Canadian wheat crop is officially estimated at 100 per cent. and the area at 17,186,000 acres, the condition of oats at 100 per cent. and the area at 15,555,000 acres, and the area under linseed at 1,204,000 acres.

The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta have decided (says Reuter's correspondent) to request the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators Co. to consider the feasibility of forming a co-operative farmers' pool for the delivery of the 1920 wheat crop on the European market. This action is proposed owing to the Dominion Government's decision to make the Wheat Board inoperative.

It is stated that the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta will make every effort to have the Wheat Board, as at present constituted, continued for another year.

WIRELESS WONDERS.

Newfoundlanders Converse with Vessel in Mid-Atlantic.

On Sunday last, when the C.P.O.S. *Victorian* was 650 miles east of St. John's, Newfoundland, conversations were carried on by wireless telephone between representative citizens of Newfoundland and members of the Imperial Press Conference delegation travelling to Canada.

The atmospheric conditions were most unfavourable, the vessel being in a dense fog during the experiment. Mr. R. A. Squires (Prime Minister of Newfoundland) spoke to Lord Burnham, one of the passengers, and on behalf of his Government welcomed the Press Conference to the Western Hemisphere. Sir Patrick McGrath had a conversation with Sir Roderick Jones, of Reuter's Company, and also with Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, of the *Ottawa Journal*, who had crossed to Liverpool as delegate from the Canadian Press.

Among those present at the St. John's wireless station were Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland in London; Mr. Gilbert Gosling, Mayor of St. John's; Mr. W. B. Grieve, Board of Trade; and Mr. George Le Messurier, Deputy Postmaster-General.

On Friday of last week the manager of the Signal Hill Experimental Wireless Telephone Station at St. John's, N.F., reported that he had exchanged wireless telephone messages in clear speech with the *Victorian*, the speakers then being 1,250 miles apart.

By fitting the ship with a special Marconi installation, two editions daily of the *North Atlantic Times* were published during the voyage of the *Victorian*.

* * *

NEW SPORTING REGULATIONS.

Daily Bag Limits Imposed.

Important changes are involved in the new regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act issued recently. Daily bag limits are imposed in all Provinces, and there are new restrictions with regard to protection of the birds imposed throughout all Canada.

In Manitoba the open season for ducks is September 1 to December 14, both inclusive, and the bag limit is 20 ducks on any one day to October 1, and 40 thereafter in the aggregate of all kinds. Ten geese are allowed per day, 15 brant and 25 aggregate of rails, coots and gallinules. Plovers and yellow-legs are limited to 15; snipes, 25; woodcock, 10; doves, 25. The season's duck limit is 250.

Saskatchewan.—Limits are 50 ducks, geese or brant, with the smaller birds the same as Manitoba. The season's limit is 250 birds, including ducks, geese or brant.

Alberta sportsmen may take 30 ducks daily, 15 geese, 15 brant. The season's duck limit is 200.

British Columbia's limit is 20 ducks per day, 10 geese and 15 brant. The duck limit is 250, and geese 50.

The following shooting restrictions are imposed throughout all Canada:—

No person shall kill, or attempt to kill any migratory game birds during the open season, except with a gun not larger than No. 10 gauge.

No person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory game birds by the use of any automatic, swivel or machine gun, or battery, or by the use of any aeroplane, power boat, sail boat or sunken boat.

No person shall kill or attempt to kill any migratory game bird between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

No person shall kill or attempt to kill from any motor vehicle or horse-drawn vehicle any migratory game bird.

Taxidermists have to register in future, and secure a licence at a fee of \$1.

* * *

In its 14th annual report (1920-21), Macdonald College (which is incorporated with McGill University) points out that it was founded, erected, equipped and endowed by the late Sir William C. Macdonald for the following among other purposes:—(1) The advancement of education; the carrying on of research work and investigation, and the dissemination of knowledge; all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts. (2) To provide suitable and effective training for teachers, and especially for those whose work will directly affect education in schools and rural districts.

Mr. E. W. Luff, of the firm of Gwynne & Luff, Canadian Manufacturers' Agents, 22, Ely Place, London, E.C., is proceeding to Canada August 7th, and will be pleased to undertake commissions for any firm wishing representation in Canada.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"THE WATCHMAN AND OTHER POEMS," by L. M. Montgomery, is, if we mistake not, the first collection of verse by this favourite Canadian authoress; though most of them have appeared in periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic. "The Watchman" itself, as well as several of the other pieces, is scriptural in its subject. The bulk are songs of the sea and of the hills and woods; while others are more purely lyrical. The nature pictures are well drawn, and the others will find a responsive echo in many hearts.

A new edition has just been published (London: Constable & Co., 8s. 6d.) of Ernest Thompson Seton's well-known book "THE ARCTIC PRAIRIES," originally published in 1911. It is an account of a canoe journey of 2,000 miles to the region of Aymer Lake in search of caribou. It makes interesting and entertaining reading, and the nature studies embodied in it are, needless to say, of the best. Photographs and drawings are a prominent feature.

"THE HISTORY OF NEWFOUNDLAND" (London: Horace Marshall & Son, 5s.) is a very handy and readable little book from the pen of the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead. It was originally written more than twenty-one years ago, and has been brought more up to date and considerably extended. It is probably the most handy reference book on the Dominion, the development of which is described with a keenness akin to enthusiasm, especially on the historical and legal sides.

"THE TIMES BOOK OF CANADA" (7s. 6d.) has been prepared in view of the holding of the Imperial Press Conference in the Dominion. It presents in handy form a mass of useful historical information and also facts and figures concerning the resources of the Dominion and various aspects of its life. Its scope will be evident from the titles of the chapters following the general introduction: "Political and Institutions"; "Agriculture under Confederation"; "Mines and Mining"; "Lake and Sea Fisheries"; "Forest Resources"; "The Era of Railways"; "Industrial Development"; "Economics and Finance"; "Progress of Education"; "Journals and Literature." It will be found a reliable book of reference, and should make a useful companion to "Canada To-day, 1920," whose appeal is of a more popular character.

Wheat, Shortage
means
High Prices.

EMPIRE
DEVELOPMENT.

Land must be
cultivated on
organised lines.

Do you wish to sell your Canadian property?
Does it fail to yield the profit you expected?

Has it become a burden instead of a source of income? If so, it will interest you to know that "OVERSEAS ESTATES LIMITED" will BUY YOUR PROPERTY at an agreed valuation, knowing that—"BY ORGANISED MANAGEMENT"—it can even transform what may have proved a worrying "LIABILITY" to you, into an asset for the Company.

If you are a retiring Canadian Farmer, wishing to dispose of your lands and spend the rest of your days in the Old Country, OVERSEAS ESTATES LIMITED provides the ready market you seek.

For particulars write, call or phone:—

Sales Manager, OVERSEAS ESTATES LTD.,
Phone: Gerrard 8658 and 8659. 1, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Patron: ADMIRAL EARL BRATTY, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Chairman:

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

Funds are Urgently Required

FOR DEMOBILISED IMPERIAL & COLONIAL NAVAL & MILITARY HEROES.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home from home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions OVERSEAS.

Contributions should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association,
47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.T. for 5c., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

A. C. (Hounslow). The speed record for a Canadian ship on the Atlantic passage was made by the C.P.S. *Empress of Ireland* in August, 1911. This vessel made the west-bound voyage from the Bar (Liverpool) to Rimouski in 5 days 14 hours; and in the following October made the trip from Rimouski to the Bar in 5 days 12 hours.

W. R. A. (Hampton, Middlesex).—(1) The Canadian ex-Servicemen in Britain have made application, as a body, to the Dominion Government for the difference in exchange on their army pay and allowances. Get in touch with Capt. R. A. Taunton, M.C., Hawkinge, Kent. (2) The income tax is deducted by the bank, but you can, of course, make a claim for repayment if you are not subject to taxation on your income.

WOOLLEN EXPORTS TO CANADA.

A recently published report on the trade of Canada and Newfoundland for 1919, by his Majesty's Trade Commissioners at Toronto and Winnipeg, furnishes some interesting information on the wool textile industry of the Dominion. Ontario, it states, contains 104 of the 140 mills in the country, and the total number of looms is approximately 2,000. As far back as 1885 the number of mills was 241, with a little over 2,000 looms, and a production somewhat in excess of the 13,200,000 yards, which is the estimated annual production at the present time.

An investigation by the Board of Commerce of Canada into the question of prices disclosed the fact that in 1913 75 per cent. of the wool textile goods used were imported from England, whereas about 60 per cent. are now purchased in Canada.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

The Association to Protest Against the Duplication of Income-tax within the Empire has issued a report of the executive committee of the Association up to May 31 last, by which it will be seen that decided progress has been made during the year and that under the provisions of the Finance Bill now before Parliament relief to the extent of £4,000,000 per annum will be granted to those who have suffered for so many years under the unjust system of the double income-tax. After the present Finance Bill is passed the committee will carefully consider what action should be taken to endeavour to induce the Governments of the Dominions to give effect to the recommendations made by their representatives on the Sub-Committee of the Royal Commission on Income-tax.

The Canadian National Railways have taken over the Carquet and Gulf Shore Railway running from Bathurst, N.B., to Tracadie, a distance of 70 miles.

A syndicate has been formed to exploit a lake of solid glauber salts, estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of sodium sulphate, which has been discovered near Fusilier, Sask.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensell," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended July 21

Canadian Northern, \$1,177,000; in \$194,500
Canadian Pacific, \$3,636,000; in \$416,667
Grand Trunk, £270,576; in £29,746

— * —

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing ship or marine engine forgings is in a position to fill orders for United Kingdom shipbuilders, and would be glad to quote upon receipt of specification blue prints, etc.

An Eastern Canadian manufacturer of high-grade pianos and players, being in a position to offer those for export, would be glad to hear from United Kingdom importers.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents and importers are open to undertake a few more United Kingdom agencies in food products, notably in cocoa beans, chickie, spices, etc., in bulk, and specialties.

A London firm ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can supply Sitka spruce, quarter cut, for pianos and pianolas; and also a seasoned hardwood, bench tops and factory doors.

A London firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of soft elm and basswood boards, etc.

A Midlands company is open to purchase soft elm and also ash boards.

An East Anglian company seeks supplies of roughly-turned maple last blocks, and are also buyers of mangle roller blocks.

A Midlands company is prepared to buy maple last blocks in the rough.

An automobile manufacturing company require beech and birch boards.

A London firm wishes to hear from Canadian shippers of spruce.

A London company enquires for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of veneer and 3-ply wood.

A London firm of wood turners seek supplies of mangle roller blocks.

A wood turner in Kent wants to buy supplies of mangle roller blocks.

A London manufacturing company asks for the names of Canadian manufacturers of papers for wallpaper, uncoloured

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 134.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be Payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

17th July, 1920

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 760. July 31, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates: Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s 6d per line, minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s 6d for first three lines, 1s 3d per line thereafter. Six words per line. Free insertions for the cost of four.

SITUATION WANTED.

COOK experienced, desires post Canada or America. Can cook immediately, or wait a few weeks. Excellent refs.—M. H. M. plays 4, Sutton Street, Aston, Birmingham.

RELIABLE MAID going Canada on *Granmapin*, August 13, offers net. com in return for passage and part. Kennard, 14, St. Mary's Road, Eastbourne.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL Canadian wheat land farm of 400 acres at Paynton, Saskatchewan, 13 miles from the station. This farm has already 200 acres in cultivation. The 200 acres remaining can be broken very easily. There is a good well. The farm itself is fairly well fenced. Price, \$40 per acre, or \$16,000 payable cash or on terms.—For further references apply to GEORGE ELIE AMYOT, 45, Dorchester Street, Quebec, Canada.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood.—Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREELEMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. R. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joucreel.")

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Canadian external trade during June reached a total value amounting to \$243,187,000, which is 50 per cent. over that for June, 1919. Imports amounted to \$135,000,000, and exports \$108,000,000. Exports of lumber, pulp, and newsprint paper together accounted for \$69,000,000, or double the figures for June last year. Exports during the six months ended June amounted to \$555,000,000, as compared with imports worth \$520,000,000. The total trade for that period being \$200,000,000 more than that for January-June, 1919.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2., 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.
TOTAL ASSETS \$174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 72½; 4 p.c., 1938, 77½;
4 p.c., 1922, 104; 4½ p.c., 1924, 111.
Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 63½; 4½ p.c. Ins.,
1941, 76½.

Canada.—¾ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg.,
1930, 64; ¾ p.c. Reg., 1950, 62½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60,
72½; C.P.R. ¾ p.c., 1938, 67½; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25,
50½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg.,
1953, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923, 92½; 4 p.c., 1947, 72.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1940, 70½.
Newfoundland.—¾ p.c., 1960, 61½; ¾ p.c., 1941-78,
62.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954,
76; 4 p.c., 1888, 80; 4 p.c., 1934, 80½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 71½; 6½ p.c. Reg.,
1924-34, 93; 6½ p.c., 1924-34, 94.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 72½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 73½
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 74½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88½;
5 p.c., 1953, 74.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 48; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 3½
p.c., 1942, 66; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 72½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 62½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 86½; 5 p.c., 1963, 68

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1928-46, 66½.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 75½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 88½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 74½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-63, 73½.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 64½; 5 p.c., 1962, 66½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-8, 64½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 70½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1964, 71½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 58;

4 p.c., 1951-2, 66; 4½ p.c., 1953, 67½; 4½ p.c. Local,
1923-53, 100.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 65.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 70½; 4 p.c., 1940, 75;

4 p.c., 1940-60, 69½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 74½.

Railways.

Algonia.—5 p.c., 38.
Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 1937, 80.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—88½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—¾ p.c. 2nd, 80½.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 59½.
Canadian Northern Alberta.—¾ p.c., 1960, 60½;

Ontario, 1938, 59; 4 p.c. Perp., 50½; ¾ p.c., 1961, 59½;
Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 66; 4½ p.c., 1950, 73½; Quebec 4

p.c., 52½; C. N. Rly. 4 p.c., 1930, 84; 4 p.c. Perp.,
63½; 3 p.c., 1953, 63½; 4 p.c., 1930, 90; 4 p.c. Alberta,
1939, 63½; 4 p.c., 1934, 82; 6 p.c. Inc. Chrgs, 1920-30,
30½; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 91.

Can. Pac.—159; London Reg., 159; 4 p.c. Non-
Cum., 62½; 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; Algonia, 78½; Special
Inv., 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 124.

Central Countries.—4 p.c., 1949, 50½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 61.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 79½;
Alberta, 1939-42, 80; G.T.P. Rly. 3 p.c., 1962, 59;

4 p.c., 1955 A, 63½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 61½; Lake Superior
4 p.c., 1955, 63; 4 p.c. Debs., 57½; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes,
1921, 93½.

Grand Trunk.—5 9/16; 4 p.c. Guar., 59; 5 p.c. 1st
Pref., 42½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 32½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 13½;

Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 73½; Perp. 4 p.c., 62; G.I.
West. Borrd. 5 p.c., 72½; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 96½; Nth

of Canada 3rd Pref. Irr. 6 p.c. Bds., 88.
New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 67½.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 80½.
Pacific G.I. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 77.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 64½.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 61.

Quebec Central.—4 p.c., 69.
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 62½.

Financial, Land and Investment.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Non-Cum. Prof. Ord.,
10/9; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 10/10½.

Bank of Montreal.—(Montreal Reg.), 42½.
Canada Co.—20½.

Canadian Bk. Commerce.—40.
Canadian Northern Prairie.—26½.

Hudson Bay.—6½; 5 p.c. Pref., 79/4½.
Investment Corp. Canada.—58.

Manitoba N.W. Land.—Ord., 16½.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—Letter, 102.

San Antonio Land.—6 p.c., 21½.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—(12s. pd.), 13/9; 4 p.c.

Debs., 67½.
Union Bk. of Canada.—34½.

Western Canada Land.—1/3.
Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algonia Steel Corp.—5 p.c. Bds., 56.
Canadian Steel Foundries.—5 p.c., 97.

Canadian Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 56½.
Dominion Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 79; Preferred, 82½.

Dominion Steel.—Ord., 75½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 84
Lake Superior.—Cap., 16½; 5 p.c. Inc. Bds., 63

West Canadian Collieries.—6 p.c. Debs., 97.
Electric Power and Traction.

Brit. Columbia Teleph.—4½ p.c. Debs., 65.
Brit. Columbia Elect. Rly.—Def. Ord., 64½; Pref.

Ord., 4½; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 58.
Brazil Traction.—Ord., 77½; 6 p.c. Pref., 60½.

Canadian Gen. Elect.—Com., 11½.

Cedare Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 94½.
Electrical Dev. Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 100½.

Montreal L. E. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 91.
Montreal Tramways.—5 p.c. Perp. Debs., 74.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 120; 5 p.c. Bds., 112½; S.F.G.
Bds., 99½.

Toronto.—4½ p.c. Debs., 61½.

Mining.

Ming. Corp. Canada.—8/1½.
Mond Nickel.—5½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/9; 7 p.c.

Non-Cum. Pref., 17/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 82½; 6 p.c. Red
Debs., 93½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. Canada.—7½; Pref., 106½; 5 p.c.
S.F.G. Bds., 87½.

Brit. Controlled.—Com., 12½; Non-Cum. 7 p.c.
Pfd., 11/9.

Bell's Ltd. Asbestos.—33/1½.
Brit. Columbia Breweries.—(1918), 21½; 6 p.c. Mort.

Bds., 81½.
Canada Steamship.—5 p.c. Debs., 81; Com., 85½;

Voting, 78; Pref., 92½.
Canada Cement.—Ord., 65½; 7 p.c. Pref., 102½;

6 p.c. Bds., 105½.
Can. Car. & Foundries.—7 p.c. Pref., 113½; 6 p.c.

Bds., 98½.
Canadian Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 88½.

Canadian Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 54½; 5
p.c. Inc. Debs., 16½; Com., 1/6.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 60½.
Furness-Withy.—¾; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7½.

Graham Island (B.C.) Oilfids.—6/7½.
Imperial Tobacco Canada.—19/1½; 6 p.c. Pref.

16/6.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c., 110.

Marconi of Canada.—¾.
Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c., 86½.

Ogilvy Flour Mills.—245.
Penmans.—Bds., 100½.

Peter Bros.—Bds., 92.
Spanish River.—7 p.c. Pref., 151½; 6 p.c. Sink

Fund, 106½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Part Pref., 40½.

Western Canada Flour.—6 p.c. Bds., 107½.

ALABAMA TRACTION.

Mr. James Mitchell, President of the Alabama Traction Light & Power Company, who has died in New York, had been identified with the company since its inception in 1912 under the laws of Canada. He was formerly associated with Dr. Pearson, of the Sao Paulo Electric Company, with the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company, and he also represented Messrs. Spierling & Company.

Investors desiring Information on Canadian Investments.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO., INVESTMENT BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

JARVIS BLDG.

TORONTO, CAN.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

An advertisement published in this issue of *Canada* offers for sale a large tract of pulp-wood, extending to over 100,000,000 cords, conveniently situated on a river in Canada and adjacent to water-power from which 117,000 h.p. can be developed. We allude specially to this advertisement because of the interest which we think it may have for some of our readers either as users of pulp and paper or as financiers of industrial projects. The development of the pulp and paper industry, during the past five years or so, from a young and struggling industry to one of the greatest and most active factors in Canada's commercial prosperity has been frequently noted in this column. During the past few months announcements have indicated that big British consumers of paper are more and more turning to Canada as a source of future supply of paper or the pulp for making it. For instance, one result of Mr. Hall Caine's recent visit to Canada is stated to have been the arrangement by a group of British interests for a large and regular supply of paper for an extended period of years. Another instance is the association of the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., with Lord Rothermere and companies in which he is interested, in acquiring important pulp mills and timber limits on the River St. Lawrence. Another quite recent instance is the announcement that the *Daily Express* has arranged for supplies of paper from Price Bros., Ltd., one of the great lumber, pulp and paper manufacturers in Quebec.

* * *

Another advertisement, also published in this issue, to which we may invite our readers' attention, is that of a company which offers to purchase real property in Canada from individual owners in Great Britain in whose hands it may be proving unremunerative, proposing by organised management to turn such property into a remunerative asset for the company. This proposal is an interesting one, inasmuch as there must be very many people who, having purchased Canadian real property some years ago, have held it since then without prospect of profit. In some cases instalments of the purchase price may still be due, while in many cases there must be more or less heavy outgoings through payment of taxes. We do not suppose that the company would propose to burden itself with blocks of such outside sub-division lots as must for many years be quite valueless. But in cases where the property may have a real, though, possibly, not an immediate selling value, or where a property though inherently valuable is not actually so by reason of the difficulties attending absence ownership, it might well be of interest to ascertain what the company would propose.

* * *

Advices from Canada announce the retirement from the board of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co. of Sir George Bury, whose resignation from his former important office with the C.P.R. to undertake the presidency of this big British Columbia enterprise will be remembered. Under Sir George Bury's presidency the company seems to have made strong progress; the annual report for the year to the end of last February shows that gross earnings at \$4,619,784 increased by over \$550,000, and net earnings at \$878,549 increased by no less than \$766,235 as compared with the previous year. A very noteworthy point is that while gross earnings increased, expenses were actually reduced by well over \$200,000. After payment of fixed charges and taxes the final result of the year under review was a net profit of \$323,757, which contrasts with a deficit of \$337,729 the year before. A rumour is reported that it is possible that control of the Whalen Co. may pass to the American interests which already control the Pacific mills of the Ocean Falls and the Powell River Co., but it is pointed out that, even if an important holding in the company has been thus acquired, the control of the company must, under the voting trust agreement, remain with the trustees until June 30, 1924. The trustees under the agreement are Messrs. J. W. Killam, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, J. A. O'Brien and A. Smith, with the Montreal Trust Co. as repository.

* * *

According to an announcement made by the liquidator in Vancouver on July 8, a first dividend to the depositors and creditors of the defunct Dominion Trust Co. will be paid in September. The passage of a special Act by the Federal Parliament has removed all obstacles which would have delayed payment for another two years.

* * *

It may be of interest to shareholders of the Sawyer-Massey Co., whose history has been so disappointing for some years past, to note a report from Calgary that the company's business in that district has increased "by leaps and bounds" during recent years, necessitating the occupation of larger premises by the Calgary branch. It is now six years since the company paid a dividend on its 7 per cent. Preferred shares, so that the accumulated arrears of these dividends now total some 42 per cent.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

New C.P.R. Service Inaugurated in London.

On Thursday of last week the European organisation of the Department of Colonisation and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. opened an Information Bureau at its head offices in London, 82-85, Charing Cross, S.W., which will certainly be a great boon to all those who are seeking information of any kind regarding Canada.

The Bureau occupies a dignified room looking over Trafalgar Square, and is under the superintendence of Major Ewan Moore, who has for many years been connected with the department, formerly in Canada and lately in London.

A librarian is in attendance, and the walls of the room are lined with shelves which contain almost every reference book and standard work relating to the Dominion. The subjects dealt with include agriculture, fisheries, forests, furs and game, geography, geology and minerals, history, municipal, political, social and general subjects, trade and commerce, water and water powers, the reports of the Commission of Conservation, Blue Books, sessional papers and official departmental reports.

The student will appreciate the opportunity of reading the publications of the Champlain Society and the best biographies of the men who have gone down to history as "the makers of Canada." Files of the leading newspapers and magazines published in the Dominion are also available.

The Information Bureau was formally opened by Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., European Manager of the C.P.R., who, after alluding to the valuable work which had long been carried on by Col. J. S. Dennis, the head of the Department of Colonisation and Development, said that in the past all enquiries relating to Canada had been dealt with by the various separate departments of the C.P.R. organisations, but it was felt that the time had arrived for the establishment of an Information Bureau specially staffed and equipped to answer any question; its management on this side had been entrusted to Major Ewan Moore, whose aim it was to give at first hand all information as to Canadian conditions generally, and to cover any particular line of enquiry, whether in regard to agricultural and natural resources, or industries, and to advise not only intending settlers, but all those who in trade or other directions desired to be acquainted with Canadian conditions or to familiarise themselves in any way with Canadian life.

Major Ewan Moore said that the need of such a Bureau had long been felt; its headquarters would be in Montreal, to which reference could be made by cable in the case of some urgent specific answer being required by a visitor or correspondent. They were starting with a carefully selected library of 700 books, and intended it to include every book worth reading which had been published in regard to Canada.

A number of representative journalists and shipping firms who were present at the opening of the Bureau were afterwards entertained to luncheon by Sir George Brown and Major Ewan Moore at the Savoy Hotel. Congratulatory speeches upon this latest development of C.P.R. activities were made by Lt.-Col. Obed Smith, Mr. Forbes, representing the Associated Press; Mr. F. A. Mackenzie and Mr. T. T. Champion; and by Mr. W. H. Everett, representing Thomas Cook and Sons, and Mr. Jackson, president of the British Empire Passenger Agents Association. Sir Thomas Fisher, manager of Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., was also present and received many congratulations upon the quick turn round of the s.s. *Victorian* and the arrangements made for the comfort of the members of the Imperial Press Conference party now visiting Canada. Major Ewan Moore stated that the Information Bureau is open to visitors daily during office hours, and that all correspondence will be expeditiously dealt with.

— * * —

THE VOICE OF EMPIRE.

Sir Herbert Ames and the League of Nations.

Sir Herbert Ames, interviewed as to how matters stood in regard to the League of Nations, said:—

"Overseas Dominions are members of the League of Nations, and as such have the same rights as any independent nation; a fact which, carried its logical conclusion, created a centrifugal force tending to drive British Dominions into independent positions. He pointed out to British members of Parliament that while the rights given to Overseas Dominions could not be eliminated it was desirable that there should be constituted in London a continuing group of overseas ministers acting with the British Cabinet, as in war time, and that it would be necessary, either in London or in Genoa, or in both places, to form a British Empire Secretariat to deal with problems and act as channels of communication.

"In any event it is desirable there should be opportunity for consultation among members representing corporate parts of the British Empire at the first meeting of assembly of League of Nations at Geneva on November 15."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
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RESERVE FUND
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£3,082,192

Head Office: TORONTO.

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Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A form for subscription to "Canada" appears on page iii, and particulars of advt. rates are given on page ii.

BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,803,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,209,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,566
Zinc	2,501,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,608.

Total mineral production for the years 1917 and 1918 \$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3 Regent Street S.W.1

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$2,090,440.

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The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets, including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provinces of Canada on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$17,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$18,000,000. Aggregate Assets, \$580,000,000.

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Subscribed Capital	...	...	...	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	£375,000

Head Office: 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

Branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, New York, West Indies and West Africa.

Shipments of Produce financed.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.**Memories Awakened at the Crystal Palace.**

Every week since the opening of the great Victory Exhibition at the Crystal Palace a few weeks ago, some new important features have been added, until it has now become one of the most complete exhibitions of modern times. Already more than 350,000 people have passed through the turnstiles.

No one who was "out there" (says a correspondent of the Times), but is already daily astonished at the rapidity with which the details of it all are fading from his own mind. One loses the names of one's own comrades, even, and of places where once one knew with an intensity with which one has known nothing else in life, every tiny landmark of little hummock, bit of twisted wire, or ruined post. But here it is all recaptured; and one knows again the very squelch of a duckboard and the suck and cleave of the mud.

Look, for instance, at this huge photograph of what is said to be a camouflaged tank at Clapham Junction. Never mind the tank; but look at the scene as a whole. There are "shells," the placard says, "in the distance." Yes; but not much of a distance. It is a pretty tight barrage which the Bocho is putting down, the overhead stuff bursting lower than was his wont—disagreeably low—with heavy plunging 5.9's in between. Three or four hundred yards, perhaps, and our men who are moving up will be in it. And one man in the foreground laughs as he turns to look at something by the path-side and another stops, expostulating in the middle of an argument: "Strewth! I told Bill it wasn't his ruddy toothbrush!" . . . You can almost hear him say it. And there, just that little way ahead, is Death. It was even so that they went, those men of ours, busy with little things straight to the greatest thing of all, unconscious of their own greatness.

Banking and Finance.

BC Fruit Lands Development Report.

Those people who are interested in fruit growing in British Columbia will be sorry to read the results achieved by the British Columbia Fruit Lands Co. in 1919. Actually a profit of no more than £1,191 was earned, which is considerably less than that attained in the preceding year, and the dividend era for this concern seems decidedly remote. According to the report the reduction in the profits for the past year is explained by the lower price obtained for cattle feed, plus an inevitable further increase in wages, and also in part by the fact that a number of cattle were being carried at the end of 1919 in excess of the previous year, and that these were valued at a lower figure than would have been obtained had they been sold. It is satisfactory to learn that the apple crop was excellent and that it produced a satisfactory profit. Reference is made in the report to the litigation with the Canadian National Railways in respect of the townsite agreement, and it is stated that the chairman is leaving for Canada shortly in connection with this and other matters. Whilst it is to be hoped that before he leaves he will have been able to say something encouraging at Wednesday's meeting as to the prospects of the company's business, and as to the issue of this unfortunate litigation, it is not a very cheerful situation that he has to deal with, and it is hardly surprising in all the circumstances that the 6 per cent. Debentures stand at a very low level—the last transaction for them we have recorded was in January last at 25½. The shares do not seem to have changed hands in the market this year at all, and the last bargain "marked" was 28s. in July, 1919, as compared with a mean quotation of 15s. at the outbreak of war. The company was registered as far back as 1909 and has been the reverse of the success anticipated by its projectors.

British Empire Trust's New Departure.

In his speech to the shareholders of the British Empire Trust, read at last week's meeting, Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne dealt at length with the marked and heavy decline in the values of securities generally during the period covered by the accounts, and justified the policy of providing generously for depreciation in those held by this company. As to the soundness of this policy there can, of course, be no question. Whilst, as Mr. Horne-Payne pointed out, the effect is, of course, to temporarily restrict the amount available for dividends, it results in maintaining the credit of the company—so important from the point of view of a company engaged in financial operations—upon an unquestionable basis. The shareholders will have been glad to learn from the chairman that as a result of the sound policy which has characterised the company's operations in this respect its capital is absolutely intact, with a margin to the good of £18,000, whilst its financial position is stronger to-day than it has been at any time since that memorable year which witnessed the rupture of the peace of Europe. Mr. Horne-Payne dealt at length with the progress of the new departure for which he had prepared the shareholders some years ago, viz., the carrying on of the business of an industrial bank, the scope for which he had foreseen in the early days of the war. During the year under review the company had been flooded with financial proposals from industrial undertakings. As a result of very careful investigation by Mr. J. Davidson (the managing director) a number of proposals have been taken up and are being financed which offer solid ground for safe investment and future profit. It is satisfactory to note that this branch of the company's operations is progressing upon promising lines, but as the chairman sapiently pointed out the present conditions are still far from normal, and it is necessary to follow a hyper-cautious policy in the development of this new departure. The company's 5 per cent. Cumulative Perpetual 5 per cent. Preference shares are not without their attractions at about 11s., at which the yield works out at the relatively high one of rather more than 9 per cent. per annum.

Why Gilt-edged Issues are in favour again.

The financial world is at present suffering from the usual mid-summer slackness, plus monetary uncertainty, taxation vexations, exchange fluctuations and political developments. Business has shown of late very marked contraction, and in the ordinary course of events it would be a fair hypothesis not to look for any change for the better until the autumn. Whilst, however, the seasonal falling off is this year accentuated owing to the incidence of a series of untoward factors, there has been one bright exception to the general trend of values, viz., the way in which the Gilt-edged department has risen superior to its environment. Existing issues have been prominently sustained in the face of another rush of new issues, most of them good, some

medium and a few purely speculative. New Domestic and Colonial loans, which at one time looked as if they might prove very costly to their underwriters, have been absorbed with avidity, and from standing at discounts are command in many cases substantial premiums. The course of this phenomenal movement is attributed in many quarters, with withdrawal of from trade and then temporary employment in channel from which they can most easily be released with the least risk of loss when changed commercial conditions necessitate this course. At the moment the investor is mainly favouring the new Colonial Government issues and the domestic Corporation loans. Whilst a swing of the trade pendulum, the justification later on of the views of those who foresee a still higher bank rate this year, or a revival in the speculation which was recently so rampant, would quickly bring about a corresponding reaction in the Gilt-edged department, it is significant that the present trend is distinctly averse to the industrial groups which have for such a prolonged period absorbed attention to the detriment of the higher grade issues.

CANADA'S BISLEY TEAM RETURNS.

The C.P.O.S. liner *Minnedosa* left Liverpool on July 23, and took back the Canadian Bisley team. Lt.-Col. R. M. Beckett, the Commandant, said that the weather conditions at Bisley were not of benefit to competitors, as it rained almost every day of the meeting, but nevertheless the Canadians had put up a good show, and were taking back with them from ten to twelve valued trophies. Lt.-Col. P. E. Bowen, of Edmonton, was of the opinion that the N.R.A. should offer larger money prizes. The prizes offered were small in comparison with those given at the rifle meetings held in the Dominion.

CANADA'S MOUNTED POLICE.

Commissioner B. Perry, who arrived in England last week, has come over specially to obtain recruits for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Application should be made to Commissioner Perry, care of the High Commissioner for Canada, at 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. There are excellent opportunities for men possessing the necessary physical requirements.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. William Dennis, of Halifax, N.S., whose death took place on July 11, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, U.S.A., following an operation, was 65 years of age. A Cornishman by birth, he left school at the age of 12, and six years later went to Canada. He became one of the best known and most successful journalists in Eastern Canada, having been actively identified with the *Herald* and the *Evening Mail* from the start. A Conservative in politics, he did not allow his political beliefs to override his sense of equity. Deceased was made a Senator shortly after Sir Robert Borden came into power, and he served on various public bodies in his adopted city. He had been successful, through his journals, in raising large sums of money for charitable and relief purposes. He is survived by his widow, a son and four daughters. His eldest son, Rice Dennis, was killed at the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1917.

At Quebec.—Mr. Jean Bouffard (59), law officer of the Provincial Department of Crown Lands and Forests and professor of forestry law at Laval University.

At Montreal.—Lt.-Col. F. Minden Cole, D.S.O. (61), a native of the City, who commanded a brigade of heavy artillery in the war and had fought in the North-West Rebellion; Mr. C. A. Chenevert, K.C., M.L.A. (61), Clerk of the Court of Appeal at Montreal since 1908; Mr. John H. Ferguson (71), Seigneur of Metis, and for 15 years Mayor of that town.

At Ottawa.—Mr. John P. A. Sproule (63), who had lived all his life in the city and had fought in the North-West Rebellion and in the European War.

At Toronto.—Mr. John Muldrew (75), a member of the firm of Messrs. Mickleborough, Muldrew & Co., wholesale drygoods merchants; Mr. William G. Blackstock (40), a well-known barrister; Mr. W. C. McGhie, chairman of the Board of Stationary Engineers for Ontario; Mr. Frederick Hamilton (78), a former city assessor and secretary of the Fenian Raid Veterans' Association.

At Kingston.—Mr. Howard S. Folger, Deputy United States Consul, and for many years general manager of the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands Steamboat Company.

At St. Thomas, Ontario.—Mr. John Farley, K.C. (84), who has practised law in the city for 65 years.

At Vancouver.—Mr. H. E. Connon (60), an ex-Alderman and son of the late Professor C. W. Connon, LL.D., of Upper Canada College.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION, LTD., AND CONSTITUENT COMPANIES

ANNUAL MEETING, 1920.

REPORT of Board of Directors and Address of R. M. WOLVIN, President.

To the Shareholders:—

Your directors have submitted the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and the Balance-sheet of the Corporation and its constituent companies as at that date.

Profit and Loss Account.

The earnings for the year, after deducting all expenses incident to operations, current repairs, taxes, administrative and selling expenses amounted to \$5,532,529.43. After setting aside the sum of \$1,266,855.86 for Sinking Funds, the depreciation of plant and properties, and \$1,004,059.85 for bond interest, there remained a balance of \$3,261,613.72 as net profit for the year.

During the year the regular dividends were paid on the preference shares of the corporation and the preferred stocks of the Dominion Coal Company and Dominion Iron and Steel Company, amounting in all to \$950,000.00. The balance of the year's earnings \$2,281,613.72 was transferred to Profit and Loss Account. Four quarterly dividends, aggregating six per cent., were paid upon the common shares outstanding 1st April, 1919, and a proportional amount upon the new shares issued in November, making a total disbursement of \$2,029,629.12. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on 31st March was \$8,211,236.58, an increase of \$251,984.60 over the balance at the beginning of the year.

Output and Shipments.

Although every possible effort was made by your directors and the officers of the Dominion Coal Company to maintain the output of the Collieries, it was somewhat less than that of last year.

The total production from all collieries for the past five years was as follows:—

	Gross tons.
Year ending Mar. 31, 1920	3,502,669
" " " " 1919	3,622,644
" " " " 1918	3,781,615
" " " " 1917	4,279,772
" " " " 1916	5,261,198

On account of trade conditions operation of the Steel Company's works was greatly restricted during the months of August, September, October and November and in consequence the year's output of steel was correspondingly reduced. During the last quarter of the fiscal year operations were gradually increased and are now upon a more satisfactory basis.

It will be noted that a new item has been added to the list of materials produced and that steel plates are now being made in quantity. The following table gives the annual production of the principal classes of iron and steel in the last two years:—

	Yr. ending 31st Mar. 1919.	Yr. ending 31st Mar. 1920.
Pig iron	307,863	184,229
Steel Ingots	341,603	219,943
Blooms and Billets for sale	47,890	26,165
Standard rails	164,972	68,976
Light rails		3,319
Wire rods for sale	26,746	44,436
Bars	1,459	1,245
*Wire	6,043	15,542
Nails	5,508	12,336
Plates		3,252

* This includes wire used in the manufacture of nails, shown on next line.

Staff

Your directors have pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by its officers and by the officers and employees of the constituent companies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Board of Directors,

R. M. WOLVIN,

President

President's Address.

To the Shareholders:—

As president of the company, there devolves upon me the duty and privilege of moving the adoption of the report of the Board of Directors on the operations of your properties during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1920, copies of which are now before you.

Upon preliminary examination, it is probable that from a financial standpoint the year's results will be somewhat disappointing to you. You must, however, temper this judgment by a consideration of the conditions existing during the period with which the report in question deals.

The period covered by the present report followed almost upon the termination of the war. A period of adjustment had been generally expected, and although of shorter duration than anticipated, it seriously affected the results of practically the entire year. The prevalent uncertainty resulted in very greatly retarding the operations of our coal mines, and for the first six months of the fiscal year our sales were only sufficient to warrant operating some of our collieries three and four days per week. Similar conditions prevailed in the steel trade, and the steel plant was closed down from August 26th to the end of October.

We were unfortunate also during the navigation season in that we were unable to secure the return of most of the steamships which we had under long term charters. In the autumn however, we were successful in having delivered to us all of these boats except one, but the dates on which we were able to secure these vessels were such that your company's earnings were very slightly augmented from this source.

Competition from States.

Our strongest competition will come from the large steel companies of the United States. During the first three years of the war, and prior to the time when the United States threw in her lot with the Allies, the American steel companies accumulated large surpluses, which were not at that time subject to abnormal taxation. This enabled them to write down the cost of existing plants, to build large extensions, thus increasing their output, and to install every known improvement and labour saving device tending towards increased output and lower cost. We in our company have great advantages in our properties which I will mention later, but I wish to draw your attention to the conditions which I have just described, as they constituted one of the most potent factors which influenced your directors upon what I consider to be the most important step taken by your company in many years.

I refer to the sale of 50,000 common shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation, and to the appointment of a London Advisory Committee. The sale of these common shares was a most desirable transaction, as the funds were required for the current needs of the company, and the price obtained was a satisfactory one, in view of the conditions.

The London Advisory Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. Grant Morden, M.P., Chairman.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Furness, vice chairman.

Sir William Beardmore, Bart.
Major-General Hon. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Mr. Henry Steel.
Mr. Benjamin Talbot.
Mr. Mark Workman.

The names of these gentlemen are no doubt well known to you and little comment is required. I might state, however that Colonel Morden's financial connections in Great Britain are such that excellent facilities for future financing are made available through the co-operation. Viscount Furness is the chairman of the extensive Furness group of English Steel industries; Mr. Benjamin Talbot is managing director of these companies; Sir William Beardmore is chairman of William Beardmore & Company, shipbuilders, of Glasgow; Major-General Sir Newton Moore is a former Prime Minister of Western Australia, director of the General Electric Company of England, and associated closely with the Australian steel industry; Mr. Henry Steel is chairman of the United Steel Companies of Great Britain, and the Bengal Iron & Steel Company of India.

These gentlemen bring to us long experience in the steel trade of the world. They provide also in the plants which they control, a large potential consumer of your company's ore, and as events progress, a purchaser of considerable quantities of pig-iron and billets which will become available from the new furnaces which the future will undoubtedly see installed at Sydney.

Resources of Company.

If we briefly inventory our resources, we find that our steel plant to-day consists of a new by-product coke oven plant, consisting of 120 of the most modern apparatus in existence. We possess also a 110-inch plate mill which has just been completed and put into operation, and is equal to any mill of this character either on this continent or in Europe. Our Rolling facilities also include a 28-inch rail mill, billet mill, wire rod mill and merchant bar mills, and in addition we own plant for the production of various forms of wire products, including nails, bars and galvanizing wire, and so forth. We have sufficient blast furnace capacity, but are very short of open hearth furnace capacity, and the situation to-day is that your company finds itself with the greatest known deposits of coal and iron ore splendidly situated but possessing a plant with an economical output of only 25,000 tons of ingots per month, with however, much greater capacity for pig-iron production and of finishing mills.

While many valuable additions have been made during the past few years and numerous judicious improvements have been carried out, much remains to be done in order to place the plant in condition for meeting world competition. Our position as regards the possession of basic materials is, however, unequalled, and given adequate capital, there is nothing to prevent the growth of your company into a strong world position.

Our most pressing need is for a new open-hearth furnace plant and for other extensions, which under present-day costs will entail a large expenditure. Given this additional capital, your company will be

enabled to take its proper place in world commerce, and to make adequate returns to its shareholders. These improvements will not only enable our working forces to become more productive than with the equipment now available, thus affording a larger return from their labours, but will ensure such profits as to enable the company to give a fitting return to its shareholders. Without these additions and improvements you must realise that your large coal and ore deposits are assets that contribute a small part of what they should to the earnings of the company.

More Favourable Conditions.

We commenced the current year under much more favourable auspices than last year. While our coal properties are not producing as much coal as we have the right to expect, we are fortunate in the possession of an unlimited market. Similar conditions prevail in the steel industry, and we have no difficulty in disposing of every ton we are able to produce. At the present time, three blast furnaces are in operation at Sydney, and we expect that a fourth unit will be put in blast in August. The entire output of our steel works is sold for the balance of this calendar year at attractive figures and we have every reason to feel optimistic with regard to our company's prospects.

As previously mentioned, four of our five long term chartered steamers were delivered to us late in the season of 1919. Two of these four vessels have already entered our service for the present season, and we anticipate the return of two further steamships very shortly. We have made arrangements to purchase a controlling interest in the remaining vessel, in addition to which we have an option on the services of the boat for the full term of the original charter at an attractive rate.

A short time ago a proposal was submitted to your directors to become associated with various other enterprises in the recently organised British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited.

The object is to unite under single control the largest known single deposits of ore and coal, operating coal and ore mines, steel works, steamships, shipbuilding and repair yards and other complementary enterprises. It would be the greatest industrial enterprise in Canada, and promises greater economy and efficiency in the production of coal and steel, the much needed shipping facilities and organisation for the transportation of the companies' raw materials and finished products, and an outlet for its ship plates.

In addition there must be many economies to be effected in uniting the various enterprises under one management. I only mention this because of the publicity it has been given. Your directors have been carefully investigating the proposals and as it is an important matter for the consideration of our shareholders I hope it will soon be in shape to present to you, and when the directors so decide a special meeting of shareholders must be called to pass thereon.

R. M. WOLVIN,
President.

The personnel of the new Board is now comprised of the following:—
Roy M. Wolvin, president.
Hon. Frederic Nicholls, vice-president.
Sir Henry M. Pellatt, vice-president.
J. N. Norcross, vice president.
Viscount Furness, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton.
Sir William Mackenzie, Sir William D. Reid.
Major-General Sir Newton Moore, Benjamin Talbot, Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P.; Stanley E. Elkin, M.P.; H. B. Smith, J. F. N. Stewart.

The executive committee named at the conclusion of the shareholders' meeting is

comprised of the president the three vice-presidents, Stanley E. Elkin, M.P., H. B. Smith, and J. F. N. Stewart, C.S. Canada. It includes as comptroller, secretary and treasurer, with W. A. Day, assistant.

The London Advisory Committee was named as follows: Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., chairman; Viscount Furness, Sir William Beardsmore, Bart., Sir Newton Moore, M.P.; Henry Steel, Benjamin Talbot, and Commander Sir A. Trevor Dawson, Bart.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The semi final and final heats of the 100 yards handicap arranged by the Bank of Montreal S.C. took place at St. George's Baths on July 22, the preliminary heats having been decided a week earlier. The semi-final heats were won by I. G. Pearse and A. J. M. Foss respectively. In the final the placings were:—1. Foss (18 secs. start); 2. Jackson Dodds (scr.); 3. Pearse (18 secs.); 4. W. L. Mackie (35 sec.); 5. Dodds, the scratch man, covered the distance in 1 min. 21 secs.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL.

President Wolvin, of the British Empire Steel Corporation, announces that \$20,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 of new capital that is being invested in the enterprise will be spent in the development of its steel and coal properties.

The shareholders of the Canada Steamship line—says Reuter, by a unanimous vote ratified the agreement entered into by the board with the British Empire Steel Corporation, whereby the properties of the Transportation Co., pass virtually into the hands of the Steel, Coal and Shipping consolidation.

LIQUOR IMPORT.

According to a return the quantity and value of beer, spirituous liquor, and wine imported to Canada during the fiscal years 1913 to 1919 were:—

ALE AND BEER.—1913, gallons, 2,033,692, value, \$1,347,261; 1914, gallons, 2,082,194, value, \$1,338,893; 1915, gallons, 1,061,066, value, \$697,135; 1916, gallons, 331,633, value, \$236,648; 1917, gallons, 188,155, value, \$141,405; 1918, gallons, 100,723, value, \$83,872; 1919, gallons, 17,903, value, \$20,344.
SPRITS.—1913, gallons, 3,628,021, value, \$5,416,905; 1914, gallons, 3,806,201, value, \$5,820,463; 1915, gallons, 3,010,884, value, \$4,563,606; 1916, gallons, 2,381,083, value, \$3,603,578; 1917, gallons, 1,716,019, value, \$3,559,585; 1918, gallons, 1,249,581, value, \$3,627,096; 1919, gallons, 462,693, value, \$1,647,469.

WINES.—1913, gallons, 1,082,645, value, \$1,642,245; 1914, gallons, 1,055,869, value, \$1,571,772; 1915, gallons, 798,300, value, \$995,684; 1916, gallons, 510,921, value, \$502,066; 1917, gallons, 527,891, value, \$541,277; 1918, gallons, 527,833, value, \$578,907; 1919, gallons, 223,335, value, \$241,041.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Alfred Lester is the chief fun-provider in "The Shop Girl" at the Gaiety Theatre. Miss Evelyn Laye acts with distinction and charm, and good work is done by Robert Nainby, Roy Royston, and Leonard Mackay, among others.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Although Cyril Maude is not at present in the cast of "Lord Richard in the Pantry" (at the Criterion Theatre), Jack Hulbert is an excellent substitute. The cast is a well-balanced one, and this most convincing play continues to maintain its hold on the theatre-going public.

Western Canada Mortgage.—Interest on Five per Cent. First Mortgage bonds due August 1, 1920, will be paid by the Union Bank of Canada at 6, Princes Street, London, E.C., and at Montreal, coupon No. 13.

So that miners flocking to the new silver strikes in the Portland Canal country may know at all times on which side of the boundary they are prospecting, boundary lines between Canada and Alaska are to be clearly defined this summer.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
Friday, August 13.—*Canada*
Wednesday, August 11.—*Prinz Friedrich*
Friday, August 13.—*Melita*
Wednesday, August 11.—*Le Ontario*
Wednesday, August 25.—*Empress of France*
Friday, August 27.—*Monmouth*
Wednesday, September 1.—*Empress of Britain*
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Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, August 21.—*Sardinia*

London to Montreal via Havre.

Tuesday, August 3.—*Tunison*

Tuesday, September 7.—*Scotian*

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, August 13.—*Scandinavian*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, August 7.—*Coronia*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 14.—*Aquitania*

Saturday, August 21.—*Mauritania*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 5.—*Leopold*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, August 11.—*Celtic*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 5.—*Canada*

Saturday, August 7.—*Megantic*

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 7.—*New York*

Saturday, August 14.—*St. Paul*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.

Tuesday, August 3.—*Manchester Division*

Saturday, Aug. 14.—*Manchester Brigade*

The direct letter, parcel and newspaper mails from Canada are due by the R.M.S. *Melita*, on Monday, and by the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm* next Thursday. Letters via New York are due by the *St. Paul*, *Celtic* and *Finland* on Monday.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A
Adams, Thomas (Commission of Conservation),
Ottawa—Care of High Commissioner for
Canada
Alexander, W. J., Toronto—Care of Agent-
General for Ontario
Armstrong, Wm., Hamilton—Morley's Hotel.

B
Beaudry, M. P., Quebec—First Avenue Hotel,
Holtborn.
Beaudry, Dr. E. P., and Mrs., Bromptonville,
P.Q.—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.
Birchall, Mrs. W. D., Montreal—Vernon Court
Hotel, Palace Street.
Bichard, F. J., Winnipeg—Great Central
Hotel
Black, Miss M. F., Toronto—77, Cheyne
Walk, Chelsea.
Black, Robson, Ottawa—Care of Canadian
Emigration Office.
Bone, S., and Mrs., Toronto—Talbot Road,
Rickmanworth.
Bosworth, Mrs. G. M., Montreal—Vernon
Court Hotel, Palace Street.

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Brown, Lt.-Col. F. W., Toronto—Grafton
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C
Cameron, Miss P. A., Toronto—32, Pembroke
Square.
Cameron, Irving, and Mrs., Toronto—Ber-
ners Hotel.
Chadbourne, A., Vancouver—20, Upper Mon-
tagne Street.
Clemens, Mathew, Toronto—Old Colony Club,
Pall Mall.
Close, F. R., and W. F., Hamilton—Morley's
Hotel.
Cola, Mrs. J. B., Montreal—Vernon Court
Hotel, Palace Street.
Crowe, G. E. W., Toronto—83, Pall Mall.

D
Davidson, S. E., Fonthill, Ont.—Strand
Palace Hotel
Daville, Miss Gwendoline M., Montreal—20,
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Delisle, N. H., Lewis, P.Q.—First Avenue
Hotel.
De Lury, Alfred T., Toronto—Care of Agent-
General for Ontario.
De Nantoux, Mdlle. A. D., Montreal—35,
Brompton Square.
Hingwall, Adam, Ottawa—Hotel Victoria.
Donald, N. Gray, Calgary—Care of C.P.R.,
Cockspur Street.
Dowker, Miss Florence, Winnipeg—21, Ben-
tine Street, Cavendish Square.
Drummond-Hay, H. R., Winnipeg—The
Brackens, Lynton, Hants.
Drummond, Miss Dorothea, Montreal—Gar-
lands Hotel, Suffolk Street.
Drury, Miss Helen G., Montreal—Cherkley,
Leatherhead.
Dupré, Dr. Paul, Quebec—2, Elwick Road,
Ashford.

E
Edmon, Helen M., Toronto—Care of Agent-
General for Ontario.
Eliassop, S., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Enright, W. E. (M.D.), Montreal—Euston
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G
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Laval University), Montreal—Care of
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Gibson, Dr. A. J., Victoria—24, Brunswick
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bury Avenue.
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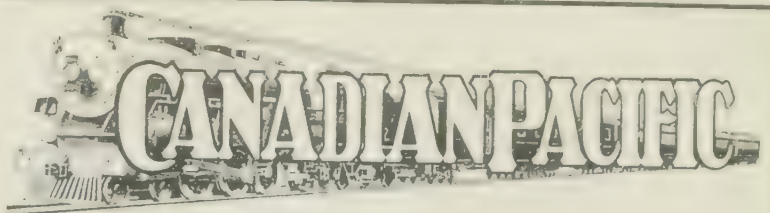
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Lead	1,945,000 ..	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000 ..	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000 ..	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000 ..	7,524,913
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CANADA

No 761

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920

Vol. LIX.

9th WEEKLY

RUNNING THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY (*See page 167.*)



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The supply of pack horses was maintained with difficulty.



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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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SETTLERS' ORDEALS.

WE announced in our issue of July 24 that the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, is coming to England shortly for the purpose of studying the immigration situation in the light of after-war conditions and of reorganising Canadian agencies. A considerable volume of work, no doubt, already awaits his coming. We trust much of it is congenial, but some of it is certain to be alike delicate and difficult. Let us take only one instance. It is supplied by a letter dated July 9 from Quebec. The letter was signed by the Abbe Philippe Gasgrain, Director of the Association for the Protection of Emigrants, and published in the *Times*; and it contained a grave indictment. The conditions therein described will have to be considered. We all know that those who intend settling in Canada have to pass both a medical and an official examination in England before being allowed to embark; but it is not so well known that these people have to pass a more stringent examination in Canada. According to the writer of the letter, "this second and final examination, which is held at the port of landing and carried out by the medical officers and Civil Inspectors of the Canadian Immigration Department, invariably results in a number of emigrants being declared unfit for admittance."

The Abbe adds: "Some are rejected because they are considered physically unfit or mentally deficient, others because they lack the sum of money stipulated by the regulations to ensure admittance, others again because it is feared they might become public charges or are otherwise deemed undesirable. The rejected emigrants are immediately interned and kept under lock and key until they are deported." This is not all. It is painful to read that, "Sometimes whole families are thus deported. The despair of these poor people is most distressing. They fully understand their deplorable position. They realise that they are now completely ruined, that they have wasted their life's savings and sold all they possessed to defray the cost of their expensive and disastrous journey, and that they are returning home penniless, with no situations to go to, no roof to shelter them, and with the prospect of having to start life again in the Old Country under far worse conditions than ever, or of becoming paupers." If the facts are as here stated the sooner reform is introduced the better. We hope Mr. Calder will go into the matter thoroughly. There appears to us in this case not only an unnecessary duplication of work, but an obvious injustice. Why should there be a second examination when the Canadian Government officials on this side are perfectly competent to pass or reject applicants?

Not even Canada, with all her resources and potentialities, can afford to sow broadcast, as it were, a sense of injustice. The whole question is of vital importance. As Mr. J. Obed Smith has pointed out in the interesting series of articles he is contributing to *Canada*, it is a very serious business for a man and his family to uproot themselves from their native soil, breaking all manner of ties, and go forth in quest of a new home in a new land and, for the most part, under unfamiliar conditions. The risks are obvious. Yet when life and work in this country become intolerable, affording little or no prospect, the lure of Canada becomes irresistible. Mr. Obed Smith, himself, and his staff, help in no small degree to heighten the charm of Canada; and their constant endeavour is to clear away the difficulties in the path of would-be settlers. That is as it should be. It is a wise and humane policy. Such valuable work should, therefore, not be undermined by narrow or inflexible regulations. The Canadian Government has, of course, every reason and right to make stringent regulations, but those regulations should be applied in the proper place, and in a manner which will remove the bitterness from poverty and not accentuate it. By the way, what is the Department's policy in regard to Sinn Feiners? It is surely advisable—as we point out elsewhere—to protect Canada from such undesirables.

—* *—

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THEY shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." The time here prophesied by Isaiah is not yet, although French and Belgian bayonets and swords are already on the market re-fashioned into harmless domestic fire-irons; although we have in being a League of Nations devised in such a manner that, in the fullness of time, it may, perhaps, so hold the balance of power as to make future wars impossible; and although surplus British ammunition is being used on a vast scale to fertilise the soil—literally shelling the soil so that two ears of wheat may grow instead of one. Leaving the Millennium alone, as not yet within the scope of everyday affairs, we turn to some of the amazing results obtained by the application of science to war and industry. Remarkable things have been done during the war—and the process still continues—by the aid of this modern wizardry.

Dr. Herbert Levinstein, chairman of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., in a long letter to the *Times* of the 29th ult., explains how Germany would have been beaten three years earlier than the Armistice—that is, soon after the Battle of the Marne—for the want of high explosive shells. That she was able to prolong the war for three whole years was due, he affirms, solely to the

ease and rapidity with which her works, erected purely for the manufacture of aniline dyes and pharmaceutical products, were converted into arsenals. The dye industry depends for success on new inventions which means methodical scientific research carried out with big resources. In peace time these experts in organic chemistry will dye for you the textile fabrics of the world and most other things—with the colours of the rainbow and, incidentally, by the by-products of their efforts lay the foundations of other industries. In war time, however, their energies can be diverted to the production of T.N.T. and an incredible array of chemical abominations for the wholesale slaughter of men in order to obtain those military surprises whereby modern wars are won. There is a grim moral to Dr. Leinstein's letter. But that is not our concern here. We desire rather to consider some of the humbler applications of science to industry. Nevertheless, there is something of poetic justice in the fate which has befallen, as indicated, certain swords and bayonets and large quantities of shells.

An Anglo-French firm, it is reported, has purchased from the Disposal Board of the Ministry of Munitions £2,000,000 worth of the British ammunition remaining in France. Large purchases have also been made from the French and Belgian Governments. The business of the firm is to break up this ammunition. The cordite is destroyed. The steel, copper, lead, even the resin in which the bullets are embedded are used for other requirements. But the most important product recovered is ammonium nitrate, which is a valuable fertiliser and is sold for that purpose. Chemical fertilisers are indeed playing an ever increasingly important part in agricultural history, both in England and in the Dominions Oversea. In Canada good work is being done not only in agriculture, but also in other industries, by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Scientific investigation has revealed, for example, that the annual yield of the Canadian fisheries can be increased by over 25 per cent. There is a waste, we are told, in solids, comprising chiefly fat and proteins—hundreds of thousands of tons being thrown away yearly—which scientifically handled would yield \$10,000,000. Waste oil scientifically treated would yield another \$2,000,000. So instances might be multiplied. Experiments are also being made to determine the commercial feasibility of utilising the lignite deposits of the Prairie Provinces. If it were possible to substitute lignite coal for the half million tons of anthracite now imported into Manitoba and Saskatchewan from Pennsylvania it would save \$5,000,000 annually. And Saskatchewan alone is said to have a deposit of 57,000,000 tons of lignite. Of course, what is wanted is a process which will remove the friability of lignite. There is a fortune in such a "binder." Lignite so handled would give to Canada a new supply, almost unlimited, of what she is most in need of—namely, fuel. In other respects, everywhere one obtains glimpses of the possibilities of vast developments through the agency of applied science; and every possible encouragement should be given to the men upon whose work and vision depend in so large a measure the realisation of a promising future.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Lead in Economy.

Migration from Great Britain to Canada is very much smaller at present than it might be, but it is expected that next year, with increased shipping facilities, a much greater number of new settlers will be accommodated. In the past, Canada's claim was that it was the land of opportunity for the poor man. To-day, under post-war conditions, the really poor man can hardly get to Canada. While appreciating the causes which necessitate the enormous increase in steamship fares, it must be realised and acknowledged that this is a deterrent to settlement, and therefore a matter of vital importance to the up-building and progress of the Dominion. In Canada to-day signs of extravagance and luxury are as evident as in Great Britain. This condition is not stimulating to migration.

To reduce the abnormal cost of living in Canada, an example must be set by the Government. The small coin

must be rehabilitated. The poorest class of settler from Great Britain, who has to count his pennies, gets a nickel back on finding that the Government railways charge him 3d. for a cloakroom ticket and 1s. on each piece of his baggage which has been left at the station for over twenty-four hours. These charges are unnecessarily high, and set a bad example. We might multiply these examples almost indefinitely, and until the 5s. and 10s. piece in Canada is regarded as a fair and proper exchange for mere storage services, such as we have instanced it seems hopeless to expect any reduction in excessive charges by the small traders. Someone must set the example, and the people naturally look to the Government.

* * *

Sinn Fein Emigrants.

The long tale of cowardly, cold-blooded murders in Ireland by Sinn Fein orders has aroused strong feelings of resentment and abhorrence in Canada. The methods of terrorism and assassination adopted by a section of Irishmen are so repugnant to all British traditions that Canadians feel the horror and disgrace of these monstrous crimes as keenly as they are felt in Great Britain.

That whole communities should passively encourage these methods and protect the assassins indicates such depths of moral cowardice that no Irishman or Irish woman who does not definitely denounce Sinn Fein should be allowed to enter Canada. The immigration laws to-day are strict in order to keep out undesirable settlers. Can there be any people more undesirable than those Irish who condone or approve the acts of Sinn Feiners? Irish emigration to Canada shows a marked increase, and the Government should take prompt measures to prevent fugitives from justice finding shelter in Canada.

* * *

A Test of Fitness.

The school question in Manitoba may prove the touchstone of the new Parliament. The previous assembly passed a new School Act in 1916, which made it obligatory that all children in the provincial schools should learn English. Manitoba has a large number of foreign settlers, and certain of them have been strongly opposed to English being the language of instruction in the schools in their locality. The enforcement of this principle was one of the most necessary, and, at the same time, courageous pieces of legislation passed by the Norris Government.

The vote of these foreign settlers is an important one, and therefore a strong temptation to unprincipled politicians. The newly-elected House contains a number of Members who owe their election to promises to repeal the School Act. Their success will depend on whether the majority of the House refuse to subordinate principle to party. Therefore we think the school question is very likely to prove the touchstone of the character and integrity of the new Manitoba legislature.

* * *

Fashion in Foods.

It is reported that the explorer Stefansson has leased from the Canadian Government the southern half of Baffin Island. He proposes to use it to breed reindeer and musk-ox for food. Why not? Reindeer steak may not be a table delicacy to-day, but it is good venison, and it was the staple diet of our prehistoric ancestors. When Britain first became an island in the last great struggle of the Northern Ice, the reindeer in great herds, and the shaggy musk-ox with lowering brows and fierce appearance, roamed over the country and provided the inhabitants with food, just as sheep and cattle do nowadays. Other times, other tastes. Before the war, many people disliked eating frozen meat, chiefly because they did not know how to cook it; but in these days of scarcity nothing good and wholesome should be despised, especially if it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

In Canada, at one time, lobsters went a-begging; so did salmon. But in these days, with a hungry world to feed, there is scarcely enough to go round without more elaborate machinery for food preparation and food distribution. Promises of supply of meat from new sources take on, therefore, a new interest, and open up fresh channels of commerce. Tuna fish was a rarity a few years ago; now it is a common article of diet. So it may happen with reindeer and musk-ox. Already we read of the shipment of a large number of slaughtered reindeer from

Alaska, and of enterprises to can whale meat for the European market. These are steps in the right direction.

* * *

International Labour. The attitude of Labour, economically and politically, exercises a disquieting influence on all responsible for the control and production of business. It is, moreover, an experience common to most civilised countries at the present time. Canada has her own difficulties, and to these must be added the embarrassments resulting from the recent convention of the American Federation of Labour held in the city of Montreal. In dealing with Canadians, the Federation describes itself as "international," but in actual fact it is, in the words of the bulletin of the Royal Securities Corporation, "purely a United States organisation, which cultivates a Canadian membership only, because the Canadian workers are numerous enough to contribute substantial sums in dues, and not numerous enough to have any prospect of controlling or seriously influencing policy." At the Convention the discussions were chiefly about American politics, in which the Canadians had no direct interest, but they were also compelled to hear a resolution passed, calling on Great Britain to allow Ireland to secede from the British Empire.

Hence, we read: "So thoroughly subservient to the Irish-Americanism of this American Federation have the Canadian delegates become, that they did not utter a word of protest against this impudent invasion of the domestic affairs of the British Empire." Considering all the circumstances carefully, we endorse the view that: "Canadian labour unionists—those of them at any rate who have some stake in Canada and some ties binding them to this country, and are not prepared to migrate to the United States as soon as they can get their railway fare paid—are making a great mistake in pooling their energies and resources with a body of foreigners of ten times their number." They should cut away from the American Federation.

* * *

Glorification of Muscles. "Every dog hath its day." So runs an old proverb. And these are the days of chore boys—men who do odd jobs, men of strong muscular development, manual workers generally. Men of education are at a disadvantage. Their market value has dwindled, and continues to dwindle. Such is the universal tendency. In England to-day an ordinary dustman earns as much as a senior bank clerk; and he enjoys other advantages, such as no compulsion to "keep up appearances," and no responsibility. In Cobalt, Ontario, they are advertising for chore boys at \$135 per month, and teachers for less than \$90 a month. It is the same tale everywhere.

The law of supply and demand, about which we used to hear so much before the war, has something to do with these anomalies, but not a great deal. The true explanation lies probably in the different standard of values brought about by changed economic conditions, resulting from the disorganisation and upheaval caused by the war. The ascendancy of Labour through the power of combination has made the most of the situation. Strikes and threats of strikes, soaring prices for everything, some scarcity of able-bodied men, owing to the ravages of war—these and other causes have contributed to enhance the value of manual labour. Brain workers, not so well organised, more individualistic, more careworn and harassed, have been ousted from their economic supremacy. Of course, the present conditions will not last for ever. Things in general will adjust themselves more in accordance with the needs of the country, which demand equal prosperity and contentment for all classes of workers.

* * *

The Need of Preference.

In his valuable article (page 157) upon the future which awaits Canadian trade with India, a special correspondent of *Canada* insists upon the need for a measure of Imperial preference to foster the growth of a commerce that is yet in its infancy. Probably never was the need for a preference more clearly shown. Here are two vast countries which have lived for many years under a common flag, and whose people have shed their blood side by side in Flanders and elsewhere in the great fight for liberty, and

yet as regards trade they are almost strangers; while, be it noted, a country outside the Empire, no further away from India but better equipped commercially—because she is older in development—than Canada has an enormous volume of trade that Canada can do. It is certainly the duty of all concerned to allow the infant trade of Canada and India to be brought up behind tariff walls.

India is at present discussing the need for a revision of her tariff system, and she has recently been given the power to decide for herself what is best in this direction instead of being dictated to by Britain, where the old and foolish ideas of free trade still have a strong hold. There is a growing feeling in India, not only among British commercial houses, though these are not unanimous, but especially among Indians, that protection is essential to the new Indian industries that are being developed, and such a measure of protection is sure to take the form of Imperial preference.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 5s. for 50 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, for each line in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHTMAN.—At "Kiwani" Cessabury Park Avenue, Watford, Hertfordshire, on July 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald G. Brightman (née Gwendolen Cooner-Jones)—a daughter.
HULLIDAY.—At Aylton, Ont., on June 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Halliday—a daughter.
Ker.—On July 24, at the General Hospital, Singapore, to Alan and Ursula Ker—a daughter. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
POTTS.—At Saskatoon, Sask., on July 28, to the wife of Prof. A. E. Potts (formerly of 21, Upper Gray Street, Edinburgh)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DOWSETT.—At the Presbyterian, Calgary, Alta., on June 21, by the Rev. Dean Paget, John Marshall, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Anderson, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, to Ethel I. J. Victoria, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dowsett, Calgary.
COLE—ROUSE.—On July 27, at St. Stephen's, Hampstead, London, by the Rev. Archdeacon Sharp, Howard Barker Collet, B.V.Sc. (Tor.), M.R.C.V.S., eldest son of Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G., Government House, British Guiana, to Lucia Beatrice Rousey, daughter of the late Mr. C. R. L. Berger and Mrs. Berger, Wansford, and granddaughter of Capt. P. J. Berger.
ELLIOT—STORRIE.—At Buechloch Hotel, Hawick, on July 28, by the Rev. W. C. McCullough, B.A., LL.D., John Armstrong Elliot, second son of the late Mr. John Elliot and of Mrs. Elliot, Lynnmood Ranch, Alberta, to Jane Best, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Storie, Acre Cottage, Hawick.
LUTTA—MUSKROVE.—At Saskatoon, Sask., on July 24, Lawrence B. Latta, only son of the Hon. S. J. Latta, Regina, Sask., to Jean Hamilton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove, 116, North Frederick Street, Glasgow. (By cable.)
LOUDEN—KEAR.—At St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, B.C., on July 4, by the Rev. J. S. Henderson, Thomas Lee Louden to Margaret Laughlin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Kerr, Helensburgh, Scotland.
NAIRNE—SINCLAIR.—At 1330 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, B.C., on July 3, by the Rev. A. D. Mackinnon, George C. Nairne, second son of the late David Nairne, Inverness, to Mary Sinclair, younger daughter of the late Donald Sinclair, Correriegan, Aberystwyth, Scotland.
REDWOOD—WATSON.—On July 23, at St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Ennor Sharpe, William Moulton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Redwood, of Worpleston, Surrey, to Vera Margaret Philippa, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Wakefield, of Westminster, and Mrs. H. J. Elliott Wright. (By cable.)
SALTON—TURNER.—At 266, Creighton Street, Halifax, N.S., on July 14, by the Rev. E. E. Daley, Andrew R. Salton, Port-Morlan, to Florence Isabel, eldest daughter of Mrs. Louise Turner and the late Mr. Wm. E. Turner.
SEXTON—HAMILTON.—On July 27, by the Rev. H. F. Falconer, M.A., Roy, elder son of Fred SEXTON, Richmond, Ont., to Florence Agnes Kerr, eldest daughter of John Young Hamilton and granddaughter of Robert Mill.

DEATHS.

CAMERON.—On July 28, at Inverness, Nancie Sophia Ellis Tupper Cameron, B.R.C., late Matron Canadian Army Medical Corps, beloved second daughter of Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G., and Mrs. Emma Cameron (née Tupper).
CARLSON.—Suddenly, at 97, West Clyde Street, Helensburgh, Scotland, on July 26, Joseph Reid Clarkson, formerly of St. John, N.B. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
COOK.—At "Ferochio," 19, McLeod Drive, Kilmarnock, on July 28, Capt. A. Findlay Cook, R.A.M.C. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
CORE.—At Swaiters Farm, Shankerton, Glasgow, on July 27, William Core, aged 62 years, second son of the late James R. Core, farmer, Swaiters. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
DE BIAQUIERE.—On July 28, at 3, The Circus, Bath, William sixth Baron de Biquiere, of Arkhill, Co. Londonderry, aged 63.
JACKSON.—On July 26, at Malin, Marjorie, wife of Admiral Sir T. S. Jackson, K.C.V.O., and daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Crane, of Rockville, N.B.
JOHNSTONE.—At Lethbridge, Alberta, on July 14, Jessie Ramsay, beloved wife of Peter Johnstone.
LOW.—At Windsor, Ont., at the home of her son, on July 26, Emily Brock, widow of Mr. William Chapman Low, late of Vether Benholm, Kincardineshire, and Churchhill Place, Edinburgh. (By cable.)
MARSHALL.—At 5, East Nelson Street, Glasgow, on July 26, Jean Marshall, beloved wife of Mr. John Marshall, wife of Canadian papers, please copy.)
MORRISON.—At 30, Vincent Avenue, Dundalk, on July 26, after a short illness, Margaret, widow of Mr. John Morrison, late of Narrow Water, Warrenpoint, Scotland, aged 65. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
REARD.—Suddenly, at Toronto, Ont., on July 22, Florence Meryth, beloved wife of the late Roy E. Reard, M.A., B.Sc., and eldest daughter of Mr. J. R. Duplop, of Liverpool and London.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEPSON. In ever-loving remembrance of Dennis Meecon, Royal Canadian Regt., reported missing at the Somme, Battle, October 8, 1916, since officially believed killed same date. Mother and Sister.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s. for five years. Each additional word for the period of one year, or 10 cents. For longer periods of perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, July 24.

THE new Prime Minister of the Dominion, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, is getting into harness, and began the process by making his first public appearance in his new capacity in Montreal this week. He met the members of the Board of Trade, and inspected the facilities in the harbour for the handling of grain. The few words addressed to the Board of Trade were in the nature of an appeal to all Canadians to work for a common end in a tolerant manner. In reference to his inspection of the elevators, Mr. Meighen remarked that there was every reason to look for large crops, which would pass through Montreal, and it was of the greatest consequence that everything should be done to facilitate this crop movement. (In alluding to the Board of Trade, by the way, it may not be out of place to point out that many English merchants are not aware of the fact that this institution in Canada stands for the Chamber of Commerce in Britain. It is quite common for the French-speaking *Chambre de Commerce* in Montreal to receive communications and enquiries which are evidently addressed to it as the representative business organisation in Montreal.)

Mr. Meighen's Task.

The task confronting the Hon. Mr. Meighen of uniting and consolidating the National Liberal-Conservative Party is no easy one. The one advantage that he has is the possession of a distinctive national policy, whereas other Parties are either divided, or are seeking what appear to be class interests. The Farmers, the Labour and the Liberal parties, as an aggregate opposition, are undoubtedly a menace to successful administration, but none of these Parties has at present strength sufficient to carry the country, and they have so far failed to find any permanent common ground for a coalition. Mr. Meighen is shortly going to his constituency, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where a big civic celebration in honour of his elevation to the Premiership will be held. On that occasion the country will look for his programme and statement of policy.

Militia Re-organisation.

Re-organisation of the Militia forces of the Dominion is proceeding slowly, as far as the selection of commanding and other officers is concerned, and it is expected that when Sir Arthur Currie returns from his vacation early in August, a new appointment to the Inspector-Generalship will be made, as he will retire in consequence of his acceptance of the direction of McGill University. The name of Major-General Sir Henry Burstall is mentioned as his possible successor. It is expected that next year arrangements will be made for the establishment of training camps in all parts of the Dominion on a pre-war basis. Recruiting is likely to start early in September, and no difficulty in bringing units up to strength is anticipated.

Imperial Veterans for Canada.

On returning from Great Britain, where they have been selecting Imperial veterans for land settlement in Canada, Messrs. W. E. Scott and Russell Wilson have reported to Ottawa that they held eighty-three sessions in various parts of the British Isles, and interviewed a large number of applicants. Of these, 629 men were accepted, and some of them are said to have already settled here. About half of those passed by the committee have had previous experience on the land, and all will be required to spend the prescribed time on Canadian farms before trying to settle on their own account. "The work has now been suspended until the coming winter," stated Mr. Scott, "as it is obviously not a wise policy to allow Imperial ex-service men to come here at the beginning of a Canadian winter. There are thousands of men of the type we need who served in the Imperial Army. Canada is the first country to adopt the selective system." He further stated that nearly all the men selected are men of the officer class who have won promotion on the battlefield, and in the great majority of cases they have ample capital. The destination of settlers is left to their own choice, but the majority of them are being evenly distri-

buted between the three most western Provinces, with a few for the Maritime provinces.

Revision of Tariff.

It is stated that Sir Henry Dwyer, Minister of Finance, is preparing to carry out the proposed revision of the Customs Tariff, which is the chief task that the National Liberal and Conservative Party has promised to effect. It is understood that the enquiry will be public and comprehensive in its scope, but whether it will be directed by a special board or by a Cabinet committee, not yet known. The revision will be the first attempt to deal with the tariff in a thorough way since 1907, when a committee of the cabinet under the Hon. Mr. Fielding held sittings at various centres, from which resulted the revision of the tariff of 1908.

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**IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.
The King's Cable to Montreal.**

The King has despatched the following cablegram to Lord Atholstan at Montreal:

Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*,
Cowes, August 2, 1920.

I rejoice to think that under your Presidency the Imperial Press Conference is now assembled at Montreal.

This gathering of representatives of all parts of the British Empire marks a fresh epoch in the history of journalism, and is an important development of the first conference of 1909 that was memorable for the prophetic utterances of Lord Rosebery in his inaugural speech on that occasion.

May your joint efforts be crowned by success, and may they, by securing the freedom of the Press, aid in the formation of a well-instructed public opinion and promote all that tends to the advancement of civilisation and of the well-being—moral, social, and material—of the world.

GEORGE, R.I.

The Imperial Press delegates arrived at Montreal on Monday evening by two special trains from Quebec, where, among other interesting sights, they had an opportunity of seeing something of Canada's contribution towards the production of wood-pulp newsprint.

During the afternoon a special convocation was held at McGill University, presided over by the new Principal, General Sir Arthur Currie, when honorary degrees were conferred upon Viscount Burnham, Mr. R. S. Ward Jackson, of the *Bund Daily Mail*, and Mr. T. W. Leys, of the *Auckland Star*. In the evening the British, Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian delegates were entertained by Lord Atholstan to dinner at the Ritz Carlton, when 300 guests were present. The ladies were entertained during the afternoon by a drive, with tea at the historic Château de Ramézay, which in earlier days was the residence of the French Governors.

The Conference opened at Ottawa on Thursday.

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**LORD BYNG AND CANADA.
"Almost a Citizen of the Country."**

The Canadian newspapers continue to comment on the possible appointment of Lord Byng as Governor-General of Canada. The *Daily News* of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, refers to his leadership of the Canadian troops and his pride in them, and adds: "And if Sir Julian were proud of the men under him, those men were no less proud of their commander. It was largely owing to the confidence they had in him that they were able to do such great things for their country. For this reason it is certain that he would receive a hearty welcome to this country, for, though not a Canadian, his close association with Canadians has almost made him a citizen of the country."

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**THE NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.
His Appeal to all Sane Elements in Canada.**

The Premier, Mr. Meighen, was accorded a public reception by his home town, Portage-la-Prairie, on the 2nd inst., when he was welcomed as first Prime Minister from Western Canada. His speech was a strong appeal to all sane elements in Canada to fight together against demagogues and destructionists. The Government, he said, must take its stand against the enemies of order and liberty.

Mr. Meighen, in an interview which he granted *en route*, said:

"There is no cause for apprehension in respect to the financial condition of Canada, which is in a better position to withstand the world stringency than any other country, with the possible exception of the United States.

"I do not base this contention entirely upon the tremendous natural resources which we possess, but mainly on the character and resourcefulness of our people. To the prime common sense and great capacities of Canadian citizens do I refer the maintenance of stable times in the Dominion."

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.
Specially Contributed.

Mr. W. T. Mathieson, a returned soldier, has been appointed Postmaster of Havelock, Ont.

Invitations to visit the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto have been sent out to all Canadian V.C.'s resident in the Dominion.

A memorial tablet has been unveiled in Oak Lake Presbyterian Church, Man., to commemorate the heroism of local men who died in the war.

Oak leaf emblems authorised to be worn on decorations by officers and men who were "mentioned" during the war are being sent out from Militia headquarters at Ottawa.

Mr. D. J. McDougall, a soldier blinded in the war, has become vice-president of the Canadian Association of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics, recently formed in Montreal.

No fewer than 168,037 photographs of Canadian soldiers' graves in the battlefield areas have been supplied to relatives, and an additional 20,000 are in course of preparation.

The period in which a man who served with the Canadians overseas may apply for his gratuity has been extended to March 31, 1921. Another important Order-in-Council authorises the payment of the dependents' portion of the war service gratuity to widows of deceased soldiers.

General Victor Williams, the new G.O.C. of Toronto Military District, has been instrumental in having handsome memorial stones placed in the veterans' graveyards at Kingston and Toronto. His concern for the improvement of soldiers' graves in Canada has given deep satisfaction to all the ex-Service bodies in the Dominion.

Alderman J. Cameron Wilson has been elected by acclamation to the presidency of the London (Ont.) Branch of the G.W.V.A. He succeeds Lt.-Col. W. G. Coles, who held the post for three years from the time of organisation. Mr. R. H. Young was elected first vice-president, and Nursing Sister N. Thomson second vice-president.

A brilliant scholarship record in England has been achieved by Mr. Frank Gahan, B.A., of London, Ont., a graduate of Toronto University. He was the only candidate placed in the first class at the recent examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law at Oxford University. Mr. Gahan wrote for the degree after only two years' residence. Previously he had been given first-class honours in Roman Law (the only student to be so distinguished), and last October, after nearly four years' service with the C.E.F., took his degree of Bachelor of Law at the University of London with first-class honours. Last April, in the final examination for the English Bar, he was placed second in first-class honours out of over seventy candidates. The Council of Legal Education awarded him a Certificate of Honour, and the Inner Temple gave him a special prize of £50.

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THE QUEBEC MARRIAGE CASE. Privy Council Reserve Judgment.

(Special Report.)

After arguments which lasted over three days, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday last reserved judgment in the famous appeal from Quebec, *Despatie versus Tremblay*, the point at issue being whether the ancient ecclesiastical law forbidding marriage between great-great-grandchildren of a common ancestor is still binding upon Roman Catholics in Quebec. The Quebec Courts have held such a marriage is invalid. The Lord Chancellor announced that "their lordships would take time to consider the advice which they would tender to his Majesty."

The appeal was originally argued in 1914, but their lordships desired the case to be re-argued. On this occasion their lordships were the Lord Chancellor, Lords Haldane, Dunedin, Cave, and Moulton.

Mr. Wainwright, K.C., was for the appellant, his junior being Mr. M. Alexander, of Montreal, who is now practising permanently in London, and was for some time Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Canadian Forces. Messrs. St. Germain and Errington were for the respondent. Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., held a brief on behalf of the Church of England in Canada.

The arguments were in the main concerned with the Civil Code and the construction to be placed upon it, particularly Article 127, which, it was contended by the appellant, did not render the marriage in question void, but was merely intended to preserve ecclesiastical authority over members of different churches without launching upon the validity or otherwise of marriages. Other arguments traversed the ancient French Royalist regime in Quebec, authorities being quoted as far back as 1215.

The opinion among those professionally engaged in the case is that the appeal will succeed.

THE BRITISH CONNECTION.

A French-Canadian View of its Importance.

A French-Canadian, Mr. Leon-Mercier Gouin, B.A., J.L.D., in a pamphlet written in the French language and distributed in Quebec by the Navy League of Canada, emphasises to his compatriots the importance to Canada of British supremacy. Had the war been lost, he declares, Canada would have been at the mercy of enemy nations. The *Ottawa Journal* says Mr. Gouin has written an inspiring preface to the pamphlet, and quotes the following passages:—

"Enriched by this new victory, the British flag still flies over this splendid half of the North American continent that belongs to us. Our victorious standard remains the symbol and the guarantee of our constitutional liberties. If it had been conquered, we should have borne the yoke of a foreign domination or, left to our own weakness, we should have made the costly experiment of an independence as illusory as ephemeral. Thus suddenly deprived of the support of our metropolis, we should have striven in vain to prevent the rapid partition of our territory. . . . It is the protection of Great Britain that gives to our young nation the tranquility essential to its growth. Without her, we could neither attain our normal development nor conserve our ethnic individuality. . . . I conclude, therefore, that we are vitally interested in maintaining the power of our metropolis.

"Canada should watch jealously over the protection of her territory and of her commerce. It is important that she should retain all her markets from one end of the world to the other. Thus our national prosperity is indirectly bound up in that of the other parts of the British Empire."

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THE MENNONITES IN MANITOBA.

Fruitless Application to the Privy Council.
(Special Report.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lords Haldane, Dunedin, Cave, and Mr. Justice Duff, heard an interesting petition on Friday last for leave to appeal, which was presented by Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence on behalf of certain Mennonites who had been fined by the Manitoba Court for failing to send their children to school, a decision which had been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada. The petition was presented on behalf of two of the original defendants, of whom there were eleven.

The ground of the petition was that the Dominion Government, by an Order-in-Council, had granted the Mennonites, on their arrival in Canada, in 1874, "the fullest privileges of exercising their religious principles, and educating their children, as provided by law, without any kind of molestation or restriction whatever." The prosecution, however, claimed that there was no statute under which an Order-in-Council could be issued, nor was there any statute under which the Federal Government could enter into such an agreement.

After Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence had proceeded with his argument for some time, Lord Haldane pointed out that Section 93 of the British North America Act gave exclusive control of education to the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Lawrence submitted that the matter was of great importance.

Lord Haldane said he was quite impressed with the importance of the matter, but the arguments presented were not very impressive on the point he had made. "It is important," added his lordship, "but I cannot see it is a difficult matter. It is not a case which is arguable here."

The petition was therefore dismissed.

The Judicial Committee also dealt with the following Canadian petitions:—In the matter of the Board of Commerce and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, concerning the validity of certain Canadian statutes in which the Board was interested, leave to appeal was granted, their lordships intimating that all the Provinces should be allowed to intervene. Leave to appeal was refused in *Montreal Tramways Company versus Girard*, concerning litigation over personal injuries; also in *Morgan versus Montreal City*, concerning municipal powers over the demolition of a building in Montreal; also in *Gauvreau versus Page*, concerning the dedication of a highway.

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For the first time in the history of Canada, a weekly theatrical train is now running between Toronto and Montreal. The institution of this special service is due to the initiative of the C.P.R.

A recent Canadian Order-in-Council provides for the withdrawal for sale, lease or settlement of approximately 55,000 acres of land along the Athabasca river in Alberta. This action is taken, the Order states, because representations have been made to the Department of the Interior that, as a result of the investigation and research which has recently been undertaken, "it is confidently expected that a successful process will shortly be evolved for the extraction from the tar sands of the Athabasca river of oil, bituminous and other hydrocarbons in commercial quantity."

CANADIAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

New Opportunities for Great Development.

IT is not too much to say that a new era of trade development will be opened for Canada by the institution of direct communication between the Dominion and India. This is to be inaugurated by a Canadian Government freighter from Montreal to India, via the Panama Canal. Later, as more cargo vessels come into commission, a service will be instituted from Vancouver.

This direct communication is exactly what has been wanted to bring about an appreciation of Canada's trade with India. Before the war the only possible routes were to ship Canadian products to Boston, or to Glasgow and Liverpool, or to Hong-kong, for transshipment. Under that somewhat lengthy process the volume of trade was naturally restricted, and although the war period saw military stores and needs develop, no actual satisfactory basis of commerce was established. What little trade Canada carried on with India was confined almost altogether to the export of foodstuffs, principally canned fish and fruits. The British Trade Commissioner in India reports that this state of affairs was due principally to lack of interest in the Indian market by Canadian exporters, while the difficulty and high cost of shipment were also determining factors.

Canadian Productions Rarely Seen.

The latter difficulty is now to disappear, and there remains only the interest of the Canadian shipper to excite for the trade to be increased. As one who has spent many years in India, the writer can vouch for the fact that, so far as Canada is concerned in trade, the average imported article hardly shows its existence. India receives large quantities of goods from abroad—annually purchasing £70,000,000 worth of British products, for instance—but Canadian productions are rarely seen. For the European population, including some 70,000 British troops—there are imported quantities of foodstuffs, such as canned and bottled provisions, jams and jellies, condensed milk, biscuits, bacon, ham and cheese. In pre-war days Britain exported largely in many such lines, and America in her own specialities. When shipping from the West was rendered dangerous and expensive by submarines, India turned to Australia. One only saw Australian jams and biscuits, for instance, while the American lines of tinned goods and bacon, and so on, were in huge demand as British exports dropped out. It is for Canada to step in and assert herself in such directions. The European table in India is often limited as regards what a Briton looks upon as essentials if he is to rely upon Indian products. With the exception of meat, fresh vegetables and fruit, butter—though butter is often imported too—and milk—much condensed milk is used as well as the fresh product—the Briton in India looks to other countries for his eatables. Tinned and bottled fruits, tinned asparagus, jams, biscuits, and such like delicacies are only to be obtained from abroad. In clothes the European is largely supplied by local products, but the Indian looks to Manchester—and lately to Japan and the States—for the cotton fabrics which he chiefly wears. As regards shoes, the Indian is becoming a wearer of leather to a far greater extent, and while tanneries and manufacturing factories are coming into existence in India, there is still a market for imported goods, both cheap for the Indian and of better quality for the European.

Openings for all Kinds of Goods.

Drugs and patent medicines are in great demand, and America here has a great hold. Canada's development in this direction should be followed by an attack upon the Indian trade. Turning to manufactures of hardware and steel, it must be remembered that while India has imported a large portion of such requirements in the past, the war, during which India greatly developed her manufacturing power, has changed many things. Quite recently several engineering and construction firms have been established, and British firms have installed branches. But India is so vast a country that there is room, in the great development now proceeding, for Canada to develop greatly the exports of hardware, machinery, railway cars, and so on which she has already begun in a limited fashion.

The use of motor cars in India has increased recently tremendously, but of late chiefly what are regarded as American cars have been coming in, though the Fords have been of Canadian make. This was due to British manufacturers being too busy to export, and there is another opportunity for Canada.

Indian paper mills are by no means sufficient to supply the whole of the demands upon them, for in India the amount of letter and file writing that goes on is amazing. The Indian is a great correspondent—chiefly on post-cards, which travel any distance in India for a farthing. Canada gets none of a trade reaching about £1,500,000 a year at present.

In the space at present available it is impossible to detail the many opportunities for trade. But America is firmly established in paints, colours, and other such materials, as

well as in machinery, belting, rubber manufactures, motor tyres, electrical instrument and appliances, and glassware. It should not be forgotten that the great trade done before the war with Germany and Austria has gone largely to America and Japan, and many members of both nations are in the principal cities, developing the openings presented, and one rarely needs a Canadian.

Concerning Indian Exports.

As regards Indian exports, it is to be remarked that Capt. Robert Dollar, in a speech before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on Chinese-Japanese trade, said that 82 per cent. of the commodities landed at Vancouver from the Orient go to the United States, from whence they are shipped to Canada as finished products. He urged that Canadian manufacturers import their raw materials and supplies direct from the Orient, instead of through United States middlemen. An instance of his meaning is to be seen in the case of Indian goatskins. India has put into effect an Imperial preference of 15 per cent. on these valuable skins, applying to all parts of the Empire. United States shoe manufacturers, who take nearly 70 per cent. of their fine kid leather from these skins, have been planning to buy through Canada. Canadian shoe manufacturers should bring these skins direct from India to Vancouver, and be themselves distributors. The preference would then be an advantage to the Empire, whereas under the present system it is not. Further, the staple Indian products such as tea, jute, cotton, certain woods, and to a lesser extent rice, rubber, tanning materials, and ground nuts, which now reach Canada through middlemen and by roundabout routes, should be cheaper and easier to obtain.

But there is a final word to be said. What is needed to develop a Canadian-Indian trade is a system of Imperial preference. If only that were introduced, the rest would be easy. And there are signs in India that the acceptance of the doctrine may be far nearer than in Britain.

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OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ORIENT.

Canada's opportunities for the establishment of a profitable and permanent trade across the Pacific were pictured in glowing colours to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar line of steam freighters, which placed steamers on the Yangtze River in China and has opened up the Province of Sechwan. Speaking with the authority of more than a quarter of a century of close commercial relations with Chinese business men and Oriental traders, Capt. Dollar gave the benefit of his experience to the Association members, and earnestly advised them to lose no time in developing for Canada the possibilities which existed in China for markets for the manufactured products of the Dominion. He predicted that within a few years the Pacific Ocean would be the centre of the world's commerce, which was now centralised in the Atlantic.

After quoting statistics relative to the foreign trade of the Dominion, Capt. Dollar continued:

"I have had figures compiled respecting the cargoes carried across the Pacific in the boats of my company. I find that 2 per cent. of the commodities landed in the Port of Vancouver go to manufacturers in Eastern Canada, and that 16 per cent. is destined for delivery at Vancouver. But, gentlemen, the bulk of this goes to United States. The remaining 82 per cent. of the goods brought to this port go directly to the country to the south of you."

"I was interested, and traced the progress of this 82 per cent. I find that it mostly goes to Chicago, Cleveland, and other manufacturing centres of the middle States, where it is manufactured, and the finished products are shipped in large quantities back into Canada. This, gentlemen, is not as it should be. You should go to the source of supply for those raw materials, and manufacture the finished articles for yourselves."

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Despite the fact that three times recently the publishers in Toronto have given the printers a voluntary increase in their wages, at a mass meeting last week 500 printers demanded a further 20 per cent. increase.

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The Third Article, specially written for *Canada* by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe, is entitled "What Settlers Get in Canada," and will be published next week.

NOTICE TO READERS.

Our Offices in Canada have been removed from Toronto to 4, Hospital St., Montreal.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada's Favoured Position.

The people of Canada have accepted in the right spirit the financial burdens laid upon them by the war. The tremendous resources of the country, its remarkable trade growth, and bright future put pessimism out of the question, even though the national debt is seven or eight times what it was, and Provincial and municipal debts are likewise much increased. We can bear the taxation burden easily enough if we exhibit thrift and bend to the work of producing more essentials for ourselves and for export." *Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Industry and Agriculture.

"There is a natural partnership between Industry and Agriculture. As the towns and cities flourish there is a greater demand for many farm products at better prices. No doubt a grave problem for agriculture lies in increasing wages and scarcity of farm labour, but a solution will not be found in embarrassing Canadian industries and driving Canadian labour into American industrial centres. Relief can be had by attracting farm labour to Canada, but not by decreasing the supply of labour for Canadian factories."—*Montreal Star*.

Divorce in Canada

The attempt to change the general Canadian divorce law has met much the same fate as in other years. An Ottawa despatch states that the bill which was introduced with this object is as good as dead so far as this session is concerned. Fortunately, thanks to the decision of the Privy Council, we are no longer directly concerned in this part of the Dominion with what Parliament does. Divorces can now be obtained in the Prairie Provinces, though not in Ontario and Quebec, without having to go to the expense of putting a bill through Parliament and of having a committee of venerable Senators pass judgment on the case. It does not appear that society in this part of the Dominion shows any disposition to go to pieces because a simple and inexpensive means of obtaining divorce has been substituted for a method of which only the well-to-do could take advantage."—*Edmonton Journal*.

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"Ways and means must be devised to protect salmon and halibut fisheries of British Columbia, or there will be nothing left to protect," said the Hon. Wm. Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, addressing the Convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association.

CANADIAN FILMS.

Department of Trade and Commerce Productions.

The general public have little idea of the miscellaneous services performed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. For example, it is a far cry from the inspection of gas meters, or the prosecution of a dealer for having a false scale in his possession, to the production of moving pictures.

The latter work, so far as the Department of Trade and Commerce is concerned, is the infant industry of the Department. While the work was only started in 1917, its growth has been very rapid. The Bureau of Exhibits and Publicity, whence these moving pictures emanate, is a branch of the Department occupying an entire building in Ottawa, and boasts of one of the most modern and efficient motion picture producing plants on the continent. Canadian pictures produced by the Department are now seen by thousands of people in Canada nightly; and though it may be thought a somewhat extravagant statement to make, I may say that our pictures have been shown to millions of people in the United States, and they are now carrying a message of Canadian industrial activities around the world.

At the present time the Department is making complete in every detail a bi-monthly release of pictures in Canada. From the master negative are printed many copies of film, and these various copies are first shown in moving picture theatres in Canada, and thereafter they are sent to the four corners of the world. At present an interesting series known as "Seeing Canada" is running through the principal theatres in the Dominion.

Possibly the largest moving picture producer in the United Kingdom somewhat hesitatingly stated that he would have a look at the pictures produced by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and see if he could make use of them in the United Kingdom. He asked that a print of each be sent, and before he had the print twenty-four hours he cabled an order for 80,000 ft. The Department, therefore, is justified in the suspicion that the pictures have made good.

While the pictures produced by this Department run to scenic and industrial subjects, yet many of educational value are included.

The Canadian Government through motion pictures is doing a work that is far-reaching in its interest, and instead of tons of immigration literature and printed propaganda being scattered throughout the world, the narrow strip of celluloid film, barely more than an inch wide, is fast taking the place of pamphlet and book, bringing the Canadian factory to the foreigner consumer, showing the tourist Canadian scenic resources, and the intending settler the last Great West.—*MacLean's Magazine*.

THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

Estimated Strength of Officers.

Air Commodore Tylee has given some rough figures of the estimated numbers of ranks and ratings proposed for the Canadian Air Force, showing the composition of this force, on a total war-time establishment of 10,500, to consist of 1,150 officers and 6,600 skilled ratings. Of these about 600 will be flying officers and 400 ground officers, the remainder being medical and miscellaneous other services. Of the skilled ratings, 4,000 only would be specially skilled in air work, the remainder being carpenters, machinists, fitters and other mechanics, who could be obtained from ordinary trades without special training.

This would provide for 12 active service squadrons, 5 training squadrons, one school of special flying, one school of aerial fighting, with the supply unit and medical services necessary. This would mean that 24 flying officers, 18 ground officers, and about 160 men would make up the monthly quota for training.

The Officer Commanding, C.A.F., also reports that up to the time of the recent closing of the lists for entrance into the Canadian Air Force, the total number of actual applications received from commissioned officers was approximately 650 flying and 500 ground.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Passage Money for Overseas Airmen.

The Air Ministry makes the following announcement: Approval has been given for the extension to the 31st inst. of the time within which applications can be lodged for refund of passage money to individuals who came from abroad before September 30, 1916 (February 15, 1916, in the case of South Africa), to serve in the war, provided the applicants in question were prevented from submitting their claims previously owing to (a) their actual engagement in military operations in distant parts of the world since the Armistice, or to (b) incapacity due to wounds or sickness contracted on active service. All applications must be accompanied by a statement (if possible certified as correct by the officer commanding the unit) showing the circumstances in which the applicant was prevented from rendering his claim by October 1, 1910.



CAR VALLEY GOVERNING COMMISSION, APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

Seated (left to right): Count Von Moltke-Hallheim (D. mark); Mr. R. D. Wagh, Winnipeg (Canada, Brit.-Is.). Seated (left to right): Messrs. Alfred Boch (Saar); Victor Rault, President (France); T. Lambert (Belgium).

EARLY CANADIAN RECORDS—II.*

Compiled from the Acts of the Privy Council of England by Frederick Harold Sunderland.

THE following records from the Acts of the Privy Council of England relate in their own words history incidental to English endeavour in Canada in the seventeenth century.

At the date on which these records commence—1613—Canada, then in the hands of the French, consisted of the citadel of Quebec and a few outpost settlements along the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa. The French, harassed by the English from the colony of Virginia, and later by expeditions from England, stoutly bore with privation and attack until by events of a later

date, Canada became ceded to Great Britain. And with the conquest of arms came the conquest of commerce, and in this the Gentlemen Adventurers of England into Hudson's Bay played their part.

Hudson's Bay had been discovered prior to the attempt in which Hudson perished in 1610, but from the voyages of Sir Thomas Button, in 1611, till the year 1667, it was wholly neglected by the English Government and nation.

1630. WHITEHALL, 24 MARCH.

Whereas a Petition was presented to his Maiestie by the Adventurers of Canada, in which they humbly remonstrate that the last yeare they left diuerso of his Maiesties louing subiects in those partes, upon discoveries, Plantations, and other designs; who without reliefe are like to perish. And they hauing now fitted shipping for those partes cannot be permitted to transporte Meale, and other provisions for the reliefe of them without Licence. In regarde whereof they doe humbly sue, that they may haue Licence to transporte thither twentie Tuns of Meale, with Pease, clothing, and other necessities fitting for two hundred men. The Boarde being informed, by the Lorde viscount Dorchester, of his Maiesties gracious pleasure in that behalfe, doth hereby pray and require the Lord high Treasurer to giue Order that they may transporte the particulars before mentioned, they paying his Maiesties Customes and duties, and giuing good securitie not to transporte them to anie other partes, nor for anie other purpose.

1631.—2 MARCH:

[100 qtrs of pease, 100 hogsheds of meale imbarqued and shipped from Plymouth for the use of the Company now residing in Canada.]

1632.—STAR CHAMBER, 21 NOVEMBER:

This day was read at the Boarde a petition which had bene preferred to his Maiestie by Sir Willyam Alexander Knighte (2). George Kirke Master of the Robes, David Kirke Esqrs. Lewis Kirke, Thomas Kirke John Kirke James Kirke gentlemen, Willyam Barkley, Josua Gallard and Charles Attye of London Marchants, wherein they remonstrate, that in the late wars betwene his Majesty and the french Kinge, some of them did take the Country of Canada to the honor of his Majesty and the State, and in the year following, vpon his Majesty's commande, the Commission vnder the greate Seale of England, did take the forte of Quebeck, the taking and Keeping whereof stoode them in about fifty thousand pounds, and that since that tyme, vpon his Majestys pleasure signified restored the said forte of Quebeck vnto the french without any satisfaction for their aforesaid greate charges; In regarde whereof, and forasmuch as it pleased his Majesty in the same Commission to promise vnto them a grante of letters Patent, for the sole trading in the partes of Canada aforesaid the better to enable them for future discoveries to be made there, they doe humbly beseech his Majesty to grant vnto them, his royall letters Patent accordingly, vizt: for sole trading in the Gulfe and River of Canada and partes therevnto adiacent and to place a Colony and fortresse there if they thinke fit, from the latitude of forty foure degrees to the latitude fifty foure degrees for one and thirty yeares.

1632.—WHITEHALL, 12 DECEMBER:

This day aswell Captain Kirk and Mr. Barkley on the behalfe of themselves, and the rest of the Sutors for the Patent of Trade into the Gulfe of Canada, were called before the Board, as alsoe the Scottish Adventurers, and Mr. Charleton for himselfe and Mr. Henry Wilson. And the said Scottish Adventurers, and Mr. Charleton, Complayneing that the said Sutors did now endeavour to gett a Patent, for the sole trading into the said Gulfe of Canada to themselves, without giuing any account or satisfaction to the rest of the Adventurers, for the former employment. It was alleaged, by the said Captain Kirk and Mr. Barkley, that on their partes they were readie and desirous to giue an Account and satisfaction of all former employments in the said Trade, but that the said Charleton and Wilson were in default therof, partly by default of diligent attendance, where the said Accounts were appoynted to bee audited, and partly by forbearing to bring in their moneys, the said Charleton being behynd with the Company 700l. and the said Wilson 300l. the whole debt of the said Company being but 1100l. which was by the said Charleton constantly denied. Herevpon the Lords by Consent of all parties, did this day thinke fitt and order that a Commission shall forthwith issue out of the Chancerie, to such fitt Commissioners as the Lord Keeper of the greate Seale, shall nominate and appoynt [to examine into and report upon the whole business].

1632.—WHITEHALL, 12 DECEMBER:

Theire Lordships taking this day into Consideration, the Patent now desired by Sir William Alexander, George Kirk

Esqr Master of his Majesties Robes, David Kirk Esqr William Barkley and the rest, for the Trade into the Gulfe of Canada. Vpon the Reporte of Mr. Secretarie Coke that he findeth nothing desired by the parties contrary to the Treaties with his majesties Allies, did thinke fitt and order, that the same should proceede and that his majesties Attorney Generall, should be required to prepare a Bill for his majesties Royall Signature, for passing the said Patent agreeable to his owne Report: and the order of the 21th and 28th of November last made therevpon, with this Caution *nevertheless*, that his majesties intention is that his Treaties with his Allies should not be infringed, by any pretence of this Patent. And their Lordships doe further wish and aduise, that the said Scottish Adventurers in former association, should ioyne in the said Patent, and Trade, if the parties can agree amongst themselves, but that the expectation therof shalbe noe ympeidment to the present proceeding of the said Patent.

[This clause (in italics) was left out by order the 22. of the present.]

1632.—WHITEHALL, 21 DECEMBER:

This day Sir Richard Saltonstall of London (3) Knight and Matthew Cradock Merchaut of London being sent for by warrant from the Board: vpon entering into Bond to attend the Committees appointed for the businesse of Canada at all times, Notice being giuen or left at their houses on that behalfe: were discharged from further attendaunce on their Lordships.

NOTES:

(1) LA ROCHELLE. The merchants of La Rochelle were the primary supporters in a company formed for trade and colonisation. An expedition under Samuel de Champlain set out in 1604, and Port Royal, in Acadia, was founded. The Settlement was afterwards attacked and destroyed by Captain Samuel Argall, under orders from Sir Thomas Dale, Governor of Virginia.

(2) SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER (1567-1640). Poet and statesman. His efforts to colonise Acadia turned attention in England towards the New World; and on the outbreak of civil war in France an expedition was set on foot, in which his influence predominated. It was a private enterprise undertaken by London merchants, prominent among whom was Gervase Kirke, a native of Derbyshire, who had long lived at Dieppe, and had there married a Frenchwoman. Kirke and his associates fitted out three small armed ships, commanded respectively by his sons David, Lewis and Thomas. Letters of marque were obtained from the King, and the adventurers were authorised to drive out the French from Acadia and Canada. On the morning of the nineteenth of July, sixteen hundred and twenty-nine, an Indian, renowned as a fisher of eels, who had built his hut on the St. Charles, came to Champlain, the Governor of Quebec. He had just discovered three ships sailing up the south channel of Orleans. The little band of French colonists, weakened and reduced by months of privation due to the non-arrival of fresh supplies, surrendered. At the instance of the French Ambassador in London, New France was returned to the French crown, and Champlain was re-instated as Governor in May, 1633. The Kirkes and their associates, who had made the conquest at their own cost, under the royal authority, were never re-imbursed.

(3) RICHARD SALTONSTALL left his native parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, to seek his fortune in London. He served the office of Sheriff, 1588, and in 1597 became Lord Mayor of London, and was knighted 30th April in the same year. He was a member of the Skinners' Company. He married Suzanna, daughter of Thomas Poyntz, and by her had a daughter, Mary, who was married to Richard Sunderland, of Coley and High Sunderland. Richard Sunderland held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was made by his brother magistrates one of the two treasurers of the fund raised out of the county rate for the relief of "Lame Soldiirs." He was one of the twenty-four gentlemen in the Wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley, who furnished each a light horseman to H.M. Queen Elizabeth's forces. At the coronation of King Charles I. he refused the honour of knighthood, paying a fine of 50l. for so doing.

The registers of the Parish Church of Halifax record the death of Mary Sunderland as follows:—

[1606.] "Maij 12. Maria ux: Rich. Sunderland de Coley, generosi, foemina dilecta Deo, delecta merito."—"So beloved of God, and so worthy to be beloved."

(Contd.)

* No. 1 appeared in Canada of May '20.

CANADA'S MERCHANT FLEET.

From Canada to South Wales: First Voyage of a New Service.

By the arrival of the s.s. *Canadian Voyager* at Queen Alexandra Dock, Cardiff, on July 17, the first voyage of the new service inaugurated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., from Canada to South Wales was completed.

It is appropriate that the *Canadian Voyager* was selected for the first of these sailings, as she is the pioneer of the large fleet of freighters which the Canadian Government is building to carry Canadian goods throughout all the trade routes of the high seas. She represents contract No. 1 given by the Dominion Marine Department to Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal shipyard, and was the first of the huge fleet of vessels to be handed over for operation by the Canadian National Railways through the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd. She has a speed of 11 knots, is of 4,575 tons dead weight, and was delivered to the owners in February, 1919.

Having discharged her cargo, which included 50 tons cheese, 140 tons paper, 10 tons motor cars, and 2,500 tons lumber, the *Canadian Voyager* was loaded up with various commodities at Cardiff and Swansea by the Cunard Steamship Co.,—who are the agents on this side—and is ready to sail for Montreal to-day (Saturday).



THE S.S. CANADIAN VOLUNTEER.

Considerable interest was taken in the ship's arrival at Cardiff, and it is expected that other vessels will be put on this route in the near future in order to augment the monthly service at present arranged for, as it is expected that these direct sailings will encourage shipments between Canada and South Wales.

The s.s. *Canadian Volunteer*, a photograph of which we reproduce, is a sister ship to the *Canadian Voyager*.

* * * CANADA AND CUBA. Rapid Development of Commerce.

Major Nicholas Perez Stable, Cuban Consul-General to Canada, says that trade between Cuba and Canada has developed in a surprising manner. "Millions of dollars of Canadian capital," he adds, "are invested in Cuban enterprises, and hundreds of Canadian agriculturists have established themselves on farms in Cuba. Canadian banking institutions have established many branches in Cuba, and Cuba is taking advantage of her trade opportunities."

Over 90 per cent. of Canada's import trade with Cuba consists of sugar, the value of which for the fiscal year ending March last was \$16,585,158. The quantity imported was 264,087,412 lbs., whereas two years ago it was only 7,514,589 lbs., having a value of \$397,076.

To the increase in the export trade with Cuba a number of Canadian products have contributed. This is particularly true of newsprint, manufactures of iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, planks, rubber goods, wines and spirits, and food products. About two-thirds of the exports, however, come under the general classification of foodstuffs, of which, in turn, more than one-half are dried and preserved fish.

Canada's trade with Cuba has in the past been considerably handicapped by the fact that it had to be carried on, owing to the absence of direct steamship service, through the ports of Boston and New York. Fortunately, however, this handicap no longer exists, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine having established three direct lines to Havana from Montreal, Halifax, and St. John.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Havana, who has recently been making a special investigation of the situation, is of opinion that, "with the establishment of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Cuban importers are now very keen to establish direct relations with Canadian exporters and manufacturers rather than work through the medium of American houses. Many Canadian products, such as cement, building plaster, nails, locomotives, paper, etc., which had never made their way into Cuba, are now coming direct via the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and are helping to pay for the large sugar cargoes which Canadian refineries have been purchasing in Cuba."



THE CANADIAN-BUILT BEAVER.

These steamers are owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd. We are indebted to "The Syrian Shipping" for the photographs.

PURELY PERSONAL

Communications for this page must be duly authenticated and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Governor-General and party recently visited Prince Edward Island. At Charlottetown they attended a garden party at Government House.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, will deliver an address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa on September 1.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Prime Minister of Canada, has left Ottawa for Western Canada. He was to be tendered a big demonstration at his home town, Portage la Prairie, on August 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan, of Montreal, are registered at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. Justice Idington, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been gazetted deputy to the Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Spencer, formerly of Vancouver, have leased Lord Burnham's Maidenhead residence (Orkney Cottage) for the summer.

Lady Hanson, wife of Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., an ex-Lord Mayor of London, is lying seriously ill at Fowey Hall, Cornwall, suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean, M.P., who left for Canada last week, will be away until October.

Mr. Campbell Sweeney, of Vancouver, formerly general manager in British Columbia for the Bank of Montreal, is (with Miss Dorothea Sweeney) staying at 81, Guilford Street, W.C.1. They will remain in England for the summer months.

Mr. Wm. F. Kerr, for 18 years editor of the *Regina Leader*, has been appointed Red Cross Commissioner for Saskatchewan. He will sever connection with the Liberal journal as soon as his successor is appointed.

Among Canadians who have arrived in England for the purpose of visiting this country and making a pilgrimage to the battlefield areas are Mr. W. W. Bole (of the National Drug Company of Canada), of Winnipeg, with Mrs. Bole and their son; and Dr. and Mrs. Turnbull, of Moose Jaw, Sask. They are registered at the Woburn House Hotel.

Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, has arrived in England to see her son, Mr. Travers Williams-Taylor, 13th Hussars, who is recovering from severe concussion in the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot. Lady Williams-Taylor has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Cassels, Sunningdale, until yesterday (Friday), when she and her son became the guests of Sir Frederick and Lady Orr-Lewis at White webbs Park, Enfield, for a week.

His Honour George Paterson, Judge of the County Courts of Winnipeg, has arrived in England and will visit his son's grave in France.

Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was to leave Quebec last Wednesday on the *Victoria*.

General Sir William Otter is staying at 39, Half Moon Street. Sir William commanded the 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment in the South African War, where he was wounded, and for his ser-



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER.

vices was thanked by Queen Victoria in person. During the European War he was in charge of all the internment camps in Canada. He commanded the Battleford Column in the Reil Rebellion, and made a forced march of 190 miles across the prairies in five and a half days. He was the first soldier to hold the rank of Major-General in the Canadian Militia.

Sir Herbert and Lady Holt have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris, on their way to Switzerland.

Among Canadian M.P.s at present in London are Mr. James A. Robb, the Dominion member for Chateauguay and Huntingdon, P.Q., and Mr. T. J. Stewart, member for Hamilton West.

At the first meeting of the new Quebec Cabinet on July 13, Sir Lomer Gouin, the retiring Premier, was made a Legislative Councillor, succeeding the late Mr. Alphonse Racine, of Montreal.

Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, wife of the Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, is to act as sponsor at the launching of the new C.P.O.S. steamer *Empress of Canada* at Glasgow on August 17. Mr. Bosworth will leave Canada this week in order to be present at the ceremony. Mrs. Bosworth, accompanied by her mother (Mrs. W. D. Birchall) and Mrs. J. B. Cole, of Montreal, last week made a short trip to Belgium and France.

Leavey to succeed Lt. Col. R. H. C. K. C.

Mr. George E. Kennedy.

Hatherton, Gardens, Quebec, I. having been called to I.

Many prominent people on the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*, which left England on July 28. Among them were the following: Sir H. Montagu Allan, Lord Charles Cavendish, Hon. Sir C. Peers Davidson and Lady Peers Davidson, the Misses Drummond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hooper, Hon. P. C. Kinnaird, Mr. E. Longhead, Sir A. H. Maguire, Mr. J. A. Mann, K.C., Mr. D. McLennan and the Misses McLennan, Major R. W. Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Robb, Major-General P. E. Thacker, and Mr. W. H. Trevelyan K.C.

Among the passengers who returned to Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Scotian* last week were Mr. A. C. B. Norton-Taylor, of Dolan, Alta., and Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Snider, of Montreal. The latter officer was for some time in charge of the Canadian War Graves Detachment.

Lt.-Col. Bovey (Ottawa), Dr. J. A. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace (Montreal), Mrs. L. M. Wedd (Toronto), the Hon. D. Marshall (Olds, Alta.), and Capt. F. R. Marton (Calgary) are among the passengers on the outward-bound C.P.O.S. *Metagama*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Major Maurice Pope, M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, and the Comtesse Simonne du Monceau de Bergendal, second daughter of le Comte Jean Jules du Monceau de Bergendal and la Comtesse Jean Jules du Monceau de Bergendal, of Chaumont-Gistoux, Province of Brabant, Belgium.

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Henry Hudson, B.Sc.A., of Winnipeg, Man., and Miss Geraldine Remfrey Brookes, of Cobham, Surrey, will take place at Cobham Parish Church on September 4, at 2.15 p.m.

The marriage took place at Calgary on July 7 of Mr. James C. Gordon, youngest son of the late Mr. J. T. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, to Elsie Blanche, third daughter of Mr. George Lane, of the famous Bar U Ranch. The latter is one of the pioneer ranchers of Alberta, and the bridegroom's father is a pioneer of Manitoba.

At St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, on July 8, Major J. A. Briggs, M.C., of New Westminster, B.C., was married to Miss Kathleen Dumbury, grand-daughter of the late General A. C. Dumbury, Bengal Staff Corps.

At St. John, N.B., on July 14, the marriage took place of Miss Louise Anderson, daughter of Mr. R. H. Anderson, local manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia to Mr. Thomas Guy, manager of the Harbour Square branch of the Bank, Montreal.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—An increase of approximately \$136,000,000 in the foreign trade of the Dominion for the first three months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year, is shown in the first monthly trade statement authorised by the Hon. R. W. Wigmore, the newly-installed Minister of Customs. The statement, which is for the month of June, shows a total trade up to June 30 of \$391,087,460. For June alone the trade total reached \$243,187,288, or over \$77,000,000 in excess of June, 1919.

The Canada Temperance Act, commonly known as the Scott Act, will be voted upon on October 25, in the Yukon Territory and the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, and possibly one or two other Provinces.

By Order-in-Council the War Purchasing Commission is to be continued as the Central Purchasing Commission, and will consist of two members and a chairman.

An order has been issued that members of the respective Provincial Legislatures will no longer be allowed to frank their correspondence. This order also applies to matter printed by the order of the various Provincial Governments.

The June statement of the Finance Department shows ordinary revenue of \$32,618,021, against expenditure of \$40,560,717. The net debt of the Dominion stands at \$2,300,119,030.

Work in the construction of the new Civic Hospital is to be started at once, the contract for excavations and foundation having been placed with Mr. Alex. I. Garvock at the price of \$81,500.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whitney, of this city, have given \$100,000 to the Corporation to be used for the construction of a tuberculosis sanatorium in connection with the City of Ottawa Sanatorium. Mr. Whitney makes the proviso that the city shall be responsible for the upkeep of the institution.

TORONTO.—Work has been started in connection with the Ontario College of Art, which is to be built on the grounds of the Art Gallery here at a cost of \$120,000.

The Ontario College of Education is to be the new name of the University of Toronto Faculty of Education.

The St. George Apartments have been bought by Trinity College for \$196,650. The property has a frontage of 103 ft. 7 in. on St. George and 148 ft. on Harbord. The College authorities have plans prepared for new buildings to be erected in Queen's Park, fronting on Hoskin Avenue, just east of St. George Street.

HAMILTON.—The Building Inspector's statement for the six months up to June last shows that permits for constructions valued at \$2,419,075 had been taken out, as compared with \$1,661,660 during the corresponding period in 1919.

KINGSTON.—The Medical Faculty of Queen's University has adopted the six-year course to apply first to matriculants of September, 1920, at which time will come into effect a seven-year course in arts and medicine, the degree of B.A. to be granted at the end of five years and the degree of M.D. at the end of seven years.

GUELPH.—In a letter to Professor J. B. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, announced the new schedule of salaries for the college, the minimum being:—Fellow, \$750; demonstrator, \$1,400; lecturer, \$2,900; associate professor, \$2,500; professor, \$3,000.

ST. CATHARINES.—It is proposed to electrify that section of the Welland division of the Grand Trunk system which parallels the Welland Canal from Port Colbourne to Port Dalhousie.

FORT WILLIAM. The \$3,000,000 pulp and paper mill to be erected at the mouth of the Mission River for the Fort William Pulp and Paper Company is to be ready for operation by next March. The president of the company is to be Mr. J. G. Sutherland, of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss E. Dickson, of Toronto, has been elected president of the Canadian Association for Trained Nurses.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—No fewer than 21,097 marriages—a record—were celebrated in the Province in 1919.

MONTREAL.—A mammoth new hotel, to contain 1,000 rooms, is to be built on the site of the old Peel Street High School. The hotel will be known as The Mount Royal, will cost \$8,000,000 to build, and will have frontages on Peel Street, Burnside Place, and Metcalfe Street. The building will be of 10 storeys, and will be designed to carry an additional six storeys when the civic by-laws permit such construction. A new street—to be known as "Mount Royal Place"—will be constructed from Peel to Metcalfe Streets.

The amusement tax for last year netted the city \$445,288, the expenses of collection amounting to \$24,700.

The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in this city benefits to the amount of \$2,000 by the will of Mrs. Harriett E. Ashcroft, who died here on November 15 last.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Premier Foster has announced the personnel of the hydro-electric commission for New Brunswick to proceed with development of water powers, as follows:—Hon. C. W. Robinson, member of Government without portfolio; Messrs. C. O. Foss, of St. John, and Reid McManus, of Moncton.

ST. JOHN.—The Board of Trade Journal for July, discussing Canadian ports, shows that St. John is second to Montreal in exports and imports.

There are 371 more persons assessed for taxes this year in the city than in 1919 and the average income of all assessed is \$950. The total levy is \$1,613,545, an increase of \$317,971 over last year.

Lt.-Col. Alex. McMillan, D.S.O., has been appointed a commissioner of the General Hospital here.

WOODSTOCK.—The Carlisle Hotel, of which Mr. W. F. Thompson has been proprietor for over ten years, has been taken over by Mr. P. Gallagher, of the Minto Hotel, Moncton, and considerable extra accommodation is to be provided.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Speaking at a luncheon here, Mr. Roy M. Wolvin, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has announced a gift of \$250,000 to Dalhousie University from the British Empire Steel Corporation, to be used for the purpose of providing more professorships in research work in connection with the natural resources of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The public bequests in the will of the late Senator Dennis include the sum of \$100,000 to endow a chair at Dalhousie University, to be known as the "Eric Dennis Chair of Government and Political Science," in memory of Captain Eric Dennis, M.C., a son of Senator Dennis, killed in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, an additional \$2,000 to be added to the endowment of the library at the University, and \$50,000 to be distributed as Mrs. Dennis, widow of the deceased, elects among the various charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

SYDNEY.—Two men were killed, one seriously injured, and damage to property estimated at many thousands of dollars was caused by the explosion of an ammonia tank belonging to the Harris Abattoir Co.

NEW GLASGOW.—As the result of a fire which destroyed the main workshop and plant of the Maritime Bridge Co., approximately 100 men have been thrown out of employment, and the loss is estimated at \$125,000.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—July 15, the fiftieth anniversary of the entry of the Province into Confederation, was marked by the formal opening of the new Parliament Buildings by Sir James Atkins, the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1870 the area of the Province was 13,000 square miles; it is now 255,732 square miles.

By an award of the Arbitration Board, the employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway are given a wages increase of 10 per cent., or \$250,000 annually. Conductors and motormen will receive 60 cents an hour in place of 55 cents.

—A fire which broke out in the Commonwealth Building, Main Street, on July 12, caused damage estimated at \$20,000. The outbreak originated with the upsetting of an oil stove.

The Crescent Furniture Company's premises in Hargrave Street have been gutted by fire and damage estimated at \$10,000 done.

An American Farmers' group has been formed in the Manitoba Legislature. The claim is made that this group, when fully organized under a strong leader, will be second in numerical strength in the Chamber.

Seventy-seven pairs of twins were born in Winnipeg during the past twelve months. The number of births recorded was 3,160.

THE PAS.—An important find of amber has been made at Cedar Lake, 80 miles south-west of here. Mr. Jack Murray, former editor of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, reports that the supply is plentiful.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Approximately 700 miles of long distance telephone lines will be built by the Provincial Government this year. This will involve the use of 28,000 poles and about 1,200 miles of wire. There are comparatively few farmers in the well-settled areas of the Province who are without telephones.

Southern Saskatchewan is being surveyed with a view to securing the most suitable site for a \$1,000,000 paper mill. Large financial interests in Toronto are said to be behind the project. Wheat straw is the material proposed to be utilised in the manufacture of the paper.

It is officially announced that the \$400,000 appropriation jointly voted by the Federal, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Governments for the construction and operation of a lignite briquetting plant at Estevan has been increased to \$600,000. The additional money is required on account of increased cost of construction and equipment since the estimates were made in 1917. The building is well under way, and the bulk of the machinery has been purchased and shipped.

SASKATOON.—The opening of the fourteenth annual exhibition was marked by new attendance records. The cattle and horses on exhibit were numerous and of high quality.

CANADA'S OLYMPIC TEAM.

Party of Well-Tried Athletes en Route to Antwerp.

On Sunday last the crowds on Liverpool landing-stage were startled—and considerably entertained—by the "yell" of the members of the Canadian Olympic team, who had arrived by the C.P.O.S. *Melita*.

The team consists of 26 well-trying athletes, and is composed of track and field athletes, boxers, and cyclists. The oarsmen, swimmers, wrestlers, and trap-shooters will arrive later. Mr. Walter Knox, of Orillia, Ont., is chief coach. Mr. J. G. Merrick is manager, and Mr. Norton Crow secretary-treasurer of the team.

Canada's representative athletes, who were to leave for Antwerp on Wednesday, comprise:—Messrs. C. H. Coaffee (Winnipeg), J. A. Dellew (Toronto), Edward Lawrence (Montreal), Hector Phillips (holder of the 600 yards British record), Alex. Ponton, and Arthur Scholes (Toronto), Thomas Towns (Brandon), Albert Smoke (Peterboro), an Indian Marathon runner, and Earl J. Thomson (Prince Albert), who recently

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Tenders for the construction of 2,500 miles of rural and toll telephone lines in the Province have been called for. This is the second telephone contract that will have been let this year, the first being for some 5,000 miles of long distance circuits, the work on which is now about half completed. It is expected that more tenders will also be called this summer for still further construction of rural telephone lines.

—Extensive operations involving the outlay of nearly \$500,000 and the maintenance of a big fishing fleet are planned by the Mackenzie Basin Fisheries, who are establishing a modern cannery at Black Bay, Athabasca.

BROOKS. What is considered the greatest financial return per acre of any farm in Western Canada is reported by Mr. J. E. Strong, who has an irrigated farm north of the town. He raised eleven acres of alfalfa seed last year, the gross return for which was \$6,513, or nearly \$600 per acre. The total production was 7,700 pounds, which sold at 85 cents per pound.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The contract has been awarded for new permanent locomotive roundhouses for the Canadian National Railway Co. The site is north of Point Ellice bridge, alongside the company's present freight yards. Work has already commenced.

VANCOUVER.—The development of the Bridge River power site near Lillooet is in its initial stages, surveying and preliminary work now being carried on. The plans, which will involve the expenditure of \$30,000,000, call for a tunnel a mile and a half long under Mission Mountain, discharging into Seaton Lake, six miles from Lillooet. The fall will be 1,400 ft., and it is estimated that 400,000 h.p. will be developed.

—The David Spencer departmental stores here are to be enlarged by the addition of a seven-storey building, to cost \$700,000.

—Thirty automobiles were destroyed by a fire which recently occurred at a garage in Granville Street, the loss (including other property) being estimated at \$75,000.

—Finding in British Columbia a country which in climate, beauty and fruitfulness matches their own, a distinguished party of Swiss have reached this city on an industrial and economic excursion. It is their hope that, as a result of the visit, a large number of Swiss farmers and artisans will come to this Province.

created a world's record for the 120 yards hurdles. Messrs. Harold Bounsell, Herbert Macdonald, Harry Martin, Wm. Taylor, and Norman Webster (Toronto), cyclists; E. C. Freeman (Toronto), walker; John Cameron (Vancouver), hammer-throw; Archie McDiarmid (Vancouver), weight-putt and boxing; John McEachern (Winnipeg), 16 lb. shot-putt; M. H. Herseovitch, G. A. Schneider, and J. W. H. Turner (Montreal), Clarence and Walter Newton (Toronto), Cpl. A. Prudhomme, P.P.C.L.L. (London, Ont.), W. C. Rankin (Edmonton), and Cliff Graham (Toronto), boxers.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURIST FOR CANADA

Miss Annie Macdonald, the principal agricultural organizer for the Ministry of Labour in Scotland, sailed for Canada last week by the C.P.O.S. *Metagama*. On reaching Canada Miss Macdonald will lecture on the various problems of agriculture as far as women labour is concerned.

There were also on board 250 ex-Land Girls, who are proceeding to farms in the Dominion.



MAIN STREET, WINNIPEGO, OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO.



A PETRIFIED TREE ON THE SOURIS VALLEY PRAIRIE.

MANITOBA'S F



MAIN STREET, WIND
WEST

The central photo, taken on Sunday, May 23, 1920 (Decoration Day), shows, commencing at the left, a portion of the Bank of Hamilton, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Standard Bank and the Union Trust Building. Across the intersecting street are the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Mol-



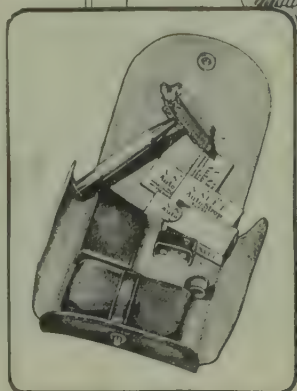
THE PERGOLA IN THE CITY PARK, WINNIPEG.

Locusts, especially, is justly proud. It lies along the banks of the Assiniboine River, and covers 286 acres.

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Ask your
dealer for
a practical
Demonstration
of the
"VALET"
Auto Strop
Safety Razor



YOU cannot understand the "Valet" AutoStrop Safety Razor by looking at it in a shop window or show case. There it looks like any ordinary safety razor, with its leather case, its silver plating, its dozen blades.

Only when you get it into your hands, when you see the strop put through the razor, when you realise that the blade is stropped automatically in 10 seconds--then, and then only, will you realise the value of the only safety razor that "strops itself."

It can be purchased in several different forms of packing. The pocket set, illustrated, is the latest and most convenient for travellers, taking up no more room in a suit case or fitted bag than a cigarette case. It contains "Valet" Safety Razor, specially prepared strop, and 12 "Valet" Blades in folding case of real, tan hide **25/-**

Other and more elaborate sets may be obtained fitted with mirror, soap, and brush. You are sure to find a style in stock to suit your needs.

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RUNNING THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Romance of a Great Undertaking.

(See Front-page for

The World's Work for August covers a wide range of subjects, the articles being alike authoritative and interesting. The contribution which appeals most to us is, naturally, the "Running of the Alaskan Boundary," by Frederick A. Talbot, the author of "The New Garden of Canada." From the set of beautiful illustrations which adorn this article we are indebted to Mr. Chalmers Roberts, the editor of the magazine, for permission to reproduce those appearing on our front page. The following extracts are from the article itself:

"Alaska has been called the prize-packet of the North-west, and the description is singularly appropriate. After lumbering for centuries, untrodden save by venturesome traders in search of furs, and scattered tribes of Indians who elected to make this land their home, it is responding amazingly to the developing touches of civilisation, is yielding wealth untold and in infinite variety. Yet, when on May 28, 1867, was ratified the treaty under which the Russian Empire surrendered the whole of its possessions upon the North American continent to the United States, the quidnuncs in the latter country shook their heads dolefully. Russia was well rid of the land; the United States had made a bad bargain, for of what economic use was that vast stretch of the Frozen North?"

"The Canadian Government made the first move towards the establishment of the international fence by dispatching an expedition to the Far North under the leadership of William Ogilvie in 1887. His instructions were to explore and survey the country, and to determine in a preliminary manner the point at which the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon River. The United States Government acquiesced in the suggestion, and promised every assistance.

The Tide of Settlement.

"The tide of settlement was beginning to flow Alaska-wards very rapidly. The country was being overrun in every direction by traders, hunters, miners, settlers, and agriculturists. Accordingly, in 1897, it was resolved by the British and United States Governments to attack and decide the problem once and for all. To this end a convention was drawn up between the two Governments to conduct a joint survey along the 141st meridian, and to indicate the frontier in such a manner as would effectively obviate all possibility of dispute in the future, thereby giving effect to the various treaties pertaining to this North land.

"But this decision proceeded no farther than the paper stage, the question remaining *in statu quo* for nine years. In 1906 another convention was drawn up and ratified by the two Governments. It was identical with that of 1897 except that the telegraph, now available, was to be used to determine the exact point on the 141st meridian from which the line was to be driven north and south. The Commissioners were appointed, Dr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer for the Dominion of Canada, being the British representative, while Mr. O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was the American Commissioner."

How these Commissioners did their work, what adventures they had, what hardships they endured, and how eventually they triumphed over all obstacles are graphically presented in the article; and, we are told, few international undertakings have been carried through with such mutual goodwill on the part of those responsible for the work as was this vast undertaking.

"The initial task was to set the first permanent posts of the fence which was to extend in as straight a line as a ruler's edge through 625 miles of country to the Arctic Ocean and along the 141st meridian. The character of these posts was clearly defined and standardised. They are of two types and sizes, and made of aluminium bronze. The larger monument is 63 inches high, pyramidal in shape, tapering from 10 inches at the base to 6 inches at the top, and weighs about 250 pounds. The smaller is conical, 30 inches in height by 9 inches in diameter at the bottom, and weighs from 55 to 60 pounds. All are set in a bed of concrete, averaging 3 feet square by 24 to 3 feet deep, and containing about 300 pounds of cement."

A Canadian Adventure.

We can only afford space for one adventure. It refers to the efforts made by the Canadians to establish topographic stations upon the summit of lofty Mount Natashat and the adjacent peaks. The leader of this small party records his impressions of the journey: "The trail led over the divide on the glare ice, where steps had to be cut for nearly half a mile, then down a long ridge of loose scoria and out on to a badly broken fork of the Klutlan Glacier. It began to snow, but we had to go on, as it would have been impossible to recross the divide in the storm, and reached camp at

8.30, worn out and chilled to the bone, and found the tent down and everything wet or frozen. We shivered away the snow for a small space with snow-shoes, put up the tent as best we could, and cranked into our camp, bedding. During the night it snowed 25 inches, and continued growing the greater part of the next day. Even with the coal-burner burning full blast and three men in the little seven-by-seven tent, the thermometer registered only 32 degrees." And the day was the eleventh of August."

It took seven years to complete the demarcation of the Boundary. And this is an imaginary word-picture of the survey: "Were it possible to take a view along this line from an elevated point at the southern end, and to have visibility to the Arctic Ocean, a somewhat strange spectacle would be presented. The most impressive feature would be the straight gash cut through the timber, 20 ft. wide, along which, dotted at regular intervals, would be seen the conical and pyramidal pillars of metal posts in the fence between Alaska and Canada. Walking along this vista and pausing before every monument, one reads in bold, raised letters upon the eastern face the word 'Canada.' The reverse side carries in similar manner the inscription 'United States'; while below is a number, the numerical identification of the pillar in the chain of posts stretching from lofty Mount St. Elias, in its magnificent setting of snow and ice, to the flat haze-enveloped Arctic shore."

* * *

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE DOMINION.

Dean's Appeal for Permanent Canadian Colours.

In connection with the appeal issued by the Dean of Westminster for £250,000 to save the Abbey from falling into complete decay, the Dean made an interesting reference to the association of Canadian troops with the Abbey during the war.

"No account of the Abbey in war time," he said, "would be complete without a mention of the Canadian battalions and their colours. Being suddenly appealed to whether we could shelter their colours in the Abbey while some artillery went to the front, I gladly consented on condition that the transfer was carried out with a regular service of prayer and worship. This was readily approved of, and so, to cut a long story short, we soon had a whole series of services, at which the officers and N.C.O.'s of Canadian battalions committed their colours into our keeping—and we laid them on the high altar with a short, solemn service. We afterwards, in the presence of the officers and men, deposited the colours upon the monument of Gen. Wolfe.

"After the Armistice, one after the other, the officers of these battalions came back to claim their colours. Once again the colours lay upon the altar, and were restored with an offer of prayer and thanksgiving, combined this time with commemoration of the men who had fallen. Wolfe's monument is now quite bare. Three years ago it was bright with some 30 or 40 flags which we had taken temporarily in charge. There was much pathos in those colour services.

"I cherish the hope that some day the Canadian Government will send us a couple of colours for perpetual adornment of Wolfe's monument, in memory of the many which we kept there for three years. During all that time they were a spectacle of never-ending delight and interest to every soldier visitor as well as to our English colours."

* * *

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S STATUE.

U.S.A.'s Gift to Great Britain.

The people of the United States of America, happily inspired, have presented to the people of Great Britain a splendid statue of Abraham Lincoln in bronze, by the great American sculpture Augustus St. Gaudens. The statue is placed in Canning Square, Westminster. At the unveiling ceremony last week the ancestry and the character of the great statesman proved a link between Britain and the United States.

The Duke of Connaught, ex-Governor-General of Canada, said: "Sprung from English ancestors, although a true American, his words and the great story of his life are known amongst all, and are everywhere honoured."

And thus Mr. Elihu Root, as he formally handed over the statue to the British people: "He was of English blood; and he brought enduring honour to the name. Every child of English sires should learn the story of his life and think with pride. Of such stuff as this are we English made."

In accepting this gift on behalf of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George described the statue as "a presentment in bronze of the best-known historical face in the Anglo-Saxon world."

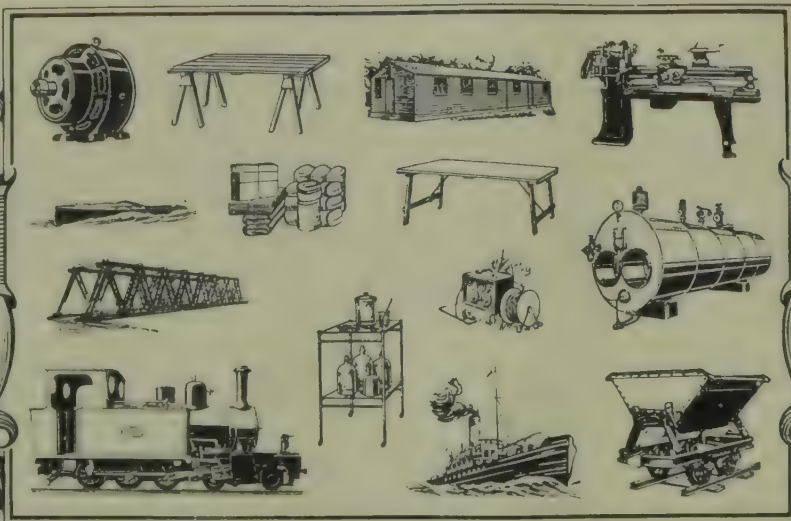
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MUNITIONS

by Order of the Disposal Board.

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Machinery
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Railway Material
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Textile Goods
Clothing

Boots and Shoes
Medical Stores
Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metal
Chemicals and Explosives
River and Canal Craft
Motor Launches and Steamers
Miscellaneous Stores
Etc., Etc.

NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the **EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2s. post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

The Home Bank of Canada

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the year ending
31st May, 1920.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
DR	
Balance Profit and Loss Account, May 31st, 1919	
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, payment of all Provincial and Municipal taxes and rebate of interest on un- matured bills	2,088,917.74
	\$427,243.93
CAPITAL, PROFIT ACCOUNT.	
Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	3,785.92
	\$431,031.85
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
DR	
Dividend No. 51 (quarterly) at the rate of 6% per annum	829,216.01
Dividend No. 52 (quarterly) at the rate of 6% per annum	
Dividend No. 53 (quarterly) at the rate of 6% per annum	3,068,102.56
Dividend No. 54 (quarterly) at the rate of 6% per annum	
Government Tax on Note Circulation	
Reserved for Dominion Government Income War Tax	
Written off Bank Premises Account	
Reserved for adjustment of exchange rates on British and Foreign balances and securities	1,875.00
Donations to Patriotic and Other Funds	100,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	116,873.96
Balance carried forward	\$431,031.85

General Statement, 31st May, 1920.

LIABILITIES.	
TO THE PUBLIC	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	81,975,790.00
Deposits not bearing interest	5,062,741.70
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	15,570,158.07
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	3,068,102.56
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada	6,448.06
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	80,550.82
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	544,074.70
	\$26,847,855.91
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS	
Capital (subscribed \$2,000,000) paid up	81,959,073.41
Rest Account	500,000.00
Dividends unclaimed	2,275.33
Dividend No. 54 (quarterly), being at the rate of 6% per annum, payable June 1st, 1920	29,386.23
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	146,873.96
	2,037,009.16
	\$29,486,162.67
ASSETS.	
Gold and other current coin	8183,668.10
Dominion Government Notes	3,742,564.50
	83,026,232.69
Deposit with the Minister of Finance as security for note circulation	105,000.00
Notes of other Banks	392,320.94
Cheques on other Banks	1,338,728.75
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada	116,074.83
Deposits due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	99,764.20
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	7,000.00
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	9,000,000.00
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	1,000,000.00
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	1,000,000.00
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,445,090.02
	\$13,889,505.07
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest	813,986,665.71
Other Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada	24,788.40
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	200,000.00
Overdue Debts	63,012.70
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	0.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	0.00
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	0.00
Other assets not included under the foregoing	0.00

H. J. DALY,
President.

J. COOPER MASON,
General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

I, SYDNEY H. JONES, Auditor, in compliance with sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, I beg to report as follows: The foregoing balance sheet has been examined with vouchers at the Head Office, and with the verified returns from the Branches, and is in accordance therewith. I have obtained all needed information from the officers of the Bank, and in my opinion the transactions coming under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank. I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank, at its chief office, both on the 31st of May, 1920, and also at another time during the year; the cash and securities of one of the Branches have also been checked, and in each case they have agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. In my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

SYDNEY H. JONES, Auditor.

THE AMERICA CUP. Canadian Challenge.

Mr. A. C. Ross, a former member of Parliament, has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club on behalf of the Nova Scotia Yacht Club to race for the America Cup in 1922. The challenge is accepted if it is proposed, says *Reuter's* Montreal correspondent, that the boat shall be designed by a Britisher and built in Canada. It will be manned by Nova Scotia fishermen. Commodore Amelius Jarvis has intimated his willingness to be skipper of the challenging yacht. It is estimated that the cost of the challenger will be over a million dollars, which will be raised by popular subscription. The yacht will be named Maple Leaf.

With regard to the challenge of Mr. Ross a representative of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron declared to-day, says *Reuter's* Halifax correspondent, that the Squadron was willing to co-operate with Mr. Ross in his plans to capture the America Cup with a challenger built in Canada, but expressed doubts as to the practicality of raising sufficient funds for the purpose by popular subscription.

According to a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Canadian entry would be very acceptable, and such an entry would remove the grievance that a challenge from your side involves the construction of a vessel able to cross the Atlantic, and, therefore, of sturdier build than the defender. I believe Mr. T. Lipton would be delighted to stand aside for a year or two, and I know that Mr. Nicholson, the Gosport designer, would be willing to place the lessons he has learned here at the disposal of the Dominion sportsmen.

It is possible that the New York millionaires who financed this year's defence may like to shift the honour to some other American club. In that event a tremendous impulse would be given to yachting in the United States, because there are half-a-dozen clubs on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts willing to compete. The grievance here has been that the defence has been monopolised by the New York syndicate without giving other organisations a chance. Acceptance of the Canadian challenge would break the virtual monopoly and place the contest on a more national and democratic basis.

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means
High Prices.

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FERTILE FARMS IN SUNNY ONTARIO

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THE newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There is a great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—

Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
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163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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We will sell these securities to yield 10 per cent. interest net, payable half-yearly in sterling, to the investor in Great Britain.

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Accuracy and quick delivery guaranteed.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Inquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. A. F. (Leeds).—The Dominion Government does not grant free repatriation to Canadian ex-soldiers anxious to return to Canada.

M. M. (London).—The best plan is to make a personal call at H.M. Stationery Office (publishers of the *London Gazette*) and give particulars of your requirements.

REITER (Leamington).—According to the census of 1911—the latest complete census in Canada—the inhabitants of British origin numbered 5,896,395, being 54 per cent. of the total population. A complete census will be taken next year.

W. V. R. (Richmond).—(1) His Majesty's, the Princess, Loew's, and St. Denis: the last three cater for both vaudeville and pictures. (2) Port Arthur has made rapid strides since 1885. It has a population of close on 20,000, possesses municipally-owned electric light, street railway, and waterworks. There are nine hotels, seven banks, a public library, and other evidences of the steady growth. Shipping, shipbuilding and manufactures contribute largely to the material wealth and progress of the city. For further information write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade. By subscribing for *Canada* you will be able to keep in close touch with developments in the Dominion.

—* * *—
We may draw the attention of those of our readers who from time to time consult us in regard to valuable but at present unremunerative real estate which they own in Canada, to the proposals of Overseas Estates, Ltd., of 1, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1 (see advt. on page 170). We are, of course, unaware what proposal the company might make in any particular case, but this may well be worth ascertaining.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Montreal company are desirous of obtaining the agencies for Canada of cocoa butter substitutes, food gelatines, basic colours, tartaric and citric acids, and other commodities saleable to bakers and confectioners.

A Quebec firm exporting peas, beans, flour, oats, and provisions ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom buyers.

A London company of fruit salesmen and merchants wish to take up the handling of Canadian apples and other fruits, and in this connection would like to hear from Canadian shippers prepared to negotiate.

A London firm wishes to purchase considerable supplies of wallboards and wood pulp boards for shipment to their branches in New Zealand, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers able to fill orders.

A London firm, who claim a first-class connection among wholesalers and export houses, is desirous of securing the agency of selling rights of the United Kingdom of Canadian manufacturers of hardware, such as nails, screws, hinges, bolts, nuts, garden, farm and shop tools, and mining machines, and also glassware and china.

A London company, who are opening up trade with Palestine, Syria, Persia, and Mesopotamia, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of flour.

—* * *—
The sum of \$45,000,000 is to be distributed throughout Western Canada immediately as payment on the participation certificates of the Canada Wheat Board.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been published in brochure form. The report is interwoven with excellent reproductions of many of the bank's branches.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 134

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be Payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager,

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

17th July, 1920.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Railway Company announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st September, 1920, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED on and after the 16th August, 1920, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Three clear days are required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR per CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1940

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants, due 1st October, 1920, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1920, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the BANK of MONTREAL.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

3rd August, 1920.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, and TWO-and-a-HALF per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1920, on the above-mentioned Loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1920, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

3rd August, 1920

PROVINCE of QUEBEC THREE per CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st October, 1920, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st September, 1920, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the BANK of MONTREAL.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

3rd August, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 761. August 7, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates: *Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.*

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL Canadian wheat-land farm of 490 acres at Paynton, Saskatchewan, 1½ miles from the station. This farm has already 200 acres in cultivation. The 290 acres remaining can be broken very easily. There is a good well. The farm itself is fairly well fenced. Price, \$40 per acre, or \$16,000 payable cash or on terms. For further references apply to GEORGE ELIZ AMYOT, 45, Dorchester Street, Quebec, Canada.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood.—Apply, Estate, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING FARMS FOR SALE

Call on or Write

Mrs. ANNIE S. GRANT,

205, Charlotte Street, West St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. E. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joucreel.")

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wire of every description. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Welding Steel Tubes

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2., 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.
TOTAL ASSETS \$174,889,067.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 73½; 4 p.c., 1922, 106½;
4½ p.c., 1924, 113½.
Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c., 1941, 61½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1929-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg.,
1938, 63½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg., 66½; 3½ p.c.
Reg., 1930-50, 63; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 73; C.P.R.
3½ p.c., 1938, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg.,
1953, 82½.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 70½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 58½; 3½ p.c. Ins.,
1950, 65.
Nova Scotia.—3 p.c. Stock, 1949, 56; 3½ p.c. Ins.,
1954, 64½; 4 p.c., 1934-64, 73½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1964, 77; 4 p.c., 1928, 78½;
4 p.c., 1934, 83½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1961, 71½; 5½ p.c. Reg.,
1924-34, 93; 4 p.c., 1923, 109½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 76; 1932-52, 81; 1923-53,
75; 1953, 76½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1961-3, 73½.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1961-3, 73½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 54; 5 p.c.,
1943-63, 63½.
North Battleford.—4½ p.c., 1943-53, 64½.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 58.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1960-61, 57.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1961, 72½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 89½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 70½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 73.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 65½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 71; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66; 4½ p.c.,
1949, 70½.
Vancouver & Dist. Sewage.—4½ p.c., 1954, 70.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 74; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 67½;
4½ p.c., 1953, 66.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 72; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 65½;
4½ p.c., 1943-63, 74½.

Railways.

Alberta Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 72½.
Algonia Cent. & Hudson Bay. Stamped, 13.
Atlantic & M. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 88½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 69½.
Canada Atlantic.—5 p.c., 1960, 59½.
Canadian Northern Ontario.—4 p.c. Perp., 62;
3½ p.c. Dom., 60.
Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c., 1960, 69;
4½ p.c., 1960, 74½.
Canadian Northern Rly.—4 p.c., 1930, 84; 4 p.c.
Perp., 1931, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs, 308;
1931, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 99½; 5 p.c.
Can. Pl., 1922, 95½.
Can. Pac. 1961; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. 63½; 4 p.c.
Perp. 63½, London Reg. 1960, Special Invest. 6 p.c.
Notes 124.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 61.
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch.—4 p.c., 1939, 83.
Urbana, 1939-42, 77.
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.—3 p.c., 1962, 4 p.c.,
5½ p.c., 63½; 4 p.c., 1955, 61; 4½ p.c.,
1960, 63; 4 p.c. Debs., 56; 7½ p.c. p.c. p.c.

Perp., 32; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 134; Borrd. Cap. Perp.
5 p.c., 73½; Perp. 4 p.c., 61½; Gt. Western Borrd.
5 p.c. Perp., 64½; Northern of Canada 4 p.c. Debs.,
58½; 6 p.c., 3½ p.c. Notes, Jan., 99½.
Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 97½; 5 p.c. Perm., 78½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 78.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 61½.
Quebec Cent.—1st Mor. 4 p.c., 59.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—5/5.
Bk. of Montreal.—London Reg., 32.
Canada Land & Irrigation.—3½ p.c. Debs., 34.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—40½.
Hudson Bay.—6 9/16; 5 p.c. Pref., 78/13.
Land Corp. of Canada.—7/6.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—47½; Letters, £10 19s. 6d.
San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 24.
Western Can. Land.—1/3.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canadian Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 10½.
Canadian Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 96½.
Lake Superior.—Cap., 16½; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 70½.
Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½.
West Canadian Collieries.—6 p.c. Debs., 96½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—47; 6 p.c. Pref., 80.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 53½; Pref. Ord., 62½;
5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Perf., 57; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 54.
Calgary Power.—68½.
Canadian Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 107½.
Cities Service.—Com., 415.
Shawinigan.—Capital, 125½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds.,
99½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 61½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Debs., 50½.

Mines.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—7/9.
Mond Nickel.—52½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17½;
6 p.c. Red. Debs., 93½.

Miscellaneous.

Bells Ltd. A-boston.—33/6.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—12½/4; 7 p.c. Pref.,
12½.
Canada Cement.—65½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 103;
6 p.c. Bds., 104.
Canada Steamship. Com., 83; Voting, 79½; Pref.,
94.
Canadian Car.—65½; 7 p.c. Pref., 113½; 6 p.c. Bds.,
103½.
Canadian Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 89½.
Canadian Western Lumber.—64.
Cockshott Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 65.
Columbia Western Lumber.—4½ p.c. Pref., 12½;
Com., 1/6.
Furness, Withy.—32.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—18 9/16; 6 p.c. Pref., 16 1/4.
Lake Superior.—6 p.c., 111½.
Marconi of Canada.—9½.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 245.
Pennam.—5 p.c. Bds., 102½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 52.
Simpson (L.L.).—5 p.c. Bds., 90.
Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 151½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pref., 41.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal,
Wednesday, August 11.—*Prinz Friedrich
Wilhelm*.

Friday, August 13.—*Melita*.
Wednesday, August 18.—*Victorian*.
Wednesday, August 25.—*Empress of
France*.

Friday, August 27.—*Minnedosa*.
Wednesday, September 1.—*Empress of
Britain*.

* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec
only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, August 21.—*Sicilian*.

London to Montreal via Havre.

Tuesday, September 7.—*Scotian*.

Tuesday, September 14.—*Tunisian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, August 13.—*Scandinavian*.

Wednesday, August 18.—*Granman*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, August 28.—*K. A. Victoria*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 14.—*Aquitania*.

Saturday, August 21.—*Maunder*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 12.—*Finland*.

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, August 11.—*Celtic*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, September 4.—*Reginia*.

Thursday, September 9.—*Antiope*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, August 14.—*St. Paul*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.

Saturday, Aug. 14.—*Manchester Brigade*.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Ross Gooderham, of the legal firm of Messrs. Blackstock, Galt, Gooderham & McCann, Toronto, has been elected to the directorate of the Union Trust Company.

The Niagara Peninsula cherry crop is one of the best on record, but growers will probably suffer heavy loss on account of the lack of labour to harvest the fruit. At St. Catharines on July 13 the market price was \$1 for a six-quart basket of cherries.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Cash Account Day, Wed., Sept. 1.
Ticket Day, Friday, Aug. 13.
Wednesday, Aug. 11. Thursday, Aug. 12.
London, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been held in check by the incidence of the August Bank Holiday recess. Conditions prior to the week-end were irregular and narrow, but not without cheerfulness in specialties. Markets have reopened with an appearance of extreme sluggishness, and the holiday season is now making itself felt all over the House. Gilt-edged issues have eased, but are steadier in connection with August monetary disbursements. The rot in the home railway department continues, the general outlook being distrustful. Dollar securities as a whole have benefited from the persistent weakness of the New York exchange, and Argentine rails have been rather languid, with a tendency towards lower levels. There has, however, been quiet support for Mexican securities, reflecting the gradual betterment in the internal situation in that country. The general tendency of the foreign market has been unsteady, dealers in this part of the House awaiting the outcome of the Polish situation. Russians were marked forward at one time, but are now halting. French loans have weakened on preparation for a new unlimited 6 per cent. issue by the French Government. In the mining market Kaffirs and some other gold shares have been braced by the further pronounced advance in the gold price, associated with the American exchange movement. Oils have vined a good tone without much activity. There has been a sagging tendency among rubbers in sympathy with the staple. Industrials have ruled irregular.

Among Canadian securities there has been no expansion in the volume of dealings, and the tone has been undecided. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion, quotations have held steady around previous levels, the 4½ per cents. being again quoted at 90, and the Fours at 73. Municipal bonds have been rather nominal at previous levels. Canadian Pacific have held firm at 160, though the June revenue statement showed a decrease of \$360,000 in net earnings. Grand Trunk stocks have been merely dull. The 1st Pref. is about a point down. Other stocks are without quotable movement. The June revenue statement in this case showed net earnings £40,200 higher. In the land group Hudson's Bays have further sagged to 6½ on the statements at the meeting dealt with elsewhere. Industrials have been on the firm side, though there has not been a great deal of support to carry values forward. Dominion Steels exceptionally are down, but over the lowest at 72½. Canadian Cars at 66½ have gained a point, and the Pref. is a fraction higher. A feature was the sharp recovery in Cockshutt Plow Pref. to about 65, dealings having on several days been significantly frequent, although no fresh news has yet transpired to account for this unusual activity. Canadian General Electrics have risen 1 to 114½. Lake Superiors at 15½ are 2 down. Canada Cement Pref. has risen 2 to 104½. Shawinigan Water at 125½ is a dollar up, and Spanish River Pulp Pref. has added 3 at

111. Brazil Traction down a half. W. but the Mexico Traction group had firm. Among Canadian silver mining shares, Murray Corp. of Canada at 38.50 in 5 bets.

In our comments on Mr. R. M. Hoare, Finance's speech at the recent meeting of the British Empire Trust, we showed the effect of the appropriation on account of depreciation of securities. It may be well as a pendant to those remarks to add that had it not been necessary to provide £12,647 on this account the proceeds available for distribution would have amounted to over 8 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary, and 10 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 22

As last week progressed market trading—though continuing active—changed slightly in character. The previous strong rush of buying orders was followed by the inevitable tendency towards profit taking. On the other hand, there does not seem to have been any desire on the part of investment buyers to realise even at the current high prices, and, as another market influence, money for market purposes was reported to be in somewhat better supply than of late. Thus, though there has been no such strong preponderance of buying orders as characterised the markets a week or so ago, the general strength has been fairly well maintained, though in some few instances prices have been marked down a few points. This week the paper stocks as a group have continued the most active, though the volume of shares dealt with has been much lighter. Among these the largest turnover has been in the Brompton new shares which, closing at 71 yesterday, represents a decline of several points from the latest price of the old stock. Abitibi, although losing a little of its gain, is still well above its price of a week ago, and Riordon has also advanced; on the other hand, Laurentide has receded several points from its high price, as have also both the Preferred and Common stock of Spanish River. Both the Preferred and Common Atlantic Sugar, upon which much attention has been focussed in connection with the discussion of the payment of dividend arrears and the possible reorganisation plans, have risen strongly. National Breweries, another of the stocks that were so active last week, has held its own, but Quebec Railway, on

Amor, 90; 95; 100; 105; 110; 115; 120; 125; 130; 135; 140; 145; 150; 155; 160; 165; 170; 175; 180; 185; 190; 195; 200; 205; 210; 215; 220; 225; 230; 235; 240; 245; 250; 255; 260; 265; 270; 275; 280; 285; 290; 295; 300; 305; 310; 315; 320; 325; 330; 335; 340; 345; 350; 355; 360; 365; 370; 375; 380; 385; 390; 395; 400; 405; 410; 415; 420; 425; 430; 435; 440; 445; 450; 455; 460; 465; 470; 475; 480; 485; 490; 495; 500; 505; 510; 515; 520; 525; 530; 535; 540; 545; 550; 555; 560; 565; 570; 575; 580; 585; 590; 595; 600; 605; 610; 615; 620; 625; 630; 635; 640; 645; 650; 655; 660; 665; 670; 675; 680; 685; 690; 695; 700; 705; 710; 715; 720; 725; 730; 735; 740; 745; 750; 755; 760; 765; 770; 775; 780; 785; 790; 795; 800; 805; 810; 815; 820; 825; 830; 835; 840; 845; 850; 855; 860; 865; 870; 875; 880; 885; 890; 895; 900; 905; 910; 915; 920; 925; 930; 935; 940; 945; 950; 955; 960; 965; 970; 975; 980; 985; 990; 995; 1000; 1005; 1010; 1015; 1020; 1025; 1030; 1035; 1040; 1045; 1050; 1055; 1060; 1065; 1070; 1075; 1080; 1085; 1090; 1095; 1100; 1105; 1110; 1115; 1120; 1125; 1130; 1135; 1140; 1145; 1150; 1155; 1160; 1165; 1170; 1175; 1180; 1185; 1190; 1195; 1200; 1205; 1210; 1215; 1220; 1225; 1230; 1235; 1240; 1245; 1250; 1255; 1260; 1265; 1270; 1275; 1280; 1285; 1290; 1295; 1300; 1305; 1310; 1315; 1320; 1325; 1330; 1335; 1340; 1345; 1350; 1355; 1360; 1365; 1370; 1375; 1380; 1385; 1390; 1395; 1400; 1405; 1410; 1415; 1420; 1425; 1430; 1435; 1440; 1445; 1450; 1455; 1460; 1465; 1470; 1475; 1480; 1485; 1490; 1495; 1500; 1505; 1510; 1515; 1520; 1525; 1530; 1535; 1540; 1545; 1550; 1555; 1560; 1565; 1570; 1575; 1580; 1585; 1590; 1595; 1600; 1605; 1610; 1615; 1620; 1625; 1630; 1635; 1640; 1645; 1650; 1655; 1660; 1665; 1670; 1675; 1680; 1685; 1690; 1695; 1700; 1705; 1710; 1715; 1720; 1725; 1730; 1735; 1740; 1745; 1750; 1755; 1760; 1765; 1770; 1775; 1780; 1785; 1790; 1795; 1800; 1805; 1810; 1815; 1820; 1825; 1830; 1835; 1840; 1845; 1850; 1855; 1860; 1865; 1870; 1875; 1880; 1885; 1890; 1895; 1900; 1905; 1910; 1915; 1920; 1925; 1930; 1935; 1940; 1945; 1950; 1955; 1960; 1965; 1970; 1975; 1980; 1985; 1990; 1995; 2000; 2005; 2010; 2015; 2020; 2025; 2030; 2035; 2040; 2045; 2050; 2055; 2060; 2065; 2070; 2075; 2080; 2085; 2090; 2095; 2100; 2105; 2110; 2115; 2120; 2125; 2130; 2135; 2140; 2145; 2150; 2155; 2160; 2165; 2170; 2175; 2180; 2185; 2190; 2195; 2200; 2205; 2210; 2215; 2220; 2225; 2230; 2235; 2240; 2245; 2250; 2255; 2260; 2265; 2270; 2275; 2280; 2285; 2290; 2295; 2300; 2305; 2310; 2315; 2320; 2325; 2330; 2335; 2340; 2345; 2350; 2355; 2360; 2365; 2370; 2375; 2380; 2385; 2390; 2395; 2400; 2405; 2410; 2415; 2420; 2425; 2430; 2435; 2440; 2445; 2450; 2455; 2460; 2465; 2470; 2475; 2480; 2485; 2490; 2495; 2500; 2505; 2510; 2515; 2520; 2525; 2530; 2535; 2540; 2545; 2550; 2555; 2560; 2565; 2570; 2575; 2580; 2585; 2590; 2595; 2600; 2605; 2610; 2615; 2620; 2625; 2630; 2635; 2640; 2645; 2650; 2655; 2660; 2665; 2670; 2675; 2680; 2685; 2690; 2695; 2700; 2705; 2710; 2715; 2720; 2725; 2730; 2735; 2740; 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INVESTMENT NOTES.

In his usual weekly letter our Montreal correspondent mentions the declaration by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. of a bonus of 25 per cent. to the Common shareholders. At the same time the directors have made provision for the issuing of new stock to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every four shares now held. The cash dividend, which will amount to \$100 on every four shares now held, may be applied to the purchase of the new stock. In other words, the shareholders will have the option of either receiving \$100 in cash for each four shares of their stock-holding or of receiving one new fully-paid share instead of the cash. The dividend is declared payable on September 1 to shareholders of record August 21. On July 21 the Common stock was quoted in Montreal at \$210, and the "melon" is thus an unusually luscious one.

As has already been stated in *Canada*, the shareholders of Canada Steamships, Ltd., have ratified the proposal for the inclusion of the company in the British Empire Steel Corporation. Some features of the terms of this arrangement are specially noteworthy. For instance, the Steamship Company is to retain and pay the amount necessary to meet interest on its outstanding debenture stock or bonds, mortgages, whether due by the Steamship Company or its subsidiaries, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the Steamship Company's issue of Preferred and Common stock outstanding, as well as making provision for requisite depreciation and sinking fund, which in no event shall be less than the depreciation and sinking fund required by the Trust Deed securing the company's debenture stock or bonds, and should the revenues of the Steamship Company and its subsidiaries be insufficient for such purposes, the Steel Company covenants and agrees to supply the deficiency as required. Thus the big new corporation guarantees the maintenance of the Steamship Company's dividends at their present rate. The Steel Company further undertakes, upon proper conditions, to provide such additional cash capital as may be required from time to time for the operation or extension of the Steamship's business, the Steamship Company agreeing to pay to the Steel Company, subject to these provisions, its surplus net earnings during the currency of the agreement, which is for 25 years and thereafter unless cancelled by a year's notice in writing from either side, the maximum period being 99 years. The Steel Company, provided it has not in the meantime increased its outstanding capital stock by the declaration of stock dividends or stock bonuses to its shareholders, shall, during the period of 25 years, have the right at any time to purchase all the then existing assets and undertakings of the Steamship Company, including goodwill, but subject to the assumption of its liabilities, as a going concern upon the payment or transfer by the Steel Company to the Steamship Company of 125,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative Preference stock, 120,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative second Preference, and 60,500 shares of Common or Ordinary stock of the Steel Company, such shares to be fully paid and of the par value of one hundred dollars (\$100) each. In the event of this option being exercised, the said shares of the Steel Company shall carry dividends from the date in respect of which the last dividends have been paid upon the shares of the Steamship Company, or the Steel Company shall pay to the Steamship Company the equivalent in cash. Meanwhile the Steamship Company undertakes to operate its business efficiently for the profit or loss of the Steel Corporation, which is to receive its surplus profits. Contemporary Canadian comment on the terms of the arrangement suggests that it more closely resembles a lease than a purchase.

The fifteenth annual report of the Home Bank of Canada, which is published elsewhere in this issue of *Canada*, shows that during the year which ended May 31, 1920, the bank has maintained progress in all departments of its business, which has been the feature of its statements year by year. The general financial statement shows that the bank's total assets amount to \$29,185,165, being an increase of \$849,541 during the year, and of these, liquid assets amount to \$13,849,505, or rather more than 50 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. Meanwhile the increase in deposits on the one side of the statement, and of current loans in Canada on the other, show respectively the confidence which is reposed in the bank by the public, and the useful part the bank is playing in financing the commerce of the community which it serves. Deposits total \$20,572,989, having increased by \$1,099,890 during the year, this big increase having wholly occurred in savings deposits. Current loans and discounts in Canada total \$13,984,606, representing an increase of \$1,592,811, as compared with the figures for this item in the previous year's statement.

Thus, while the liquidity of the bank's finances has been carefully preserved, its business has expanded, and the profit

and loss account shows that this expansion has resulted in a very satisfactory increase in profits. Net profits for the year, after deducting management charges, interest on deposits, payment of taxes, etc., totalled \$268,894, being thus over \$30,000, or nearly 12½ per cent. in excess of those for the previous year. The total surplus available for appropriation, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, and an amount of \$3,787, representing the premium on capital stock received during the year, totalled \$431,031. Of this, four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, absorbed \$117,236; \$100,000 was transferred to rest account, bringing that account up to \$500,000; \$15,000 was written off bank premises account, and after providing for taxation and making donations to patriotic and other funds, the balance carried forward was \$146,873.

* * *

The statement must, therefore, be very satisfactory, both to the public and to the shareholders of the institution. These latter share in the bank's progress through increased dividend distribution. The dividend, which was increased from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum in 1919, has now been increased to 7 per cent. per annum, being therefore restored to the same basis upon which it was prior to September, 1915.

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OBITUARY.

The death took place at Bath on July 28 of Sir William de Blaquiere, sixth Baron de Blaquiere, of Ardkill, county Londonderry, at the age of 63. The deceased nobleman succeeded to the title (which now becomes extinct) in 1889, being at that time a resident of Montreal. The previous year he had married Marie Lucienne Henriette Adine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Desbarats, of Montreal. He had two sons, both of whom perished in the war. He is survived by Lady de Blaquiere, O.B.E., and a daughter, who is the wife of Capt. the Hon. Dudley Carleton, heir to the barony of Dorchester. Lord de Blaquiere held the hereditary position of Great Alnager of Ireland. An alnager was a man who examined the measurement and quality of woollen cloth, and the Great Alnager was the title of the chief.

We regret to record the death, which took place in Paris on July 20, of Major Peers Davidson, K.C., eldest son of Sir Charles Peers Davidson, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Deceased, who was Treasurer of the Montreal Bar Association, had been in London in connection with an important Privy Council case, and with Mrs. Davidson went to Paris on July 19. He died suddenly from heart failure the following day. The body will be taken to Montreal for burial. Deceased was called to the Bar in 1893, and made a K.C. in 1906. He had served in the war with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada.

Miss Nancie Sophia Ellis Tupper Cameron, R.R.C., late Matron, Canadian Army Nursing Service, second daughter of Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G., and granddaughter of the late Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, who was for many years High Commissioner in London, died on Wednesday of last week at Inverness, Scotland.

The death occurred at Aix-en-Provence, France, on July 14, of the Rt. Rev. Albert Pascal, D.D., O.M.I., Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Prince Albert, Sask. Deceased had filled the bishopric since 1891. He was on a visit to Rome and to his former home in France.

At Montreal.—Mr. Henri Dorion (65), Crown timber agent, a son of the late Mr. Justice Dorion, of the Superior Court, and a brother of Mr. Justice Dorion, of the Circuit Court.

At Ottawa.—Lady Burn, the wife of Sir George Burn, formerly general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, whom she married in 1872.

At Toronto.—Mr. George W. Grote, K.C. (75), who in his youth was a noted athlete.

At Fort William.—Mr. J. H. Cameron (45), a city alderman. At Winnipeg.—Mr. Harry Smith, a well-known livestock man connected with the Dawson Road Abattoir Company; Mr. E. R. Levinson (41), a well-known lawyer and former Crown prosecutor; Mr. Robert Mulvey (81), a veteran of the North-west Rebellion.

At Morden, Man.—Mr. Colin McCorquodale (74), formerly secretary-treasurer of the municipality.

At Regina.—Mr. Robert E. Johnstone, one of the best-known residents in the city.

At Edmonton.—Mr. Andrew R. Dickson, Sheriff of Hanna, and for 14 years Sheriff of Wetaskiwin.

At Calgary.—Mr. Robert H. Wallace (80), who was a prominent member of the Orange Order.

At Vancouver.—Mr. George Thomson (65), of Nanaimo, an ex-M.P.P., and old-time resident.

At Sidney, B.C.—Professor John Macoun (90), one of Canada's leading botanists, in collaboration with his son, the late Mr. J. M. Macoun, of Ottawa, he had analysed and distinguished some 160,000 specimens of the flora of the Dominion.

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EST. 1817

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Banking and Finance.

C.P.R.'s Working Expenses Still on the Up Grade.

In the results disclosed for the month of June we now have the record of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first half of the present year. And it cannot be pretended that the six months' figures are at all satisfactory, seeing that the whole of the gross increase of \$2,303,000 has been wiped out and \$360,000 besides as a result of the continued inroads of working expenditure on gross revenue. In the period in question—June—the gross earnings increased by as much as \$2,003,000 to \$16,481,000, but as working expenses in the same period went up \$3,263,000, net revenue showed a contraction of \$360,000. For the six months the company's gross revenue increased to the very fine total of \$92,058,000, which is no less than \$15,336,000 ahead of the corresponding six months of the preceding year. How seriously, however, working expenditure continues to outstrip even such revenue expansion as this is shown by the remarkable fact that the whole of this splendid increase in gross revenue was absorbed and an additional \$758,000, so that the company is actually that amount behind the figures for last year. At present it is premature to discuss the prospective benefits from increased rates, but the showing made for the past six months by Canada's premier railroad is sufficient evidence of the justice of the company's claim to be allowed to bring its charges to a level more closely approximating to actual working conditions than was possible with the rates in force during the past six months. The position from the company's point of view is best shown by the ratio of expenditure to gross revenue, this being no less than 87.5 per cent. for the half year. The June percentage is a little more encouraging at 84 per cent., but even this only leaves the company 16 per cent. in net revenue, which does not, of course, mean by any means a similar return upon its huge capital.

* * *

Grand Trunk for First Half of 1919.

Whilst but a feeble interest is shown nowadays in the Grand Trunk Railway's revenue statement in view of its incorporation in the Canadian National Railways system, a comparison of the figures contained in the revenue statement for June with those of the Canadian Pacific Company is of present interest. For the month in question the Grand Trunk Company showed an increase of £348,800 over the corresponding period of last year. Of this all but £40,200 was absorbed by higher working expenditure. In view of previous experience during the first six months of 1920, this, however, is relatively a satisfactory record, but it must not be overlooked that June this year contained one working day more than the same month of 1919. The aggregate results for the six months ending June 30 are much on all fours with those of the C.P.R., a gross increase of £799,800 being entirely obliterated and converted into a net decrease of £301,800 owing to the ever increasing expansion in working expenses, which for the period in question were £1,101,600 in excess of those for the first half of last year. The actual gross receipts for the six months amounted to the extremely satisfactory total of £6,878,100, as against £6,078,300 for the same period of 1919.

* * *

Sir Robert Kindersley on the Burden of Dual Taxation.

As was only to be anticipated from the nature of the annual report, which is dealt with at length in *Canada*, the "General Court of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay" provided much material for plain speaking at last Friday's meeting. Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E., who we were glad to see in the chair, dotted the i's and crossed the t's of the various important matters necessarily dealt with in brief in the report presented to the Adventurers. The outstanding feature was the heavy burden of Canadian and Imperial taxation, and the broad hint—which we hope Mr. Chamberlain and his advisers will take to heart—that as a result of this ever-increasing drain on the company's enterprise and profits, and the advantage which this conferred on their Canadian competitors, "the directors were being driven to examine carefully the possibility of turning, some at least, of the company's departments into purely Canadian enterprises, with a separate Board of Directors in Canada, controlling and administering its affairs," a statement which commended itself to the Adventurers present at the meeting. A new departure in policy was referred to by Sir Robert, viz., the effort to assist in the solution of the shortage of houses at Edmonton by the erection of houses on the company's unsold lots. The directors are now considering how this development can be best carried out on a large scale, and the experiment will be watched by all interested in the company's progress. The Governor was able to speak in optimistic terms of the outlook. In his opinion general conditions in Canada had seldom been better

and he was immensely sympathetic which he had encountered during his recent visit to Canada. Sir Robert Kindersley, at the end of his interesting speech, fore-shadowed an increase in capital to cope with the company's huge turnover—a natural corollary of the present high prices. He pointed out that it was highly probable that with the considerable expansion which awaited the company in all its departments, the directors might in the near future seek additional capital powers. Whilst it was probable that it might not be necessary to utilise those powers, common prudence necessitated that they should be ready to meet extra capital requirements should this course be necessitated by the progress of events.

— * —

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA. Opening of the London Branch.

So greatly have the operations of the Bank of Nova Scotia been extended in recent years that for some time the directors have had under consideration the establishment of a branch office in London. Their decision to do so has resulted in the opening, on Tuesday of this week, of a branch at 55, Old Broad Street, an excellent location with Mr. E. C. Macleod as manager.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is the second oldest banking institution in the Dominion, receiving incorporation in 1832. The authorised capital is \$15,000,000, of which \$9,700,000 is paid up, and the reserve fund is \$18,000,000. On the publication of the last balance-sheet its total assets stood at the high total of \$230,000,000.



MR. E. C. MACLEOD,
Manager of the Branch of the Bank
of Nova Scotia in London.

The president is Mr. Charles Archibald, of Halifax, N.S. The head office is at Halifax, but the offices of the general manager, Mr. H. A. Richardson, are at Toronto. Mr. E. C. Macleod, the manager of the London branch, was, until recently, manager at Kingston, Jamaica. For many years the bank has been represented in London by the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The accounts of the Bank of Nova Scotia for 1919 show a net profit (losses by bad debts estimated and provided for) of

\$1,925,478, to which must be added \$749,694 brought in, making \$2,675,172. Dividend No. 197 at 16 per cent. per annum absorbed \$260,000, dividend No. 198 at 16 per cent. per annum \$345,333, dividend No. 199 at 16 per cent. per annum \$388,000, and dividend No. 200 at 16 per cent. per annum \$388,000; war tax on circulation to December 31, 1919, \$89,666, contribution to officers' pension fund \$100,000, written off bank premises \$200,000, transferred to reserve \$200,000, leaving to be carried forward \$704,172.

— * —

PATRIOTIC CANADIAN MINISTER. War Salaries Returned.

Sir Edward Kemp (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) has returned to the Public Treasury all salaries received by him during the period of the war as Minister of Militia and later as Minister of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Sir Edward has also not drawn any sessional indemnity during the last four sessions of Parliament. The salaries returned by Sir Edward amount to \$25,200.

— * —

Trustees of the British Museum have approved the donation to the University of British Columbia of a large collection of railroad books, and catalogue of bibliographical value at several thousand dollars. Negotiations were carried out by Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General in London) and Sir F. G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Canada's apple production in 1919 is valued at \$24,000,000.

Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators on July 9 amounted to 11,688,000 bushels.

Canadian crop conditions, especially in the West, are very good, rains last week having been most beneficial.

Work on the new mill of the Bromington Pulp and Paper Co., at East Angus, Que., has been commenced.

During the past six weeks the Ontario Government has placed bonds on the home market to the total of \$8,000,000.

Canada exported over 500,000 head of live cattle to the United States during the twelve months ended March 31 last.

From August the export of Canadian coal is forbidden, save under special licence, to all countries except the United States and Newfoundland.

Mr. Henry F. Morrissey, of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, has been appointed resident engineer at St. John under the Department.

It is understood that as a result of the Canada-West Indian Conference the preferential rate on a number of articles will be increased to 50 per cent.

Mr. F. P. Harnar, has succeeded Mr. James Thompson as Land Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company. His headquarters are at Winnipeg.

During the last fiscal year the fruits and nuts exported from Canada had a value of \$4,151,787, almost three million dollars' worth coming to Great Britain.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canada, states that every effort will be made to render the Canadian National Railways equal in every way to the Canadian Pacific.

Business conditions are satisfactory throughout the Dominion, bank clearings for the week ended June 12 being 22 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period of last year.

A large American pottery concern has purchased the Raymond Pottery in Montreal East, with the intention of enlargement. The property consists of two kilns, in addition to a good sized plant.

Imports into Canada from the United Kingdom during June were valued at \$24,000,000, and exports thereto \$33,000,000. Imports from the United States were worth \$88,000,000, as compared with exports valued at \$46,000,000.

British Columbia sawmills shipped away 29,000,000 ft. of lumber during the six months ended June 30, and still have 36,000,000 ft. on order for the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the West Coast of South America.

The Canadian Bank Statement for June shows that savings had increased by \$14,627,000, demand deposits increased by \$13,630,000, and deposits outside Canada \$15,262,000, during that month. Current loans in Canada increased by \$16,000,000.

It is estimated that 30,000 extra harvest hands will be needed to gather the 1920 crop. The usual harvesters' excursions will be run from Eastern points. Wages, it is expected, will be from \$4 to \$6 a day, but may exceed that figure if the labour demand exceeds the supply.

Canada possesses deposits of flake graphite superior in richness and quality of flake to any on the American Continent. What is probably the largest and richest deposit of flake graphite known in the world occurs in Ontario, and is worked by the Black Donald Graphite Co., of Chulabogie.

— * —

The Canadian Express Company, The Canadian Express, the pioneer Express Company, now operates a daily coast to coast service in Canada, and in conjunction with the Canadian National Express touches practically all the principal points in Canada affording unexcelled facilities to merchants and shippers having goods requiring quick delivery.

Special arrangements are in effect for the carriage of live stock, valubles, etc., and full information as to service rates, etc., may be obtained from the European Traffic Office, 17-19, Colquhoun Street, London, W.C.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Governor's Review of the Position and Prospects.

A general Court of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay was held on Friday of last week at the City Terminus Hotel, London, E.C., Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E. (Governor of the company), presiding.

The Governor, in moving the adoption of the report, said the drop in the price of practically all furs had the advantage of eliminating a great deal of unhealthy and undesirable competition by small and unscrupulous traders. In this connection the company's large and organised competitors were subject only to Canadian taxes, while the Hudson's Bay Co. were subject to English and Canadian taxes. Thus the company was in an extraordinarily unfavourable position as compared with its rivals. Luckily for the Hudson's Bay Co. they had a unique and peculiar situation with the native, owing to its long association with and fair treatment of him, dating back 250 years. He did not hesitate to say that but for this wonderful asset they must have been overwhelmed during the last few years.

Land Department.

As to the land department, the sales of farm lands declined by 8,932 acres and by £52,193 in value; on the other hand, their town lot sales increased in value by £6,473. During his stay in Edmonton he visited the company's reserve, and found that little, if any, building had been done. At the same time there was great shortage of houses in the city, and after consultation with the directors, by cable, it was decided to at once commence building houses for persons of moderate means on the company's unsold lots. This development of their own lands was a new departure on the part of the company, but he was convinced that it was a practice to which they would have to resort increasingly in the future if they were to get the best out of their town lots.

No Holding Up of Land.

Canadian taxation on their land was very heavy, and there was still a certain section of the public who believed that the company was holding up its lands for high prices. He (the Governor) need hardly say that nothing was further from the truth; no company that was pursuing such a policy would sell land at the rate of \$5,000,000 worth a year as they were doing. Last year the board appropriated £13,000 for a special advertising campaign in the United States and Canada, and they now had coming due to them, in instalments on farm lands alone, over the next eight years, £17,000,000 without calculating interest, and the character of the purchasing had been such that the directors believed that the great bulk of this might be counted as absolutely good. The taxes on farming land amounted this year to £189,825, against £124,738 last year, due to the imposition of surtax and wild lands tax. The judgment of the Privy Council on the question of surtax levied by the Province was unfavourable to the company, and they had paid £187,902 out of the reserve of £220,000 set aside on that account, and the balance remaining would be utilised to meet arrears.

The total disbursements for land taxation for the year 1919-1920 were £255,000, in addition to the arrears under the judgment of £187,902, making a total of £442,902. In 1930 the disbursements under that head amounted to £17,839, while in 1910 it had risen to £56,970, and for the year just concluded the figure was £255,017. He had felt it only right to deal fully with the matter of land taxation, but he did not want the shareholders to think he was gloomy about the future, he was not. The £17,000,000 due to the company on land was, he was convinced, a perfectly good asset. They would be paid practically the whole amount, and receive interest at 7 per cent until it was paid. The company's remaining town sites were valued for assessment to day at roughly \$10,000,000. The terms of sales of farm land for the coming year, with the

prospects of a good crop, were, in his estimation, quite good, and the outlook for town sites properties was better than for some years past, but they must not expect a rapid expansion of sales yet.

The Governor then dealt exhaustively with the question of stores and other tradings. At Vancouver, he said, their business had been steadily growing, and it had been decided to complete and equip the Victoria Store at the earliest possible date. The outlook for the coming year for their store business as a whole was encouraging.

Confidence in the Future.

While the directors had the utmost confidence in the future, the question of taxation had been causing great anxiety. The position, briefly, was that while the company had its charter from the British Government, and was an English company, its trading was mainly in Canada. The consequence was that the company was taxed in each country. So long as taxation was reasonable, that point was immaterial, but the financial burdens which the war had cast upon the shoulders of belligerents in the Great War made it, he believed, almost impossible for any company to bear the war taxation of two countries about the same time. Probably the most important matter, so far as this company was concerned, was the fact that under English law they were not allowed to deprecate buildings at all for paying taxes, while other depreciation allowances were on a scale which, while they might be reasonable in an old-established company, were utterly inadequate in a young country like Canada, where so many buildings were, of necessity, of a comparatively temporary nature. It would, for instance, be impossible for them to attempt to develop their town sites on any scale so long as they were an English company. Force of circumstances was, therefore, driving the directors to examine carefully the possibility of turning some, at least, of their departments into purely Canadian enterprises, with a separate board of directors in Canada, controlling and administering its affairs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Charles V. Sale (deputy-governor) seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, which, after discussion, was agreed to unanimously.

MOND NICKEL.

"Strong Position to Face the Future."

The sixth annual general meeting of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., was held on July 28 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Sir Robert Mond, J.P., the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman, dealing with the accounts, stated that the authorised capital of the company stood at £3,400,000, all of which had been issued. Of course, the shareholders would realise that additional capital would be required for the natural development of the company. Every large industrial concern to-day required at least three times the amount of working capital to carry on its business as it did before the war. This was due to the doubling, and even the trebling, of the cost of all raw materials, stores and labour. The directors had had under consideration for some time the question of increasing the capital of the company, and they had decided that in the near future they would ask the approval of the shareholders to an increase in the nominal capital of the company, and to make an issue at some time and in such form as would be convenient. The substantial amount of £27,230 of "Additions in the United Kingdom" was made up of additions to the refining works at Clydach, and also to the new rolling mill which they had acquired in Birmingham. The company was doing its utmost to find additional outlets for its raw nickel by developing the business of manufacturing nickel goods, such as sheets, wire, nickel coin blanks, etc. Since the end of the financial year they had completed the purchase of the whole of the shares of Messrs. Henry Wiggin and Co., of Birmingham—the oldest established firm of nickel and nickel silver manufacturers in this country—on terms which the directors considered satisfactory to the company. The balance brought forward from last year was £168,058, and the

balance at credit of profit and loss account for the year was \$387,355, making a total of \$280,417, less directors' fees of \$19,111, leaving a balance for distribution of \$261,306, as compared with \$127,681 last year. The total amount of dividend proposed to be paid was \$532,500. In addition to the dividend the directors had also had to provide out of the profits \$361,000 for income tax, which was the result of the change introduced last year of paying the dividends on the ordinary shares free of tax. This made a total of \$2416,500, leaving a balance of £114,794 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

In his concluding remarks, the Chairman referred to the difficulties of reverting to peace conditions after the war, and the fluctuations of exchange, adding: "I think, in view of these difficulties, that the result of the past year's trading gives cause for considerable satisfaction, and that the company is in a strong position to face the future."

The report and accounts were adopted.

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CANADA'S FISHERIES: A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Canadian fisheries for the fiscal year which closed with March last produced a total commercial revenue in excess of \$60,000,000, or an increase of \$25,000,000, as compared with the fiscal year that closed with March, 1917. The export trade in fish for the last fiscal year was worth \$40,687,172, an increase of over 100 per cent. in value as compared with 1914.

The export trade with the United Kingdom increased from \$6,726,389 in 1914, to \$9,815,979 in the last year, while the trade with the United States jumped from \$5,644,355 in 1914 to \$17,180,250 last year.

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Mr. J. S. McKinnon, the newly elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on returning to Eastern Canada, stated that manufacturers attending the Convention in the West were surprised at the strides the Western Provinces have made in the last ten years. The manufacturers were especially impressed with the particulars given of the coal and gas resources of Alberta.

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS.

The acreage shown to plant, including wheat in all Canada is now estimated to be 119,500 acres, the final estimate for 1919 and represents a decrease of 10 per cent.

Spring wheat, according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, occupied this year 16,946,000 acres, or 11 per cent less than last year. Fall wheat acreage this year is 740,300 acres, an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

Acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent from 14,952,114 to 15,555,400 acres. Barley is sown on 2,548,000 acres, or 2 per cent less than last year; rye, 729,500 acres, or 3 per cent less; peas, 2,388,000 acres, a decrease of 3 per cent; mixed grains, 909,350 acres, an increase of 1 per cent; hay and clover, 10,409,150 acres, decrease 2 per cent; alfalfa, 229,300 acres, increase of 1 per cent. The acreage in potatoes is 819,000 acres, practically the same as last year.

The three Prairie Provinces have an estimated area sown to wheat of 15,771,000 acres against 17,750,167 last year, a decrease of 10 per cent. Manitoba has 2,687,000, against 2,880,301 last year; Saskatchewan, 9,440,000 acres, against 10,587,363; Alberta, 3,644,000 acres, against 4,282,386 acres last year.

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CANADA'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

Canadian trade figures for the year ended last June issued to-day show that imports from Great Britain have more than doubled, being over \$175,000,000 (£42,160,000 approximately), compared with \$75,000,000 (£17,850,000) for the previous year. Exports to Great Britain have decreased from \$544,000,000 (£129,500,000) in 1919 to \$436,000,000 (£103,300,000), but the figures show only a slight decrease in exports to the United States.

The total Canadian imports in the twelve months show an increase of \$400,000,000 (£95,200,000), with a total of \$1,200,000,000 (£285,500,000), while the total exports show a slight decrease, with a total of \$1,276,000,000 (£303,800,000).

— * * —

A Provincial Savings Bank was opened on July 2 in Winnipeg—the first in Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT BONDS.

... the purchase of \$1,000,000 of British Columbia Provincial Government bonds for the year ending 1921. The purchase of British American Bond Corporation Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and the Royal Canadian Corporation Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., and London, England, tenders were also submitted from Eastern Canada Bond House. It is believed to be the first occasion on record that local issuing houses have been able to compete successfully against the older established Eastern Canada firm.

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CANADIAN WHEAT

Rains have been general in the Western Provinces during the last few days, and the reports received here (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*) indicate that there is enough moisture now in the ground to assure success to the wheat crop. Apart from some unforeseen set-back, there is every prospect of a bumper harvest, and the demand for harvesters will be very heavy.

The Wheat Board has sold twenty thousand tons of spring wheat and flour through the High Commissioner for South Africa in London for delivery in August and September. This, it is expected, will be the last transaction of this description.

— * * —

Mr. J. E. Forslund, of Calgary, has been appointed Swedish Consul for the Province of Alberta. Mr. Forslund was formerly in the employ of the National Resources Department of the C.P.R.

Lt. A. M. Wiseman, M.C., formerly with the British Board of Trade, has become chief assistant to Major Edwards, Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, at Montreal.

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Canada*, which is to be launched from the Fairfield Yard at Glasgow on August 17, has been specially built for the trans-Pacific service. The new liner will begin her service by a voyage round the world, commencing next March.

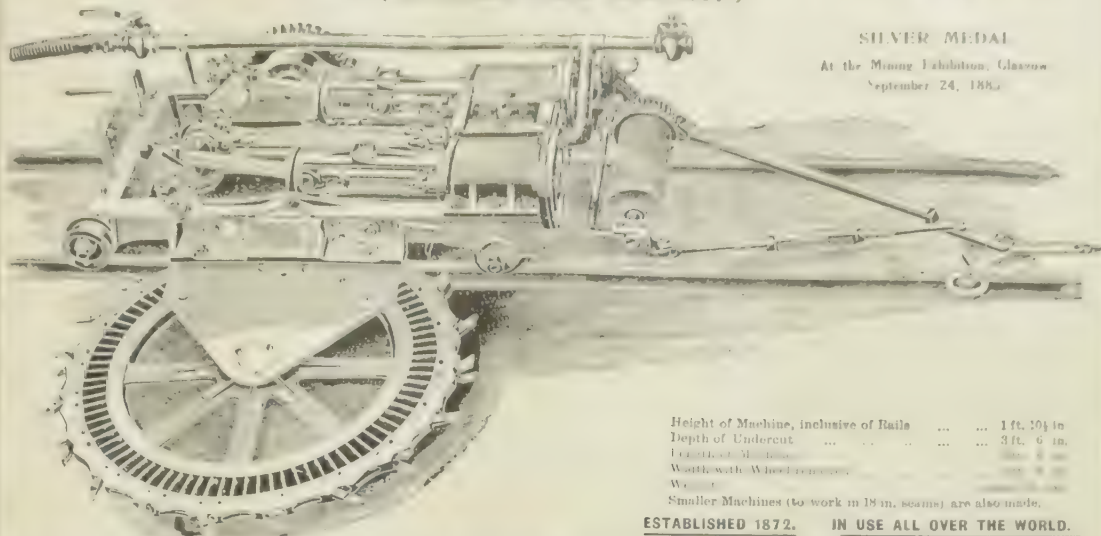
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PLEA FOR WIDER IMPERIAL OUTLOOK.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the Governor-General of Canada, at the formal opening of the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa, last week, voiced a feeling which has gained in force and volume during the last few years, namely—the necessity for what the Governor-General calls "a wider Imperialistic spirit in Empire affairs" and, it might be added, a fuller appreciation of the value of the Imperial and economic ties which bind the various units of the Empire into one organic whole. "We are now standing at the turning point of our history," said the Duke, and implied that the greatness of the Empire in the future will be judged by the success or failure attending the discharge of Imperial responsibilities in the present unique period of reconstruction. We are the heirs of a vast heritage. Each great community, whether mainly of one race, such as Canada and Australia, or of many and alien races, such as India, must resolve its own problems in its own way; but, in doing so, it should never forget its relationship to the rest of the Empire and never under-value the strength and prosperity that must inevitably ensue from the co-ordinated well-being of all. Some parts of the Empire are not as advanced as others. Nature has been less bountiful to some than to others. The backward

territories must be helped and encouraged by those more fortunately placed. The parochial view is out of place. That, we take it, is what is meant by "wider Imperialistic spirit."

It is certainly gratifying to find that no subject has more eloquently inspired many of the speakers at the various functions connected with the Press Conference than the solidarity of the Empire and its humanitarian mission in the world. When the Great War came the British Empire was uncertain of its unity and doubtful of its capacity for organised effort, long drawn out and full of sacrifices and suffering. It could not be otherwise. We had no practical Imperial policy. We lived from hand to mouth. We never set ourselves squarely to face our peace-time difficulties, let alone the complicated and overwhelming difficulties immediately following the declaration of war. But all the world now knows how magnificently the Empire, regardless of colour or creed, shared the heavy burden of the war. Instead of disintegrating the Empire, as so many people thought probable, the war united the Empire more closely than it was ever thought possible. As Sir Campbell Stuart remarked at Fredericton, the war has converted the Empire into "a league of her own nations." That being the case, it is incumbent upon us as a primary duty, to preserve and strengthen this unparalleled unity. How can it be done? The advice of the Duke of Devonshire seems to us very much to the point and well worth remembering in all emergencies. It is this: "Face facts as they are," and "we must have vision and confidence in ourselves."

Now let us apply that test to Canada and see how matters stand. Is she facing facts as they are? Has she vision and self-confidence? The Press of the Empire will give the answer in due course, but we need not hesitate to anticipate the reply. Week by week our columns bear testimony to the fact that Canada is wisely guided in the art of governance; that her development, under post-war conditions, is being planned on sound lines, calculated to ensure enduring benefits; and that, with rare prescience, she is qualifying for the honourable rôle of being a real keystone in the arch of the Empire. She has already proved that it is possible to have within the Empire complete local autonomy with Imperial Sovereignty. This happy illustration of Dominion Home Rule in full operation is a bracing spectacle for all who take a pride in the Empire. If only Ireland could follow suit! The Irish ideal is, alas! very different from the Canadian ideal, as we point out elsewhere. Perhaps Canada's greatest contribution to the Imperial idea is that, by virtue of her successful administration and self-reliance, she is assuredly pointing the way to some form of Imperial Council to deal with the common affairs of Empire, leaving to each unit the task of working out its own destiny. That was Joseph Chamberlain's dream, and it is seemingly Canada's privilege to give substance and reality to the dream.

—*—

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

WE summarise in our news columns the terms of the new family trading agreement between Canada and the West Indies, issued last week as a White Paper. It is a comprehensive and important document; it reveals how satisfactorily matters were arranged at the conference, held at Ottawa in June, between the representatives of the respective Governments; and it marks a new era in the commercial and Imperial history of the Empire. The contracting parties are the Dominion of Canada on the one side, and on the other the Governments of the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands. This rounds off, as it were, the whole group of West Indian islands, including not only Jamaica, which kept out of the Agreement of 1912, but also such British colonies on the mainland as British Guiana and British Honduras. This is the first time that these islands and colonies—enjoying different forms of government—have come together as a single State entity to lay down the basis of a common trade policy with another British dominion.

There is, surely, Imperial significance in that fact. What an inspiration for the people of the West Indies, and for all who think and work for the better consolidation

of the Empire! Who can say at this stage how strong this new link of Empire may become? It is certain to exercise ever-widening influence. For the time being, however, our concern is with the prospect of greater trade development here outlined. The treaty provides that the produce and manufactured goods of the West Indies will be admitted into Canada on a 50 per cent. reciprocal basis.

That is to say, at a duty which shall not be more than 50 per cent. of the duties imposed on similar goods when imported from foreign countries. Canadian goods going into the West Indies will enjoy the same preference. The amounts vary considerably for different articles, and special arrangements are made in respect of sugar, tobacco, and spirituous liquors, the most important articles of West Indian produce. That trade between the two countries will be greatly stimulated by such preference requires no demonstration; but, to leave nothing to chance, it is further agreed between the two countries to establish a direct line of steamship communication for their mutual commercial advantage. It is not too much to say that this puts the coping-stone upon the Preference edifice.

So that trade relations may be encouraged and developed, the Dominion of Canada pledges itself to arrange at once and provide within three years a mail passenger and freight steamship service, with weekly sailings from St. John or Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts; while a second service, with fortnightly sailings, will unite Canada, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras. This second service is to be provided as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 1921. Of course, the West Indies—individually and collectively—will share the financial burden, if any, involved by the projected services. Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands will provide a total annual subsidy of not less than £27,000. Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras will, among them, find 25 per cent. of any annual loss up to a maximum of £13,000 per annum. The vessels on the eastern service are to be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons gross, with an ocean speed of twelve knots, and those on the western not less than 3,500 long tons, with a speed of ten knots. By the time this agreement comes to an end ten years hence, the stipulated period, a voluminous chapter will have to be added to the present comparatively meagre history of Imperial Preference.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Dominion Home Rule.

In the leading article of this issue we discuss the perfect working of the system of government known as

Dominion Home Rule in Canada. Thoughts of Ireland naturally obtrude in the development of such a thesis. But much as we all deplore the unhappy state of the sister island, much as we are angered and amazed by the cold-blooded murders and barbarities perpetrated in the name of Sinn Fein, and far as we would go in support of any just and legitimate movement for bringing peace to that unhappy country, we fail to find any satisfactory solution of the Irish problem in Dominion Home Rule.

Canada, it is true, has Home Rule in the fullest sense. She combines absolute local autonomy with Imperial Sovereignty, and regards that state as the most desirable. The last thing she would do of her own accord would be to sever the tie of Imperial partnership. Ireland, on the other hand, wants Dominion Home Rule not so much to enjoy independence as to be better able to break the Imperial connection. To her Dominion Home Rule is merely a means to an end, and not an end in itself. The two ideals are as wide apart as the Poles.

* * *

Sinn Fein Refugees.

There is reason to fear that since the last outbreak of organised murder in Ireland some of the criminals have

sought to escape the long arm of the law by emigration to Canada. Without proof of their criminal record it is not easy to prevent the entry of these Sinn Feiners into Canada. That such emigrants are highly undesirable settlers is obvious, and even if their entry cannot be prevented it would not be difficult to secure sufficient proofs of

identification as to enable the authorities to lay hands on them later on should the law require it.

It would be reasonable to insist on passports for all Irish entering Canada, and if finger-prints were taken at the port of landing these, with the photographs, would subsequently assist in identification. A sworn declaration should be signed and witnessed, and could very properly be demanded from such passengers disclaiming any adherence to Sinn Fein or any participation in unlawful acts against established Government. A false statement would give grounds for deportation, and would provide an easy way of getting rid of agitators who might endeavour to stir up disaffection in the future.

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The Empire Afloat.

Our Representative, who is one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, now touring the Dominion, describes in a special article the life on board the *Victorian*, outward bound. In an amusing vein he brings out in bold relief the combined importance of the Pressmen on board by remarking that the assembly was "like the British Empire at sea." It is certainly astonishing, when you come to think of it, how the Press—a vast volume of well-regulated public opinion—has become, within recent years, deeply interwoven with the fabric of the British Empire.

There are compliments, and compliments; but, we believe, no compliment will be more appreciated by pressmen generally than that bestowed, in an able and thoughtful speech, by Sir John Willison at Montreal. He commended the British Press for its solidity and dignity, "for its infinite sagacity when British interests are to be advanced or protected, and placid unconcern and baffling silence when those who would promote a quarrel with Britain desire co-operation in offence and belligerency."

* * *

Canada's Opportunity.

"The people of Britain are hungry for apples, and are willing and able to pay for them." So says Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, in the very interesting report we publish elsewhere. Neglected orchards, ignorance of pomology, inability to keep down pests, and, above all, cold, wet, sunless weather following an abnormally early spring—all have combined this year to bring the British people to the pass described by Dr. Creelman in the matter of apples. The moral is obvious: Britain's shortage should be Canada's opportunity.

Time was when the apple-eating Briton munched his Cox's Orange Pippin with the satisfying thought that there was no apple in the world to equal it for flavour and fragrance. But the day has arrived when Cox's have disappeared from the land, and Worcester Permain is a shilling a pound. Now is the time for Canada to show what can be done in the way of apples and other fruit. Until the consignments from Canada make their appearance, we commend the study of the pictures in our central pages to all consumers of fruit.

* * *

"Canadian Burley."

The apple eater is not the only one who is told to look to Canada for comfort in the apple-less days before him. The like consideration is being given to the harassed smoker. On another page we give the report of Mr. F. Charlan, Chief of the Tobacco Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who, like Dr. Creelman, has been touring this country to search out our shortcomings.

He declares that Canadian flue-cured tobacco will easily find a market here in view of the prohibitive prices asked for Virginia and Carolina products. British importers are, it appears, keen on having what is called "Canadian Burley," provided it is not "crop-run," but graded and packed in a manner acceptable to the British trade. So far, the type of Canadian leaf which has met with most success in the British market is the cigar filler from Quebec, which is shipped to England, stripped, booked, and properly dried.

* * *

Back to the Land.

It is curious to observe that while brain-workers in England have apparently no alternative, except in comparatively few cases, but to grin and bear the situation as best they can,

in Canada they are less docile in endurance and more enterprising in breaking away from traditional upbringing. Such is the Canadian temperament, and, happily, they have better opportunities there than can be found in this country. For instance, there is a great cry among us of "Back to the land!" but no one here ever records an exodus. What can our city workers do on the land, and, even if they could "make good" in an unfamiliar vocation, where is the land for them to go to, and what are their prospects? They may well say, "Better abide the ills we have than fly to those we know not of."

In Canada there are no such doubts. Several times this year despatches from Winnipeg have reported an exodus of office workers and other "white-collar" bread-winners to farms. It is said that 60 per cent. of the settlers along the lines of the National railways are book-keepers, craftsmen, shop-keepers, clerks, and others who cannot make ends meet in the city. As the *Mail and Empire* points out, "On the farm, housing is cheap. Food is obtained at half the city cost. More farmers have automobiles than city people. If the productive value of farming and a city salaried position be compared, it will probably be found that the net gain from farming, at the end of the year, is more than any possible saving from the salary. Exorbitant rentals and the high cost of 'good appearances' grind the salaried man into economic nothingness." Our contemporary guardedly remarks that these transferences in the West are not such upheavals as they are in the East. Alas! we have no "West" in Britain, and there are not so many farmers between John o' Groat's House and Land's End possessed of automobiles.

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It is reported that the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway has passed into the hands of the Alberta Government.

Toronto has adopted the penny-in-the-slot stamp-selling machine. These "trouble savers" are affixed to pillar-boxes at street corners. The machines are owned and operated under licence by a private company.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 31, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

- BIRD**—At Montreal, P.Q., on July 25, the wife of A. Morrison Baird—a daughter.
BRETT—On July 21, to Dorothy, wife of Ronald Brett, and daughter of J. B. Quested—a son.—Address, "Lynch," R.M.D.I., Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C.
LUXO—At Miltonias, Man., on August 5, the wife of Charles Laing (née Bonnie Henderson)—a son.
M'LAUGHLIN—At Toronto, Ont., on July 7, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. M'Laughlin (née Sarah M'Kirby)—a son.
SMITH—At Edmonton, Alberta, on July 30, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith—a son, (By cable).
UTHEROFF—At Nelson, B.C., on August 2, the wife of E. J. Uthoff, of Crawford Bay—a son (née Ina D. Campbell).
WILMOT—On July 30, at Fort William, Ont., the wife of J. H. Allam Wilmot—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FLETCHER-PASCO**—At Brownburg, P.Q., on August 4, Matthew Cunningham, P.I.C., son of the late Malcolm Fletcher, to Florence May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pasco, Brownburg.
GREWAL-WILSON—At Calgary, Alberta, on July 10, John Grewal, son of Charles Kinloch Grewal, Glenora, to Margaret (May), second daughter of the late Jas. Wilson, Coupar-Angus, Scotland.
JONES-MOIR—At the Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B.C., on June 15, by the Rev. J. S. Inkster, E. M. Jones, son of Mr. Griffith Jones, Cynwyd, North Wales, to Winifred J. Moir, daughter of the late Dr. Moir, M.D., of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Moir, 417, Vancouver Street, Victoria.
ROYE-TURKEL—At Cleopas Church, Liverpool, on July 31, by Rev. Robert Barron, vicar, Capt. Denis Royal, son of the late Capt. James Royal, Newfoundland, to Margaret Watson (Greta), eldest surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Yoker.

DEATHS.

- NICOL**—At Tranquille, Kamloops, B.C., on July 13, of bronchial pneumonia, Marion Lamb, third daughter of the late Richard Nicol, of Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh.
PETTIE—On July 25, in British Columbia, Ralph, second son of the late John Pettie, R.A.

IN MEMORIAM.

- BLACKBADER**, Capt. Gordon Home Blackader, 42nd Bn. C.E.F., wounded at Hodge, June 2, died August 10, 1916.
EDMUND, HARGREAVE, 1st 28th Bn. Can. Inf., killed in action August 9, 1918. In loving memory. EDMUND.
FALCONER, In fond and loving memory of our dear son and brother, Sergt. Robert T. Falconer (Bobby), 4th Batt. Canadians, who fell in action near Cayeux, on the Somme, August 8, 1918. Inserted by his mother, sisters, and brothers 15, Williamson Street, Wick, Scotland.
HACKEN, In ever-loving memory of Arthur Norman Hacken, 72nd High Lighters, of Canada, who fell at Rosières on August 9, 1918.
NEALE, In constant and ever-loving memory of Capt. (act. Maj.) Philip Neale, M.C., 44th Canadian Infantry, killed in action by an enemy sniper, August 16, 1918.
PRYDE, In dear and very proud memory of Colin K. L. Pryde, D.S.O. (and Bar), Major, Saskatchewan Regt., August 10, 1918.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 3s. for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A GREAT EMPIRE BUILDER.

Statue of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons last Wednesday, on the motion of the Prime Minister, agreed to erect a statue of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

It is as an Imperialist that Mr. Chamberlain will be remembered (says the *Daily Telegraph*).

He saw how boundless might be the horizons of the British Empire; he realised how strong were the ties which bound the daughter nations to the Mother Country. The most conspicuous and the ablest of the Little Englanders—Mr. John Morley, as he then was—never tired of prophesying that British Imperialism would not stand the test of war, and that the Colonies and the Dominions would hold aloof in any serious trouble in which Great Britain might be involved, on the ground that their interests were not directly concerned. Mr. Chamberlain knew this to be false doctrine in every fibre of his being. What Mr. Chamberlain's countrymen will most gratefully remember in the future is the new enthusiasm for Imperial projects which arose largely under the influence of his inspiration, and the emergence of an ideal of British Imperialism in new and more splendid shape. It was this idea which converted the once passionate Free Trader into the apostle of Tariff Reform. History, of course, will judge the man himself according to the predilections of the historian. But there is no mistaking the greatness of one who was equally strong to break parties and to make parties, and who aroused passionate admiration and enmities; and there can be no two opinions about his deserving an abiding memorial in the precincts of the House of Commons, where he was a consummate master in all the arts of debate. Always a fighter, even in defeat he was as cool as though he were winning; and he feared none, and least of all the people, even on their way to the polls.

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CANADIANS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Earle Douglas MacPhee, of Tryon, Prince Edward Island, was admitted, at the recent Convocation in Edinburgh University, to the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Education, the latter with distinction. Mr. MacPhee covered the work for these degrees much under the usual allotted time, and was given special permission by the University to write the examinations for the degrees this year. He served with the Canadian Forces, and entered Edinburgh University as one of the Khaki University students last year.

The Rev. L. W. Moffit, B.A., late Chaplain of the 48th Bn., and Senior Chaplain of the Third Division, was received into the ministry of the United Free Church of Scotland at the recent meeting of the General Assembly in Edinburgh. Mr. Moffit, whose home is in Toronto, has been pursuing a special course of study at Edinburgh University and during the past few months has been occupying the pulpit of the United Free Church at Kingussie, in the Grampians, with great acceptance to the congregation. At present Mr. Moffit is doing special reading in Edinburgh.

Mr. W. A. Carrothers, B.A., D.F.C., who during the past two sessions has been engaged in special study and research, under the direction of Professor J. Shield Nicholson, at the University of Edinburgh, has recently been appointed Assistant and Lecturer in the Department of Political Economy in that University. Mr. Carrothers, who is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, served in France with the 44th Bn., and with the Royal Air Force. In addition to pursuing study in political economy, he has been making a special study of emigration from the British Isles since the end of the Napoleonic wars. Mr. Carrothers is president of the Edinburgh University Canadian Club.

* * *

Sir Henry Drayton, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Robertson, the Minister of Labour, and Mr. Calder, the Minister of Immigration, are the members of a Commission which will hold sessions throughout Canada to consider the question of tariff revision.

Settlement on an unprecedented scale is taking place in all the irrigated districts of Southern Alberta. In the immediate vicinity of Patricia, a new town on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7,000 acres of irrigated land have been put into crop. There are also 5,000 head of cattle in the district. Most of the settlers are Americans and all the ploughing is being done by tractor.

Following precedent, it is intended that official records of the tours of the Prince of Wales through Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, shall be published. It is probable that these records will be prepared by one who has accompanied the Prince through these journeys, since no one was definitely appointed for this task, as has been usual in former Royal tours. It is hoped that the whole history of these tours will be issued not later than the summer of next year.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

I. Across the Atlantic on the "Victorian."

By "Canada's" Special Representative

C.P.O.S. "VICTORIAN" (APPROACHING CANADA), JULY 20.

THE British Empire at sea was the designation applied to the Imperial Press party the other day by one of its members. The term is very appropriate, if the nautical phrase be taken literally; for the Imperial Press, like the British Empire, is quite at home on the sea.

It could hardly be otherwise, except on the first day or two of our voyage. The elements might indeed have been kinder, at least in the upper atmosphere. The Atlantic gave us a little playful pitching to begin with, but that was almost all, as far as the sea is concerned. For the last few days, however, we have been shut in by a screen of driving fog; and as I write this, somewhere off Cape Race, our siren keeps sending out its warning roar from time to time.

But that is all external. It makes no difference to the happy spirit and good fellowship pervading the "Press gang" that has practically monopolised all the first-class accommodation on board the *Victorian*. A representative gathering of the Fourth Estate it is, composed of leading men—not to speak of one woman—on both the editorial and the business sides. Some of their names are household words. They include two peers, one

not by the name

by the name of

the Dominion to the other

Canadian hosts, so has it been

an important Imperial link, as well as valued friendship, has been formed during the past week on deck and in the writing-room or dining-saloon of the *Victorian*.

On this voyage the *Victorian* the pioneer steamship of the Atlantic—has made two further distinctive departures. The *North Atlantic Times* (edited by Capt. D. H. Pearson, of the C.P.O.S.) has been the daily paper with morning and evening editions to be published on board ship. It has had a good supply of news from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as messages to the Imperial Press delegates from the Duke of Connaught, Lord Milner, Sir George Perley, Lord Meath, Sir Thomas Fisher, etc., and other readable features.

In another still more spectacular direction the *Victorian* has been making history. For this voyage there was fitted up a special Marconi installation for wireless telephony. The cabin in which Mr. E. R. Burrows is the chief presiding genius has been one of the prime



ON THE WAY TO CANADA: A SHELTERED CORNER OF THE PROMENADE DECK.

baronet, and eight knights. Their collective power and influence would not be easy to estimate. The sea-serpent has really missed the chance of its life in not appearing in person by the side of the *Victorian*, so that its identity might once for all be proclaimed by all the papers of the Empire without fear of contradiction.

Truly Imperial the delegation is. The Home Country representation is, of course, the largest. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Egypt, and even Malta have sent delegates. In Canada we are to be joined by representatives from other parts of the Far East and from Newfoundland. We have with us, on behalf of our prospective hosts, the Canadian Press, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, of Ottawa.

We left Liverpool on the late afternoon of Tuesday, July 20, after a particularly quick "turn round"—thanks to the co-operation of the dock workers—and are due at Sydney, C.B., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

Regarding the life on board between these dates, not much need be said. Mr. J. A. Calder, of the C.P.R., is to travel with us through Canada, and upon his never-failing resources as a *raconteur* there is constant demand.

Numerous preliminary meetings in connection with the forthcoming Conference have been held, and an interesting and important set of resolutions drawn up for submission at Ottawa. Just as, in Canada itself, perhaps the most important part of the mission will be fulfilled,

centres of attraction during the voyage. It has been the medium through which many wonders have been brought to light and long-distance records established. By means of this wireless telephony, as well as the more familiar wireless telegraphy, we have been kept in close speaking communication with the shore and with other ships.

Since the start of our voyage we have been in daily touch with the station at Chelmsford, from which so many experiments in telephoning have been lately made. Every day has seen fresh powers and potentialities revealed. Six hundred miles—nine hundred miles—a thousand miles—the distances kept mounting up, and still we were able to hear Chelmsford speaking and to listen, by means of the sound distributor in the lounge, to vocal gramophone selections given in Essex. Still at fifteen hundred miles we could hear—at two thousand—and to-day at two thousand five hundred miles, with the prospect of being in touch right to the shores of Canada.

On July 23 we heard unexpectedly by wireless telegraphy from Newfoundland that our gramophone selections had been heard there.

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This evening the fog cleared off. And as we were rehearsing "The Maple Leaf" after dinner, the "low Western sky" became a beautiful band of vivid colour that brought everyone to the deck—surely a happy moment, and the warm Canadian welcome that lies before us.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Empire's Security.

It is good to hear from such an authority as Col. Amery the view that the Empire's security really rests upon personal sympathy and intimacy. The war furnished a compelling demonstration that dependable bonds of Empire may best be fashioned out of loyal sentiments kept fresh by understanding.—*Montreal Daily Star*.

Sir Thomas Lipton.

Sir Thomas Lipton deserves well of both peoples for his wonderful pluck, endurance and fine temper, which have taken defeat without making faces. He is a medium of closer international intercourse. He is the eloquent advocate of wholesome living. He is the magnanimous intermediary between two peoples, who, knit together in the bonds of mutual trust and affection, could rule the world—to its great and ultimate happiness and prosperity.—*The Gazette, Montreal*.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Achievement.

Sir Lomer Gouin retires from the Premiership of Quebec after many years of distinguished service. The result of his careful yet popular control of Quebec affairs are not as widely known in the other Provinces as they deserve. In finance, agriculture, roads, the development of water-powers, in the progress of agriculture and industry it has made uninterrupted advancement. This advancement has excited the admiration of all who have taken the trouble to study it. Gouin has led his Province to a position of prosperity from which there will be no turning back. Quebec has rich and abundant resources and an intelligent and industrious people. It is only at the beginning of the greatness which these two in combination will inevitably secure.—*Saskatoon Star*.

A New Profession.

A new academic effort initiated by Harvard University is calculated to make business, particularly manufacturing and merchandising, more scientific and less of a hazard. It is hoped to enable the business man to anticipate with some degree of precision the results of tendencies which hitherto he has had to reason out crudely, sometimes influenced by intuition. He will be supplied with scientific forecasts as to business conditions based on the analogy of similar conditions in other periods. The new study promises to open up a new scientific profession.—*The Ottawa Journal*.

Productive Efficiency.

"Canada is beginning to receive much immigration from Britain, and as steamer accommodation increases, it will increase heavily. Our taxes may seem heavy to us, but they are light compared with the taxes that have to be applied in Europe, and these will surely drive out to this country hundreds of thousands of fine citizens. If the people of Canada cease over-consumption of things which they do not need, for ordinary sane living, begin to accumulate savings again, and return to productive efficiency, they need have no fear of any economic upheaval outside in the immediate years to come. We have the machinery for a far greater production, agriculturally and industrially, and have only to settle down more thoroughly to use it thriftily."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

McGill's Centenary.

"McGill University, founded in 1821, will celebrate next year a solid century of service to Montreal, to Canada and to humanity. From a modest beginning, through decades of adversity, McGill has grown to power and dignity as Canada's most famous centre of learning. The City of Montreal means much more to the world than it could mean without McGill University. From Montreal McGill radiates throughout the world the brilliancy of her culture. The great careers born in her halls of learning go to exalt the fame and prestige of Montreal as well as McGill. The citizens of this city take no little pride in McGill's achievements, and when, for example, an Osler dies and every land resounds with a story of human betterment accomplished, it is with a feeling of elevation that Montreal associates herself with the memorable event. The university is not more of a national than it is a civic institution."—*Montreal Star*.

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Camp Borden, erected at a cost of \$1,500,000, will be the chief training centre for the Canadian Air Force. The main stores depot and repair shops of the Air Board will be established there.

The journalists who are touring Canada with the Imperial Press conference will be received at Glenora by a band of 500 Blackfoot Indians in their native costumes. Afterwards a stampede lasting an hour will be staged for their benefit. Exhibitions of broncho busting and bucking and cattle roping and branding will be given. At Calgary a typical Western entertainment will be presented, and at Banff there will be a motor journey of 85 miles through rugged mountain scenery and beautiful river valleys.

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.
Specially Contributed.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Cobourg, Ont., have dedicated a new organ to seven members of the congregation who were killed in the war.

Major W. Stewart Wallace, formerly lecturer in history at McMaster University, has been appointed Librarian of the University of Toronto.

The G.W.V.A. of Canada will probably send a delegate to the proposed Empire Conference of War Veterans at Cape-town, South Africa, next February.

The maimed veterans of Toronto (the Amputation Association of the Great War) have entered into possession of new club-rooms at 7, College Street. The formal opening was performed by Major-General Victor Williams.

The amalgamation of all ex-service organisations in Great Britain will take place in the near future. Lord Haig is mentioned as the probable head of the new and important "merger."

A Calgary magistrate has given a rather remarkable decision to the effect that there is no objection to anyone wearing a war service badge so long as he does not seek to benefit by it.

The Hon. R. H. Grant, Ontario Minister of Education, told a deputation of returned soldiers who have qualified for the teaching profession that he will recommend to the Government that school boards employing teachers who are returned soldiers shall be given an additional grant.

Twenty-five British ex-Service men have taken up about 2,000 acres of land (formerly an Indian Reserve) at Loon Lake, Sask. Another party of 75 settlers will locate in the same district in the near future.

A soldiers' monument has been unveiled at Orwell, P.E.I. One of the speakers at the ceremony was Sir Andrew Macphail, who said that by the sacrifice of her soldiers Canada's freedom had been assured.

Professor Charles Bieler and Mrs. Bieler, of Montreal, are touring the Dominion for the purpose of lecturing on the proposed Canadian Vimy Memorial Church at Lens. The sum of \$150,000 is necessary to finance the project.

The cornerstone of the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital at Campbelltown, N.B., was laid by Lt.-Col. McMillan, of St. John, on July 2. The hospital is a memorial for the soldiers of Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspé counties who laid down their lives in the war.

Dr. D. J. Cunningham, of Toronto, a war veteran, has been appointed head of the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, a new Department organised by the Provincial Board of Health. The function of the bureau is to examine and report on dangerous trades, with a view to eliminating accidents and dangers to workmen.

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SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Col. Bedson to Continue Work of Agricultural Selection Committee.

Following the return to Canada of the Agricultural Selection Committee of the Soldier Settlement Board, Lt.-Col. K. C. Bedson, overseas representative of the Board, has received instructions from Ottawa to the effect that no applications from British ex-Service men desirous of taking advantage of the land settlement scheme and proceeding to Canada this year can be considered. Col. Bedson is, however, empowered to select approved candidates, who will sail for Canada next spring.

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GOLDEN SANDS.

Vast Bitumen Supplies to Come from Canada.

The Athabasca River sands have long been discussed in Canada among financiers and company promoters. These sands are rich in bitumen and everything allied thereto, naphtha, petrol, kerosene, oils, etc. "As soon as transportation difficulties are overcome," said a Canadian official to a newspaper representative, "there is no doubt work will be commenced in getting these valuable products."

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In order to meet the increased wage bill of railway employees, goods rates in Canada will probably be raised by 30 per cent.

Sub-Lts. F. G. Hunt, M. A. Wood, and A. C. Wurtele, R.C.N., have been promoted to rank of Acting Lieutenants, with seniority May 1.

The following Canadians have joined the Royal Colonial Institute: Messrs. F. P. Armstrong (Nelson, B.C.), H. J. Gardner (Vancouver), Wm. D. Shaw, and Wm. Hamar Greenwood.

WHAT SETTLERS GET IN CANADA.

By J. Obad Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

Special to

CARRYING their fortune in their hands, as it were, and landing among people they have never seen before, the settlers arrive not without some misgivings as to what the future holds in store for them. Little they know of the history they will be able to write ten or twenty years hence, yet their hope is strong and their faith in a new land is very great.

Such faith cannot be lightly regarded by those whom the newcomers meet for the first time, and upon Canadians already established in the Dominion there devolve the duties of welcome and assistance, even the same as they received themselves when first entering Canada years ago. Only by this community of interest and helpful intercourse will the newcomers be readily absorbed in the great Commonwealth Oversea. Canadians owe much to immigrants, who in turn will welcome others.

Some immigrants have been treated too well. They have arrived in Canada with exaggerated ideas of their own importance, or worse still, lack of appreciation of the business

human nature, human capability, but even if those arriving in Canada do indeed

At any rate, this much can be said in Canada just what he or she does. The fact that individual effort, honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to solve all problems are the root and branch of a successful career.

There is sunshine and shadow in every corner of the world, and this has a visible effect upon the physique and mentality of her inhabitants. They work faster and accomplish more in the allotted time with less fatigue than in other countries. Complaints have been made by workers going to Canada that they have been expected to do more than normal work. This is because in the Dominion, climatic and otherwise, induce and even quicken operation of manual labour. This is a



EX-LAND GIRLS FOR CANADA.

Fine types of Settlers for the Dominion on board the C. P. O. S. *Metamora*.

intelligence of Canada, which demands a good day's work for a good day's pay, with no privileged notions or functions thrown in. And they have in many cases fared better than they deserved.

Some people do not fit in at all, and, generally speaking, most people find a new land strange, with conditions to them somewhat awkward; even the method of living is different to what they have been used, but it is a curious after-result and an everlasting fact that, given six months in a land like Canada, the home sickness—but not the home affection—disappears, and although a trip Eastward is looked forward to with pleasure, back they inevitably go to the land of the Maple Leaf.

Others, from unforeseen circumstances not altogether their fault and not even the fault of the country to which they go, have been treated less favourably than they had hoped and expected. This is inevitable, considering the diversity of

domestic and household arrangements, and there is no capable woman in the world than a Canadian housekeeper unless it be a British housekeeper who has learned Canadian methods.

This is seen also in the character of the children. Canadian born, or have come from British homes. The energy and vigour displayed are at once the admiration of mother and the hope of father. One recalls with pleasure the several successful experiments of taking to the children who in the British Isles. There is abundance of fresh air in Canada and, like Canadian ice, which is worth a good deal and worth more in summer, there is a

The children going from these shores to Canada number of several thousands a year, and I wish there were five times the number—are taken to the port, and in every case they go to a Receiving Home

recognised institution, so that the policy of the Government is secured in so far that no child shall be "emigrated" unless that child goes from a Home to a Home.

Canada has made great efforts to deal satisfactorily with the problem of immigrant children, and has succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Indeed, there is no more glowing phase in Canada's history than the reception, development, training and success of immigrant children from Overseas. The official records on file in London enable British statesmen to point with pride to the movement which has been of such advantage to Canada and of such conspicuous advantage to the children themselves.

These children are not "institutionalised"; on the contrary, they are placed in what is, after all, the best training school for children—the home of a good man and a good woman. These homes are not listed indiscriminately. They have been investigated and selected, so that not only the home, but the individuals included in the home, shall be such as will provide a desirable environment for the upbringing of the child, and no one can gainsay the advantage of a lifetime that a child enjoys from being brought up in a home of that character.

Such care is shown in the selection of the foster home that hardly in two cases a year have children to be removed from

unable to provide education in what are known as the public schools or even secondary schools in the British Isles.

From the child we come to the youth, whether with his parents or without, who fears not to go to a new land, feeling the full vigour of life in his veins and willing to do such work as may be found for him at fair wages and under fair conditions. Ballantyne's "Fur Traders; or Tales of the Far North" has been responsible for more than one venturesome youth, who succeeded where the plot of that fascinating book is laid.

A new land never makes a mistake in securing new lives to grow up with the development of natural resources, and no youth can make a mistake in going to a new land where he will have experiences not vouchsafed to him in the smaller home-land, but where he may be quite certain there lies in front of him the pathway of success if he will but tread it like a man, and avoid sudden temptation to see what he ought not to see and to get rich quickly, without working for it. Such a youth may start in commercial life, in a town or city; go to college or to special training; or take up the occupation of agriculture, etc., and he will find that the opening lies in front of him, and success depends, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, upon his individual efforts. He will find that in some places of trust references



YOUNG ENGLISH SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

The photo shows Mrs. Penchev and her eight sons, ranging from three to fifteen years, who recently went to Manitoulin Island, Ontario. Mr. Penchev was killed fighting in France in 1918.

one foster home to another. These homes are subject to inspection; not at stated intervals, but just when and where our male and female inspectors think it advisable to go. Such inspectors are endowed with plenary powers, and the only authority needed to move the child from an undesirable foster home to a better one is the verbal direction of the inspector to the child to come along with him or her, and bring such personal belongings as the child may have. It is found that this method of inspection, whereby the inspector, unannounced, sees the child, as well as the foster parents, in everyday life, has afforded results which justify the reception of as many immigrant children as may be considered suitable for Canada.

In this connection it is advisable to mention the system of education throughout Canada. The provinces are individually in charge of their own educational method, yet each one has now a public school system, beginning at kindergarten for the little tots, on through six or seven grades in the public school, intermediate schools, collegiate, colleges and the university, and a child may go to a school in one town in the province, move to another town in the same province, and commence in the latter exactly where he left off in the former.

Save for some charges in connection with higher education, the whole of the public school system is free, being paid for out of public funds. This of itself is an inducement to British people, who do not always find in the parish or board schools that kind of education they desire, and they may be financially

as to character may be required, but, generally speaking, the Canadian employer of labour advises the newcomer that he can tell in twenty-four hours what he is worth to him, no matter how many testimonials he may have from other people.

A willing worker will succeed, and he will learn quickly, which ever branch of life he takes up, but he will also be happy if he remembers that it pays to be sympathetic and considerate to those about him in the home to which he may for the present be going.

In Canada everybody expects to help, and the youth who spends his leisure moment in doing odd jobs about the place will never regret making himself useful, and all should always remember that in Canada, at least, all work is deemed honourable.

It is obvious, on looking at the census returns of the population of Canada, that there is still an overplus of male population. There is a continuous and keen demand for household workers and others of the gentler sex, and no young woman need fear the lack of a cordial welcome on arriving in Canada. Household workers are needed in every province and in every town at very high wages. Unfortunately for the mistresses who engage them, many of them marry, but this is not a condition which the Government or the people of Canada in any way object to. The real remedy is this: More women should go out to Canada than there have been at any time in the

past. Whether this can be accomplished by further inducements is a matter for the authorities to consider.

There is no country that I know of where desirable organizations for women continue so active and are so predominant as they are in Canada. It is literally impossible for a young woman to lack real friends of her own sex, or in fact to avoid the considerations of the Women's Societies, unless she deliberately intends to do so. She can go to almost the first woman she meets on the street in any town in Canada, and through her secure a woman's sympathy and direction to official friendship and support without any serious difficulty.

In towns and cities the household worker has a standing somewhat similar to that in the Old Land, but there are many labour-saving devices in Canadian households. There are fewer fire-grates to clean, and therefore no ashes to carry out, or to make uncleanliness in the household.

The Canadian mistress appreciates the welfare of those who live in her house, and the household worker has only to work in the same spirit for her mistress as she would if she had a husband to keep house for in order to secure that ready recognition and consideration which are always so much desired.

This occupation among farmers is somewhat different. In many cases the household is small, and the maid has her meals with the family, and great and strong friendships have grown up between the mistress and the maid in farming communities, where, in many cases, later on, the mistress finds her maid not far away, herself the wife of a farmer also succeeding. There is no active demand in Canada except for household workers, unless it be certain skilled factory workers and occasionally employment of a special character. Regarding the workers in factories, it may be noted that the fullest consideration has been shown for their welfare, their wages and factory conditions are subject to review by an official Department, and the worker is not encouraged to go to any place where the housing accommodation and conditions are not also satisfactory. Add to this fact that such workers cannot be found elsewhere in Canada, it becomes certain that the factory hand has the opportunity of making good under comfortable conditions, at least so far as the Canadian Government can make them.

Paralleling the conditions of prosperity which seem to prevail at present amongst agricultural classes in the Old Land, one of the results of the war has been to increase materially the prices received by farmers and agriculturists in Canada for their products. It is not within the scope of the present article to discuss the demerits of the high cost of living, but one cannot exclude the fact that the farmers in Canada are getting more than twice as much for their produce as they were before the war, and yet land values have hardly increased. Why? There is something curious and incomprehensible in this. I know of a choice half-section of land within four miles of a railway station, in a prosperous English-speaking community on the prairie that has recently been valued by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada at \$18 per acre, which means, with the present price of wheat to the farmers of Canada, that nine bushels of wheat (or half a crop) at \$2 per bushel buys the freehold of an acre of this land. This is how a farmer can pay for the freehold of his farm from one crop, and explains why American farmers are flocking into Western Canada and securing the best of the lands which British farmers ought to have secured long since.

These are conditions which ought to be immensely attractive to farmers with large or small capital from the British Isles, and if they do not secure this cheap, good land while it is available, they will wake up too late some day to the desirability of purchasing, and find the price very greatly enhanced. The American farmer knows better; he sells out in the States for \$100 per acre, and very often much more. He moves with his family to Canada, and if he has two sons they can buy the freehold of three farms for the price of the one they sold on the other side of the Boundary. Where else in the world is this possible?

(To be continued.)

— * * —

Approximately 18,000 people, 12,000 from the United Kingdom and 6,000 from the United States, are emigrating to Canada each month.

Scaplaning is the latest sport in Western Canada, and a number of visitors are booking flights to view the Rocky Mountains.

The death has taken place at Johannesburg, South Africa, of the Marquess of Queensberry. He had spent some years in Western Canada as a rancher.

It is estimated that the monthly orders placed in Montreal for liquor for other provinces of Canada average £2,380,000 sterling.

Preaching in Coventry Cathedral, the Bishop of Ontario said that the Church of England in the Eastern Provinces of Canada was now self-supporting. In Western Canada, owing to its enormous size and the sparse population, the Church had still to look for outside help.

WORK FOR EX-SERVICE MEN. Lord Haig's Appeal to the Nation.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, in a letter to the *Times* on Tuesday pointed out that appeals had been made to the nation to honour the bond into which it entered with the men who gave us victory. The terms of the bond were simple, clear, and perfectly well understood by every man and woman in the land. They were that no man who went out to fight for his country in the crisis of its fate should be in a worse position on his return to civil life. The nation as a whole incurred a debt of honour to find employment for the fighting man when he had completed the noblest task with which a Briton has ever been entrusted, and the greater part of that debt has now been repaid.

But the ex-Service man still awaits the full redemption which is his due. Let me give (said Lord Haig) the latest official figures for the three principal branches of the subject:—

There were 153,893 ex-Service men drawing unemployment donation on July 16.

The Minister of Labour stated in the House of Commons on July 22 that 22,000 disabled men were registered for employment.

There are at the present moment 13,918 officers and men of similar attainments registered with the Appointments Department.

The So-called "Unemployable" Class.

The suggestion is often made (added his Lordship) that the last hundred thousand ex-Service men belong chiefly to the class which is the despair of employers—namely, the unemployable. It is true that a point is being reached at which considerable difficulty is found in placing men who have no specialised knowledge or obvious qualification for such employment as is actually available. But that, to my mind, is only another reason for the making of a still more determined effort than has yet been found possible to fit these men into our well-ordered social system which they did so much to preserve. Some of these difficult cases are particularly heart-breaking. They are the cases of men who stood out above the level of their fellows on the battlefields in courage, endurance, and that practical ingenuity which is so valuable in modern war.

In any event, there can be no question that the so-called "unemployable" class and the difficult cases are the minority of the 190,000 ex-Service men who have had no work to do to-day and have no job in prospect for to-morrow. The vast majority are men who are only too anxious to work. For months past, day in and day out, they have sought employment and failed to find it. They left their homes and threw up promising careers to fight for their country, and theirs is the highest claim in the period of peace which they have given to our trade and industry. All they want is a fair chance, and I for one have no fear that the nation which sprang to arms at the call of the King will fail to secure the final act of justice which is due to that glorious generation of young men which was the pride of the British Empire in its hour of need.

The letter concludes:—"It should not be beyond our united capacity to solve this problem, and to give a full and final discharge of the obligations of the nation to the men who fought that we might be free. But immediate and concerted action is necessary, and I urge that a systematic campaign should be begun to secure employment for the remaining ex-soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who deserve every consideration at our hands. This is in no sense an appeal for money. It is solely an appeal for work. With our great traditions and the glorious record of the 4½ years of war, I am convinced that it will not fall on deaf ears."

Admiral Lord Beatty and Sir Hugh Trenchard, the Chiefs of the Navy and the Air Force, associate themselves with the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army in his appeal to the nation.

LETTER FROM THE KING.

Lord Haig's stirring appeal has evoked the following letter from the King:— Buckingham Palace,

My dear Haig, August 10, 1920.

Your letter in to-day's *Times* on behalf of the ex-Service men who are still unfortunately out of work will be read with feelings of the utmost concern and sympathy by the public at large.

Such an appeal is hardly less urgent than that which six years ago flashed to every corner of the Empire, and it bids us redeem absolutely a pledge given to those who then so nobly responded to the country's call.

Most cordially do I associate myself with your endeavours. We have incurred responsibilities. Let us hasten by common effort to discharge them, by securing suitable employment to every deserving ex-Service man.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

GEORGE R.I.

It is reported that the Ministry of Labour proposes to put forward immediately a constructive policy for the final settlement of all ex-Service men.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Important Trade Agreement Between Canada and the West Indies.

A White Paper (Cmd. 864) was issued last week giving the decisions reached at the conference held at Ottawa in June last between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Colonies comprising the West Indies as to the means by which the trade relations between those countries can be rendered closer and more intimate, their trade extended and enlarged, and the means of communication between them improved.

Under this agreement Canada grants 50 per cent. preference on all imports except tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and spirituous liquors and special preferences on sugar, lime juice, limes, arrowroot, coconuts, grape fruit, rum, and onions. Barbados, Guiana, and Trinidad extend a preference of 50 per cent. to Canadian manufactures except tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes; Honduras and the Leeward Islands make a concession of 62½ per cent., Bermuda and Jamaica 75 per cent., and the Bahamas 90 per cent. Special preference is given to Canadian flour, spirits, wine, and beer.

New Steamship Services.

It is also stipulated that the Government of Canada will use its best endeavours to arrange for a mail passenger and freight steamship service to come into effect as soon as possible, and in any case within three years, between Canada, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, on the following lines:

1. Steamers shall sail weekly from St. John or Halifax, calling one week on the outward passage at Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, and on the homeward passage at Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Bermuda, on alternate weeks calling on the outward passage at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana, and on the homeward passage at Trinidad, Barbados, and Bermuda.

2. The steamers shall be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons gross, capable of maintaining an ocean speed of 12 knots, and providing accommodation for 100 first-class, thirty second-class, and 100 steerage or deck passengers, and shall be provided with 'tween decks.

The Government of Canada will stipulate in any contract entered into for such steamship service that: (1) There shall be reasonable proportionate allocation of passenger and cargo accommodation between the Colonies mentioned. (2) There shall be no unfair differentiation in rates of freight against the smaller Colonies as compared with the rates to larger Colonies situated at a similar distance from St. John or Halifax. (3) The steamers shall be so constructed that, so far as the traffic warrants, cold storage shall be provided if this can be secured without unreasonable additional cost.

The Financial Arrangements.

Details are given as to the financial contributions which are to be made by the respective Governments toward the subsidised steamship service. Pending the establishment of such service the Government of Canada will do its best to maintain a fortnightly service on the existing lines.

The Government of Canada, subject to the adoption by the Governments concerned of the various recommendations, undertakes to provide as soon as possible, and in any case not later than Jan. 1, 1921, a fortnightly freight, mail and passenger steamship service between Canada, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras.

The agreement is to remain in force for ten years, and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice given either by the Government of Canada, or by the Government of any of the Colonies concerned.

(See Leading Article on page 182.)

BRITISH TEACHERS FOR CANADA.

Another large party of British teachers sailed for Western Canada last week in the *Corcoran*, with a smaller party following in the *Victorian*. The director of this work, the Rev. Dr. G. Lloyd, will accompany these parties as far as Regina, the official Canadian centre of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf. From there he is making an extended tour, opening up new centres in various parts of the West. The English offices are 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

An 8,800-ton freighter, the *Margaret Coughlan*, which has been launched at the Coughlan yards, is the first steel vessel built in Vancouver by local shipbuilders.

Several bird sanctuaries have been established in Alberta, with the idea of protecting the chief breeding areas of wild birds and to insure the various species against extinction.

Because of the ill-health of his wife and baby, born after his imprisonment, Mr. John Farnell, one of the Winnipeg strike leaders sentenced to nine months for seditious utterances, has been given his freedom after serving for six months.

AN EMPIRE TRADES CONGRESS.

Notable Gathering to be Held in Toronto Next Month.

The ninth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will be held at Toronto on September 18-22 inclusive. The agenda is particularly interesting. The object of the Congress, which is held triennially (alternately in London and the Overseas Dominions), is "to give expression to Imperial commercial opinion on matters directly or indirectly affecting commercial and industrial affairs." Consequently, the deliberations of the Congress are of importance to Canadian business men and organisations, more particularly importers and exporters.

A fair proportion of the resolutions to be brought before the Congress are submitted by (Canadian Chambers of Commerce (or, as they are known in the Dominion, Boards of Trade). Among the questions covered by these resolutions are the following:—Empire forestry, the improvement of cable facilities, preferential trade within the Empire, an all-British Press service, enlargement of the scope of work of Canadian Trade Commissioners, the better protection of the Canadian Pacific seaboard, development of the Canadian national ocean ports, equalisation of marine insurance rates as between Canadian and United States ports, a standardised form of wording for invoices requiring a Customs declaration, the lifting of the British embargo on Canadian cattle, codifying commercial law throughout the Empire, uniform laws for trade marks and designs, the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and the establishment of a League of English-speaking peoples.

Not the least interesting of the resolutions is that to be submitted by the Belleville (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce, suggesting the establishment of "a working arrangement whereby Canada, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies could voluntarily co-operate in preferential trade as to form one United British West America with 'dominion under palm and pine.'"

On the Congress Organising Committee are Sir G. McLaren Brown (C.P.R.), Mr. Charles Cambie (Canadian Bank of Commerce), and Sir Charles A. Hanson, M.P., and Mr. Cambie is a delegate of the British Imperial Council of Commerce to the Congress. Sir J. W. Woods, K.B.E., is chairman of the Toronto General Committee, and Mr. F. G. Morley is the secretary.

DOMINIONS TOURING EXHIBITION.

A Project of Great Importance to British Exporters.

Particulars of the proposed Dominions Touring Exhibition (1921) have been issued in booklet form by the Department of Overseas Trade. Canada will be the last of the Dominions to be visited, so that it will probably be the summer of 1922 before the Exhibition reaches Vancouver from Auckland, N.Z. In Canada the Exhibition will make halts at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto (where it will be housed in the Government Building at the National Exhibition grounds), Montreal, and Halifax.

The proposed Exhibition will prove an effective means of advertising and selling British made goods in Canada, where a ready market already awaits the British manufacturer. The Canadian Government are giving the Exhibition the strongest support, and the Trade Commissioners at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg will be glad to furnish every assistance to enable British firms participating in the tour to secure a sure footing in the Dominion markets. Information on local trading conditions and recommendations as to agents will also be supplied by them. British exhibitors would be well advised to send out representatives who can discuss business with principals of Canadian importing firms.

WILD FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

Professor Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in the course of a lecture "On the Art of Reading" recently, gave some examples of Irish peasants' sayings "with the large simplicity, the cadence, the accent of Scriptural speech." The writer of "The Way of the World" in the *Morning Post* would include a remark such as that of the freighter in the alkaline districts of Alberta, who said, pointing with his whip to an intensely blue lake on the horizon: "Litter as a dying man's sweat is that same water," and the perfect definition of a ghost implied in the words of a Newfoundland fisherman: "There I see 'em warming themselves in the moonlight."

Miss Katie Hooker (20), adopted daughter of Mr. C. G. Simpson, of Prince Albert, Sask., has been drowned whilst bathing at The Pas, Man. Deceased had recently entered upon her duties at The Pas as an employee of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

PURELY IMPERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington, has gone to Dark Harbour, Maine, for three weeks' absolute rest from official cares. His first public speech after his vacation will probably be an address to the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa on September 1.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, was one of the signatories to the Turkish Treaty at Sévres (France) on Tuesday last. Sir George, accompanied by Lady Perley, left for Canada on Wednesday by the C.P.O.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*. He will be away from England for two or three months.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell are passengers on the Union-Castle liner *Ulanstephan Castle*, en route to South Africa. They will return by the East Coast route.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., has been appointed Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Governor-General of Canada was represented at the funeral, at Halifax, of the late Senator William Dennis by Brig.-General Thacker. The mourners also included Lieut.-Governor Grant, members of the Senate and House of Commons, members of the Provincial Legislature, Mayor Parker and members of the City Council.

The Hon. Frederic Nicholls and Mr. A. E. Dymont (vice-president of the Canadian General Electric Company), of Toronto, returned to Canada this week by the White Star liner *Celtic*.

Sir Lomer Gouin, ex-Premier of Quebec, has accepted the position of political director of the newspaper *La Presse*, of Montreal.

Mrs. D. C. Macarow, who will remain in England some weeks, is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

His Honour L. P. Brodeur, of Ottawa, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and ex-Minister of Marine in the Laurier Government, is spending a few days in London prior to going to the Continent. His son, who is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, went right through the war, his vessel being stationed in the North Sea.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, attended the Tring Agricultural Show on Thursday of last week in company with Sir Richard Cooper, the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Dr. Creelman was also present at the farewell reception given on Monday night to Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand.

On Saturday of last week Mrs. Traver Lewis held a reception at her residence, Knightsbridge, to meet the members of the Lambeth Conference and in of the late John Travers Lewis, first Bishop and Archbishop of Ontario, and promoter of the first Lambeth Conference, which was held in 1867. Among the prelates at the reception were the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishop of Athabaska and Mrs. Robins, and the Bishop of Coventry.

Mr. Emilius Jarvis, Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, is the obvious choice as skipper of a Canadian challenger for the America's Cup in 1922. He



MR. EMILIUS JARVIS.

is the leading spirit of the R.C.Y.C., and his skill as a helmsman is not unknown in American waters. Commodore Jarvis started life as a bank clerk in 1877, and is now one of the foremost financiers of Canada. He is President of the Navy League of Canada. During the recent America Cup races Commodore Jarvis was mentioned by the *New York Times* as a possible successor to Mr. Burton, who had charge of the helm of *Shamrock IV*.

Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, P.Q., and Mrs. Tobin, of Bromptonville, are (with their son, Mr. Ashton Tobin) sailing for Canada shortly. They returned this week from a tour of the battlefields.

Dr. Arthur Simard and Dr. S. Groudin, both of whom are professors at Laval University, Quebec, were among the passengers on the outward-bound *Megantic* on Saturday last. They came to Europe to attend the important Congress of Hygiene held in Paris recently. Dr. Simard is president of the Board of Health for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. W. M. Forrest, third agent of the New York agency of the Union Bank of

Canada, is succeeded by Mrs. I. to be taken by the *Forest*.

Commissioner A. Benson, I. of the Board of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Mr. A. J. Andrieux, of Western Canada, visited the Coast of Western Canada.

Mr. John Wilson, manager of the London branch of the Union Bank of Canada, is leaving this week on a business trip to Canada and the United States. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

Brig.-General G. S. Cartwright, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has resigned from the Imperial Army after 35 years' service. The distinguished soldier, who held the command of Chief Engineer at Aldershot, was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston. He will make his home in Eastern Canada.

Mr. John Bracken, professor of field husbandry in the University of Saskatchewan for the past ten years, has succeeded Dr. J. B. Reynolds as Principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Dr. Reynolds is the new head of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Among the passengers on board the C.P.O.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which reached Liverpool on August 5, were Mr. Justice Brodeur and Mrs. Brodeur, and Mr. George A. Mountain, of Ottawa; Sir Charles Ross, Quebec; and Major-General Alex. McDougall, Montreal.

Passengers on the White Star liner *Megantic*, outward bound, are:—Capt. Sir I. Hamilton Benn, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Viscount and Viscountess Cave, the Hon. Justice Hodgins, Mrs. and Miss Estelle Hodgins, and Commander H. E. Holme, R.N.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Steuart MacTier (date of the 13th Bn., R.H.C.), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacTier, of Montreal, and Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Tancred Bienvenue, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anita, to Capt. Robert Roy, son of Col. Alexander Roy, M.V.O., and Mrs. Roy, of Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Gertrude, daughter of the late Dr. Douglas DeCou, of Montreal, and Mrs. DeCou, of Strathbury, Ont., to Capt. John Gale, of St. John, N.B. The marriage will take place this month.

The marriage arranged between Major A. du P. T. Cole, O.B.E., M.C., late 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabiniers), and Mrs. Walter G. Home, youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson, of Toronto, will take place at St. John, Ont., on September 1.

At the residence of the Ven. Archbishop Sweet, Oak Bay, B.C., the marriage took place on July 12 of Major Frank G. Pinder, C.A.F., son of Mr. W. Pinder, C.E., of Victoria, to Miss Emilius Paula Irving, elder daughter of Mrs. Irving, Victoria, and of the late Mr. Justice Irving. The bride was given away by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gregory. The bridegroom enlisted in Boyle's Horse, Dawson, Y.T., and served overseas on the 2nd C.M.R., being wounded and tal

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Statistics compiled by the Live Stock Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture show that the marked increase in the export surplus of live animals from Canada has not reduced the exportable surplus of dressed meat. In 1914 there were exported 13,617,707 pounds of beef, and 219,840 live cattle were exported; last year, 125,802,700 pounds of beef and 341,496 live cattle; to date this year, 103,890,500 pounds of beef and 515,521 live cattle.

—By the terms of the award of the Board of Conciliation, which sat to adjudicate the wage dispute between the master printers and their employees—members of the Job Printers' Union in Ottawa—the latter will in future receive a minimum salary of \$35 per week, in place of \$32, as formerly provided for in their agreement, which does not expire until July 1 next year. The increase is to be considered in the nature of a bonus.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Moratorium Act will be lifted on October 1, but in the case of any mortgage that falls in between that date and January 1, the moratorium will still apply.

—More than one thousand immigrants were placed on farms in this Province by the Department of Colonisation and Immigration during the four months ending June 30 last.

GALT.—Lieut.-Governor Lionel H. Clarke will officiate next month at the opening and dedication of the Hugh McCulloch Memorial Cottage, which is the gift of Mrs. Sharon, Toronto, and Mr. R. O. McCulloch, of this city. The building will be completely furnished by Mrs. H. McCulloch, jr.

COBALT.—A slab of silver from the Miller Lake-O'Brien mine, 42 inches wide and running 7,000 ounces to the ton in silver, has been sent to the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

GODERICH.—The tax rate this year will be 41 mills, a reduction of three mills from last year, the town being in a better condition financially than ever before.

WINDSOR.—Acting on the advice of the Fuel Controller, the City Council has placed orders with mine operators in Alberta for large supplies of coal, which, it is stated, can be transported there as cheaply as from the United States.

NORTH BAY.—Twenty-two houses in the village of Wye, near Iroquois Falls, have been destroyed by fire. There was no loss of life.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.—The Canadian Militia Department has offered the new Cottage Hospital here an X-ray machine, which the board has accepted. The hospital should be ready for use by August 15.

WALKERTON.—It has been decided to erect a \$6,000 monument in the Armoury grounds here as a memorial to the 32 soldiers killed in action in the Great War.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Lieutenant-Governor has signed an Order-in-Council abolishing the Court of Review and providing for the appointment of six new judges to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

Dr. Page, chief of the Medical Branch of the Immigration Department in this city, has been appointed to fill the post in the Dominion Health Department vacated by Dr. Montzambert. Dr. Emile Nadeau succeeds Dr. Page here.

On the departure of the Czech-Slovak troops, their commander, Col. Vuchterlo, presented the city with a memorial flag of his country as an acknowledgment of the courteous treatment meted out to his men during their stay at Valcartier.

The following appointments have been made by the Cabinet: Mr. J. A. Gagne, jr., Agent of Lands and Forests for Peribonka; Mr. J. A. LePage, Agent of Lands and Forests for the Lower Ottawa; Mr. R. P. Cream re-nominated School Commissioner for this city.

MONTREAL.—The appointment is announced in the Medi-

cal Faculty of McGill University of Dr. J. W. Scane to the newly-created office of Assistant Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Scane loses the title of Registrar, but retains his position of Professor of Pharmacology.

—A new Canadian Society of Anesthetists has been formed and officers appointed as follows:—President, Mr. Samuel Johnston, M.A., M.D., Toronto, Vice-President, Mr. William Webster, M.D., Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Wesley Bourne, M.D., Montreal.

HYACINTHE.—At the recent municipal election Mr. J. Bouchard was elected Mayor by a majority of 52 over Mr. C. Casavant.

GASPE.—In his tour through Gaspé and Bonaventure, the Hon. Mr. Perrault, Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, declared that a modern road would soon cross Northern Gaspé, for which an engineer of the Colonisation Department is now making a survey.

GRANBY.—The Granby Hotel, which for several years has been under the management of Mr. B. Cadieux, has changed hands, and the new proprietors are Messrs. Choiniere Bros., of St. Brigide.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The vital statistics for the Province for the month of June given out by Dr. G. G. Melvin, Chief Medical Health Officer, show that the death rate is 11.8 per thousand; the birth rate, 28.3; and the marriage rate, 12.8. For this city the death rate is 16.5, the birth rate 33, and the marriage rate 24.

ST. JOHN.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade here, President R. B. Emerson and Secretary R. E. Armstrong were named delegates to the 9th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in Toronto from September 18 to 22.

The Provincial Chemical Fertiliser plant at East St. John has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

MONCTON.—At the fortieth annual convention of the New Brunswick Medical Society, which was held here, the Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health, was elected president; Dr. L. G. Finault, Campbellton, first vice-president; Dr. F. J. White, of this city, second vice-president; Dr. J. D. Lawson, St. Stephen, treasurer (re-elected); Dr. C. J. Véniot, Bathurst, recording secretary (re-elected); and Dr. William Warwick, St. John, corresponding secretary.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Dominion Coal Company has taken over a block of new coal areas in Cape Breton, embracing 30 square miles, situated in the Glangarry River basin, South Cape Breton, some 20 miles from Sydney.

—The City Council has decided to erect a pumping station and to adopt a water meter plan, involving the expenditure of approximately \$70,000.

SYDNEY. The late Rev. R. McInnis has bequeathed the sum of \$2,500 to St. Mary's Catholic Orphanage here; the residue of the estate, after various other bequests have been paid, is to be invested by trustees, and the interest expended on the education of young men selected from the parishes in which the testator was parish priest.

The wooden hospital on the French island of St. Pierre has been destroyed by fire.

WINDSOR. At a meeting of the executive of the Board of Governors of King's College and the architect, Mr. A. R. Cobb, plans were discussed for the new main building, of which the central unit will be begun shortly. Meanwhile a temporary building is to be constructed for lecture rooms and a common room.

PARSBORO. There has been launched from the shipyards of Messrs. W. R. Huntley and Son a four-masted schooner, the *White Belle*. She is 573 tons registered.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—In connection with a proposal to instal a wireless telephone system in this Province, successful experiments from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie (60 miles distance) have recently been concluded.

Deposits in the new Manitoba Provincial Government Savings Bank recently opened have already reached \$150,000.

After three years' suspension, the resumption of trading in wheat on the local Exchange began on Monday, July 19.

Building permits issued in the city since the beginning of the year total a value of \$6,172,000.

For the week ending July 10 Manitoba and Saskatchewan wool growers despatched ten car-loads of wool, representing 250,000 lbs., to the East. The season's clip is expected to approximate 1,000,000 lbs.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Over 50,000,000 tree seedlings and cuttings have been sent out to prairie farms by the Superintendent of the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head.

—Valuable deposits of pottery clay have been found at Willow Lunch. Experts are of the opinion that great commercial value attaches to the find.

A new market for dairy butter is in process of development in this Province. The new outlet is Chicago, and already several car-loads have been shipped from Moose Jaw and sold at approximately 43 cents a pound.

—McColl Bros., of Toronto, will erect a \$150,000 warehouse here, and Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., are planning the erection of a \$60,000 plant.

—Coal shafts are being sunk at Lampman by the Farmers' Coalmining Company, and it is expected that the mines, when completed, will yield 1,000 tons a day.

SASKATOON.—At a Conference of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Society of Engineers here, a resolution was passed asking the Government to institute a survey of all land in the Province requiring irrigation.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Provincial Government has announced that construction will be commenced this year on the new medical building for the University of Alberta, at a cost of £150,000. The University is situated at Strathcona, a suburb of this city.

The Provincial Forestry Department has announced that more than 1,000 acres of valuable timber in the Brazeau Reserve were destroyed by the fire which broke out on June 30. The outbreak, which was caused by sparks from a railway engine, was finally subdued on July 5.

—Professor J. A. Allan, who is on Government work in the north of the Province, reports that a bed of gypsum has been struck at Fort McMurray. The Alberta Government are drilling for salt in the same area, and hopes are entertained that a double mining industry may be opened up.

CALGARY.—From May, 1914, the inception of the oil boom in the Calgary fields, the Dominion Government has taken in rentals on oil leases up to May 31 last the enormous sum of \$1,845,539. The Province does not receive one cent of this money.

For the first half of the current year the deficit in the municipal street railway was \$15,184. The increasing deficit, in spite of a larger revenue, is due to increased wages, increased cost of material, and enhanced repair costs.

The local branch of the G.W.V.A. will commence the erection of their new club building on Seventh Avenue East immediately. The building, which will be of two storeys, will cost \$160,000.

MEDICINE HAT. The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company's building and plant was entirely destroyed by fire on July 23. The company held extensive contracts with the Alberta and Saskatchewan Governments. The equipment represented an investment of a quarter of a million dollars.

LETHBRIDGE. Miss E. Corn Hind, agricultural expert of the Manitoba Free Press, estimates that the total damage done in the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project area by the great windstorm on June 8 is \$7,500,000.

MACLEOD. The McLaren Lumber Company is installing a sawmill and dam on the banks of the Old Man River and 500 men are expected to be employed when the mill starts operations.

LACOMBE. Mr. F. H. Reed, B.S.A., has been appointed to succeed Mr. George H. Hutton, now of the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R., as superintendent of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm here.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Lt.-Col. W. N. Winsby has been appointed superintendent of city schools here, vice Mr. E. B. Paul, who is now principal of the Arts College. The salary attached to the post is \$5,250 a year.

VANCOUVER.—The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Russia* made remarkable time on her recent voyage from the Orient. The 7,290 miles were covered in sixteen days, the voyage including stops at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Shimidzu, Yokohama, and Victoria. The passengers numbered nearly 1,000, and the cargo included 780 tons of silk.

Nearly \$400,000 worth of farm lands in the northern-central part of the Province have been sold by one private company during the past three months. They were all purchased by British or Eastern Canadian farmers.

—The steamship *M.S. Dollar* recently left here with a record general cargo for Orient ports. The big ship carried 14,000 tons, including about 6,000 tons of lumber.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Indications are that the total cherry crop will be about the same size as last year. Apricots will exceed last year's output by twenty per cent., and there will be a slight increase in peaches. Plums are variable, and the total crop will run about 80 per cent. of last season's.

PRINCE RUPERT.—High-grade copper ore is reported to have been discovered near Usk, on Nicholson Creek. Stripping has disclosed a fissure vein from one to six feet in width for a distance of 700 feet. It carries bornite and chalcocite, much of which is of sufficiently high grade to ship.

AGASSIZ.—The 150-room St. Alice Hotel at Harrison Hot Springs, one of the oldest hostels in the Province, was completely gutted by fire on July 18. The majority of the guests (none of whom were injured) were Vancouver people, and included Mr. W. H. Grassie, who was present at the opening ceremony 35 years ago.

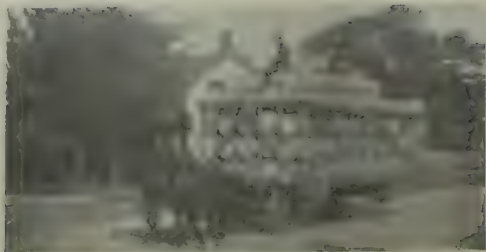
LADNER.—Fire destroyed the Curry, Williams cannery store here on July 26. The loss included forty houses occupied by Japanese employees. The total loss is put at \$100,000.

30468 S./S.M. D. F. MacDonald, C.A.S.C., and 769055 Pte. E. G. Hicks, 18th Bn., have been awarded the Military Medal "for bravery in the Field"; and 624647 Spr. A. McCulloch, 8th Bn., has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal "for gallantry in the performance of military duty."

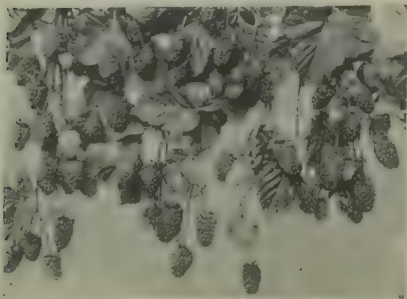
Mr. Justice Swift, in the Divorce Court last week, granted a decree nisi to Mr. John F. Stops, a Northampton solicitor, for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Christina Margery Stops, on the ground of her misconduct with Mr. James Charles Blunt, said to be engaged in farming in Canada.

For some months Judges Riddell and Latchford have been conducting an inquiry into the relations between the Government and the owners of Ontario timber limits. In the interim report the Judges declare that large quantities of pulpwood have been wrongfully obtained by Mr. Walter H. Russell, of Port Arthur, individually and through the companies of which he is the principal stockholder.

SUNSHINE IN CANADA



ONTARIO APPLES FOR THE MARKET.



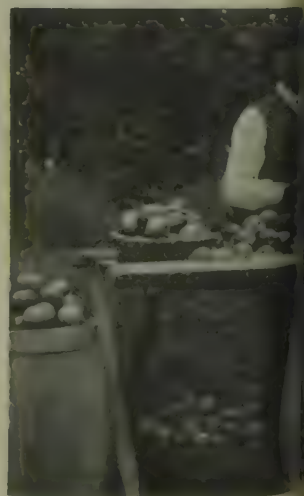
BRITISH COLUMBIAN BLACK CHERRIES.



GATHERING GRAPES IN A NIAGARA VINEYARD.



LOADING OF CATTLE FROM ALBERTA TO TAKE SEACOAST ROUTE.



THE FRUIT SEASON.



115.



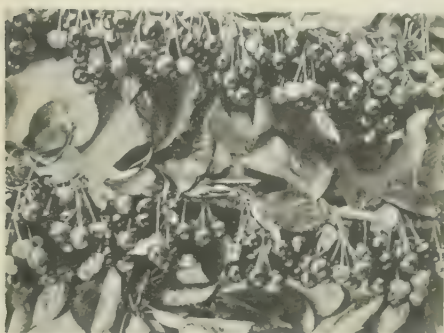
PACKING APPLES.



A 25-ACRE RASPBERRY



SPRAYING HOPVINES IN THE CHILLIWACK VALLEY B.C.



HOW CHERRIES GROW IN THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.



GATHERING PEACHES IN A STRONGER TREE.

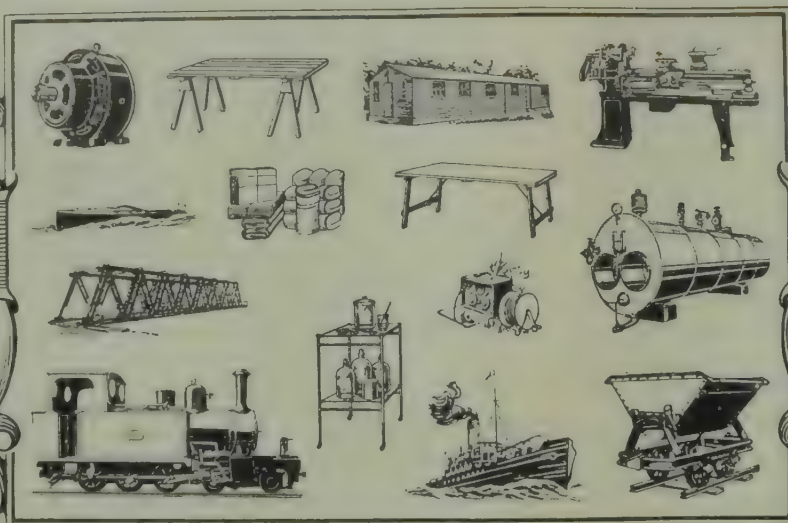
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THE HABITANT.

By Lady Jephson

We have seldom read a more delightfully accurate account of the Habitant and his surroundings than that by Lady Jephson in last Saturday's *Daily Telegraph*. From this article we take the following extracts:

The French-Canadian peasant in this matter-of-fact, progressive and commercial age stands out as the embodiment of sentiment, conservatism, and faithfulness to tradition.



A QUIET HOUR AT HOME.

Over the frontier in the neighbouring States sawmills, engines, aeroplanes, and steam lorries round the air with hideous noises. Factory chimneys pour out their grime, and din and rattle and the screech of shrill whistles are never absent. In the quiet villages which lie along the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence there is, on the contrary, impenetrable tranquillity. The Habitant faithfully follows the traditions of his forefathers, being as much a Shintoist in practice as any devout Japanese. He builds his house after ancient Norman or Breton models, and retains the language, laws, and religion of old France. He is opposed to innovation, contemptuous of new-fangled ideas, and brimful of contentment with himself and his lot. Loyal he is to Great Britain and his Sovereign; but he regulates his life on French lines, keeps up the customs of his forebears, and sings the songs of old France. Simple-minded and ignorant he may be, but he is pious and well-meaning. If it be a tenable opinion that peaceful, unambitious, monotonous lives are happiest, the French-Canadian furnishes many points in favour of such an argument.

The Peasant and His Spouse.

With the *ancienne noblesse* of Canada we have nothing to do in the present article. It concerns only the Habitant or French peasant, who lives to-day in the Province of Quebec. The greater number of these peasants earn their livelihood by agriculture, toiling all day in the fields during summer, and relaxing at night when they rest on their verandahs, and play their fiddles. Jacques Bon Homme's spouse sits at her spinning wheel, a picturesque old-world figure content with toil, accepting cheerfully the duty of rearing an enormous family, and working hard in her garden cultivating tobacco, potatoes, flax, cabbages and onions. No self-respecting French-Canadian will be seen gardening; that he considers a purely feminine pursuit fit only for women and girls. That the French-Canadian wife possesses an orthodox creed on the subject of matrimony there is small doubt. The writer heard one of them admonish a henpecked husband as follows: "Vous avez les culottes! Soyez le maitre." And, indeed, the office of French-Canadian wife is no sinecure. She spins and weaves and clothes her family in homespun. Thrifty, capable, and hard-working, she makes her blankets and house linen, even her carpets, which are evolved out of rags dyed and torn into strips woven together with twine and called *catalan*. Truth to tell, her cooking is limited in range, but as the French Canadian lives chiefly on a monotonous diet of pork, sour milk, and rye-bread, not much fine cookery is expected of her. When it comes to pancakes or omelettes she is a veritable *Soyer*.

Their Home.

The French-Canadian cottage has usually a high steep roof with dormer windows. The kitchen is the living room, and the door opens without prologue direct into it. Overhead are rafters and fitches of bacon. There is a deep wide chimney, and in the corner of the room a ladder-like staircase which leads to the loft above. Walls are of pitch-pine and furniture of the simplest description, wooden chairs and tables, the inevitable cradle, a spinning-wheel, loom, and rocking chair. Over the fireplace is nailed a black cross, and you are sure to see on one of the walls a Virgin with bleeding heart and a portrait of the Pope. The bedrooms (which open off the kitchen) are provided with huge four posters, downy feather beds, and Liliputian washing basins. Children often sleep on the shelves of cupboards in crude imitation of Breton bed-

PICTURE-GOING APPRECIATION OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN LIFE.

—o—, but the elaborate carving and turning of the old world —o—.

The Habitant owns usually a house and *coteau*—a few cows and pigs. He farms his own acres, and has few needs which his fields and modest farm and garden cannot supply. In winter when the snow has deepened over his fields, he feeds his cattle, and takes his frozen poultry and "fromage rebine" to the nearest market. On the whole the Habitant leads a steady, respectable life, mindful of his religious duties and entirely obedient to the sentences of his village—M. le Curé.

French-Canadian villages are not unpicturesque. The church steeple, at the base of which cluster the white-washed houses, gives the pyramidal form, which Raphael loved in the composition of a picture.

Their Habits and Customs.

If not artistic, Jacques Bon Homme is certainly musical, and his literature consists of song peculiar to the French provinces, and handed down from father to son since the day of Champlain. "A goodly number of these songs," writes Sir James Le Moine, "are still sung in more or less similar forms throughout the provinces of France, but no small number are embodied in Canada alone, and lost in, though not to, the *Mère Patrie*." The Habitant has indeed songs to illustrate every phase of his life: cradle songs, erotic songs, epithalamiums, and harvest songs. As he floats on rafts down the St. Lawrence he sings:

V'la l'bon vent, v'la l'joli vent,
V'la l'bon vent, ma mie m'appelle;
V'la l'bon vent, ma mie m'attend

Such as he is, a Frenchman in thought, in habit, in custom, in tradition, in laws and religion, is it not wonderful to find an alien in race content to live for ever under the rule of Great Britain, and even enthusiastically devoted to her Sovereign. Sir Edouard Taché once said: "If any attempt should ever be forcibly made to sever the union between Britain and Canada, the last gun to be fired for its preservation would be fired by a French-Canadian from the citadel of Quebec." (See Illustrations on our first page.)

— * * —

"BLACK HOLE" PRISONER WHO ESCAPED. Thrice-Wounded Canadian Officer's Experiences.

Capt. William J. Cowen, M.C., of Montreal (formerly adjutant of the Fort Garry Horse), who was thrice wounded in France and was on the *Gloucester Castle* (a hospital ship) when she was torpedoed, arrived in London last week after escaping from the "Black Hole," the Bolshevik prison in Baku, the Caspian oil centre.

Capt. Cowen was before the war a jeweller, and was a well-known Montreal athlete. After demobilisation he entered the service of an American firm, and arrived in Baku in December, 1919. Being well aware of the activities of the Bolsheviks, Capt. Cowen managed to smuggle a letter through to an ex-M.P. in England warning him of the serious situation likely to arise, and urging the intervention of the British Government.

The ex-Canadian officer was arrested without warning on April 28 by members of the Young Turk Party. The animosity of the Bolsheviks were chiefly directed against the British. The latter were confined in the Byeloff Prison, a horrible place, and were very badly treated. There were no sanitary arrangements, says Capt. Cowen. Dirt, vermin, overcrowding, and bad food were their daily and nightly portion. A little meat, fish and bread, with a little hot water to make tea, was their food allowance. No water for washing was provided by the gaolers. The British prisoners were not required to work.

Capt. Cowen managed to get away from the prison on June 18, but for obvious reasons cannot disclose the method of his escape.

— * * —

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS

For a Possible British Expeditionary Force.

Much interest has been aroused (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) in ex-Service circles here by the rumour that the British Government is contemplating a call to volunteers in connection with the Polish situation. Many enquiries have already been received in official quarters from ex-officers and men eager to hear of any opportunity of joining a possible British Expeditionary Force. One journeyed all the way from Los Angeles. Another enquiry came from a former chaplain in the Canadian Army.

— * * —

Saskatchewan grain growers have decided to formulate a political platform to enter into provincial

OBITUARY.

Lt.-Col. Walter Charles Warner, thirteenth Viscount Arbutnot, died suddenly at Edinburgh on August 9. His son and heir, who succeeds to the title, is the Hon. John Ogilvy, Master of Arbutnot. He is farming at Spotted Lake Ranch, Alberta. The new Viscount is 38, and was married in 1911.

At Quebec.—Dr. S. Paquin, of Portneuf (62).

At Rankin, Renfrew County, Ont.—Mr. Edward Hucklebone (109), said to be the oldest man in Canada; he had lived under six British Sovereigns, and is survived by eight sons, one daughter, fifty-two grandchildren, and thirty-six great-grandchildren.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Robert Mulvey (83), a Winnipeg pioneer, who assisted in the establishment of the first local ironworks, and who is survived by a brother, Mr. George Mulvey, of Stonewall, who is 99 years old; Mr. E. R. Levinson (42), a leading member of the Manitoba Bar and a nephew of General Sir John Monash.

At Moose Jaw, Sask.—Nurse Hope B. Ewing, late of the C.A.M.C., who had served for four years on the various Fronts. Deceased had been chosen Queen of the Carnival, and her death caused that feature of the Peace Day celebrations to be abandoned.

At Wapella, Sask.—Mr. Charles H. Clements (57), of Messrs. Kidd and Clements, Ltd.

At Victoria.—Capt. John Thompson (69), a pilot in British Columbia waters for 42 years.

—* *—

Toronto University is asking the Ontario Government for 250,000 dollars (about £80,000) to increase the salaries of professors and teachers.

Sir John Kirk (treasurer of the Shaftesbury Society) and Lady Kirk have returned home after a four months' tour in America and Canada.

So pronounced is the house shortage in Winnipeg that since the spring about 100 families per week have been leaving that city and settling on the land.

A representative of all the Spanish paper and lumber interests is at present in Canada conducting an investigation into the Canadian supplies available for Spain.

There are more than 500 gardens in the Canadian Pacific Railway system, tended voluntarily by agents and section men, and 150,000 plants have been requisitioned this year in connection with the annual garden competition.

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POINTS FROM THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Empire Partnership—French Canadian Loyalty

THE British delegates to the Imperial Press Conference (including our own Special Representative, whose first contribution to this journal appears on page 186) disembarked at Sydney (N.S.), and proceeded to the capital of the Dominion, calling en route at several cities, including among them Halifax, Quebec and Montreal. In each city elaborate preparations were made to welcome them, and they had personal experience of Canada's generous hospitality.

At the civic luncheon at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Sir Campbell Stuart declared that the British Empire was gradually becoming a common property in government of all concerned, until the day dawned when its major affairs were ordered by some kind of Imperial Council. This was the great lesson of the war which found the Motherland and her overseas possessions an Empire, and left them a league of her own nations.

A memorable event at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, was the unveiling of the statue of Evangeline, the Acadian heroine, by Viscountess Burnham.

No more representative company has ever gathered at a social event in Canada than at the dinner over which Lord Atholstan presided at Montreal. The guests included Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir Lomer Gouin, and many other distinguished residents of Montreal, with Pressmen and guests from other parts of Canada. Messages were received from Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Lord Northcliffe, and Lord Riddell, Sir John Willison, Toronto, and Professor Leacock, McGill University, proposed the health of the delegates, while responses were made by Lord Burnham and Mr. Ward Jackson.

Tribute to Sir Lomer Gouin.

The feature of the dinner was the eloquent reference by the chairman to Sir Lomer Gouin, for fifteen years Premier of Quebec, who has just accepted the position of political director of *La Presse*. *La Presse* is the most widely circulated French journal in Canada, and has a circulation equal to or greater than any other newspaper in the Dominion. Sir Lomer is devoted to the British connection, a sincere and broad-minded Canadian, and a man of moderate temper and exceptional political wisdom. All this Lord Atholstan emphasised, and he expressed clearly the general feeling of the guests, and the feeling also throughout the Dominion that the control of *La Presse* by Sir Lomer was a fact of great significance to Canada and the Empire.

Sir John Willison gave a thoughtful, earnest address, the keynote of which was the solidarity of the Empire and its humanitarian mission in the world. He commended the British Press for its solidity and dignity. "For its infinite sagacity when British interests are to be advanced or protected, and placid unconcern and baffling silence when those who would provoke a quarrel with Britain desire co-operation in offence and belligerency." Canada, he said, had reconciled Colonial autonomy and Imperial sovereignty.

The dinner, in fact, was not only remarkable for the exchange of expressions of goodwill between the journalists of Canada and Great Britain and other Dominions, but also between the United States and the British Empire.

Besides Lord Atholstan's dinner, Lady Atholstan entertained at dinner at the Mount Royal Club many representative women of Montreal.

Opening of the Conference.

The Conference was formally opened at Ottawa on August 5. The Duke of Devonshire referred to the first Imperial Press Conference (1909). It was of the highest value, he said, in guiding the Empire through the critical period which followed. It was idle to pretend that there were not critical days ahead. They were now standing at a turning-point of the Empire's future, but, as the work and influence of the Press proved of such vast assistance in solving the Empire's problems in the past, he was confident that it would be of equal value in facing the problems of the future. He extended to the delegates a warm welcome to Canada, and expressed Canada's

appreciation of the honour of having been chosen as the meeting place of the second Conference. The Duke also spoke of the necessity of a wider Imperialistic spirit in Empire affairs. Canadians were sometimes prone to be parochial, and one result of the Conference was an appreciation of the necessity for considering the destinies of the British Empire as a whole and of working out their problems.

Mr. Meighen, the Premier, said there had never been such overwhelming necessity as there was now to direct the currents of public opinion and expression towards the ends of peace and goodwill among men. It was never quite so true as it was now that Great Britain's greatest interest was peace. He pleaded for support for the League of Nations, saying: "If it should fail, there is a dark outlook for humanity. Canada intended to do its full part in the work of making the League succeed."

Sir Lomer Gouin delivered an eloquent address expressing the determination of French-Canadians to progress side by side with the English-speaking citizens of Canada following the lines of British liberty and freedom.

Sir Gilbert Parker asserted that Imperial partnership had long been founded upon consent, and if Canada desired to withdraw, no gun would be fired to prevent her. The granting of responsible Government to the Dominions had, however, strengthened their determination to remain members of the British Commonwealth of nations.

Some of the Subjects Discussed.

The Conference closed, after a three days' sitting. It was generally regarded as a great success. Improved facilities for the transmission of news, cheaper cable rates, the possibilities of wireless telephony and telegraphy as a news carrier, the independence of the Press, increased interchange of Empire news between the British nations, and cheaper postal rates both for letters and publications were the chief subjects discussed, and resolutions were adopted by the Conference which will serve as a basis for appropriate action in the near future.

Before declaring the Conference closed Lord Burnham expressed the gratitude of the Conference to the Governor-General, the Government, and the various committees throughout Canada for the warm welcome and practical assistance which had been given to the delegates in the course of the visit.

The Word "Imperial."

Mr. Robert Donald, addressing the Canadian Club, referred to criticism of the word "Imperial." He said no alternative word would cover the whole of the Overseas Dominions and British Possessions. It was understood by all her people, and was not used in the sense of the Empires of the past. He reviewed the changes in the Constitution of the Empire within recent years. The British system of democracy was the most elastic in the world.

Presentation to Lord Burnham.

Later Lord and Lady Burnham were presented by the delegates with a trophy consisting of a magnificent Canadian moose head with twenty-four points as a testimony to the admirable way in which they have thrown themselves into the work of the tour.

According to the delegates' programme, five weeks will now be devoted to a journey to Vancouver and back, visits being made to Niagara, Lakes Huron and Superior, and certain points in the Rockies.

— * * —

FARM LABOURER'S £5 A WEEK.

A recent issue of a Toronto daily paper had an advertisement by a farmer living not far from the city. He offered rather exceptional inducements in the hope of securing the services of a married couple for farm work. Among other items was the offer of a salary of £5 a week, a free house, free garden and free milk for a farm labourer.

* * *

Canada's trap-shooters only won fifth place in team shooting at the Olympic Games, but Mr. George Beattie, of Hamilton, secured the consolation cup for the highest aggregate score in trap-shooting. According to Mr. J. H. Black, the captain, the targets were quite different to those in use in Canada, and this militated in some degree against the success of the team.

Lt.-Col. George M. Croil, late of the R.A.F., has been appointed Superintendent of the Air Station at Morley, Alta. From this station the Rocky Mountain forest reserve will be patrolled by aircraft and photographic and other surveys carried out. The sub-station superintendents appointed are: Capt. Gerald E. Horvey, D.S.C., and Capt. Alfred W. Carter, D.S.C., both of Calgary.

"CANADA. TO-DAY, 1920."

Containing Valuable Information.

Canada To-day is an attractive number containing a vast store of information about this country which should enable Britishers to obtain a reasonably good understanding of conditions in various parts of the Dominion.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

Opportunities in Canada.

Canada To-day. Its aim is to give some indication, in the letterpress and copious illustrations, of the opportunities offered by the Dominion to newcomers from the Old Country or those contemplating permanent settlement, touring, or business there.

In the emigration section particularly useful information is given with regard to immigration regulations and restrictions, schemes of soldier settlement, openings for women, homesteading, fruit-growing, small farming, professional openings, education, cost of living, wages, and the like. A specially-prepared gazetteer, giving the cities and principal towns in alphabetical order, is also supplied, and there is an article on Newfoundland, with much other information.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

A Canadian Compendium.

During the war (*Canada To-day*, the annual publication of the London weekly newspaper *Canada*, has gone the way of a good many other works of reference. This year it makes a welcome reappearance, though showing the effects of the times in the increase of its price. The present issue contains much useful information about the latest developments in the Dominion. Besides special articles (including one defining Canadian words and phrases which are often meaningless to English ears), there are sections on each of the Provinces, as well as on Newfoundland, and a new feature is a gazetteer of the "principal cities and towns." The work is profusely and admirably illustrated, and contains a specially prepared map of the Dominion.—*Field*.

— * * —

THE ONTARIO SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.**Dr. Creelman to Arrange for its Proper Care.**

One of the first actions of Dr. G. C. Creelman, the new Agent-General for Ontario in London, was to visit the Soldiers' Cemetery at Orpington, Kent. It will be remembered that the Ontario Government maintained the largest hospital in this country at Orpington during the war. Many thousands of soldiers, not only from Canada, but also from the other Dominions and the British Army generally, received care and attention on their return from the Front suffering from wounds.

In the Ontario corner of the new cemetery at Orpington there are no fewer than 120 graves of soldiers who died in the hospital.

A few days ago Dr. Creelman visited Orpington, and consulted with several local people regarding arrangements for properly laying out the Soldiers' Cemetery, and having it properly cared for. The work will be put in hand at once. It will involve the erection of suitable fencing and the re-arrangement of some of the walks, as well as the erection of a beautiful central memorial.

The Ontario Government received much praise, from the King downwards, for the admirable arrangements at the hospital during the war. It is certainly to the credit of that Government that they have undertaken the responsibility of properly caring for the last resting-place of the soldiers who succumbed to their wounds in hospital, and are now resting amid the beautiful surroundings of the Soldiers' Cemetery at Orpington.

— * * —

The Albert Medal has been awarded to Mr. David Fraser (chief engineer) and Mr. A. E. Higgins (third engineer), of the steamship *Melville Dollar*, of Vancouver, for gallantry at sea.

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FERTILE FARMS IN SUNNY ONTARIO

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THE newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—

Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario,
163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

(Mark letters "Personal.")

BRITISH COLUMBIA**THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA**

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,580,000	\$2,803,190
Silver	2,001,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,961,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,566
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,400,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,688.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918. 6636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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APPLE SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN.

Dr. G. C. Creelman's Appeal to Ontario Fruit Growers.

The state of the market for apples is naturally a matter of interest to a great apple growing country like Ontario, which produces 75 per cent. of all the fruit grown in Canada. Since coming to England, Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent General for Ontario, has devoted a good deal of time to a study of the English market for Ontario apples, particularly in view of the fact that this year the apple crop in Great Britain will be a comparative failure.

Dr. Creelman has summarised his view of the situation in a letter which he has addressed through the Press in Ontario to the fruit growers, buyers, and shippers in that Province. In this letter Dr. Creelman states:—

I have just been to Covent Garden Market, and have interviewed some of the big fruit dealers there. They say that this country will have to rely upon imported fruit next winter and spring. This means that there will be a good market here for all kinds of orchard products this fall. In England only about one apple-tree in ten has a crop of any kind, and what little there is of a very inferior grade. The information given out from

the Government offices is that 5 per cent. of last year's crop is a fair estimate.

The reports from France are for a fair crop of apples, but recent severe storms have badly injured the prospects in some sections. Holland and Belgium expect 50 per cent. crop; Portugal and Spain well below the average.

The maximum fixed price in Great Britain for some time has been 9d. (18 cents) a pound retail. To-day this has been fifteen, and there will be no control of prices of apples until November 15. On that date 10d. (20 cents) a pound will be the fixed price for some time.

The Government has also fixed the maximum price which British buyers may pay for Ontario apples, viz.:—
Sixty-eight shillings (\$16.32) per barrel of not less than 120 lbs.
Twenty-one shillings and sixpence (\$5.16) per box of not less than 37 lbs.
Twenty-three shillings and sixpence (\$5.64) per box of not less than 40 lbs.

Sixty shillings (\$14.40) per hundredweight for all other packages.

"I would advise that farmers secure their barrels, boxes, etc., now, and get ready for the fall picking and packing."

"The buyers should also see that no orchards are overlooked and that no fruit is allowed to rot on the ground."

"It is with the hope of markets like this that the Ontario fruit grower planted and has since cared for his orchard. It will be a pity if he does not reap the benefit of it now. The people of Britain are hungry for apples, and are willing and able to pay for them."

"It is not necessary to warn the shippers of the scarcity of space on ocean vessels. The situation is improving, but application must still be made early for accommodation, at the Atlantic seaboard."

The Shortage Explained.

Tabulated reports published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* show a serious shortage of the principal hardy fruits, worse even than in 1918, when the yields were regarded by many as the poorest in their experience. The shortage, it is stated, is general throughout the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, the most unsatisfactory crops being apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines and apricots. Of apples the yield is one of the smallest on record. Out of 212 returns, no fewer than 191 record an under-crop. The returns respecting pears are equally unsatisfactory. The plum crop is erratic, for while many growers have a satisfactory number, others have not a single plum in their gardens and orchards. Only nine out of 210 returns, however, indicate a yield above the average, and "under" crops number 141. In cherries the deficiency is very serious, and apricots are as big a failure as any other fruit. Small fruits are described as the most satisfactory; of 213 returns, 140 give an average yield, 58 estimate the crop to exceed the normal, while there are only 15 cases of deficient yields. The early promise of a splendid

strawberry crop was not realised, and out-are almost as scant as other fruit crops.

Some correspondents attribute the shortage in part to the beautiful crops of last year, the unfavourable autumn of 1919 and the absence of bees, but the main trouble was the cold, wet, sunless weather which followed the abnormally early opening of the blossom.

Canada's Apple Crop.

That 3,334,000 barrels of apples, valued at \$24,396,210, approximately 26,750,000 were produced and sold in Canada during the year 1919 is stated in a preliminary bulletin on last season's Canadian apple crop, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and based upon information gathered by the fruit branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, in the order named, are the great apple-producing Provinces of the Dominion. Nova Scotia produced 1,600,000 barrels, valued at \$9,989,680; Ontario, 878,860 barrels, valued at \$7,090,880, while British Columbia's production was 2,230,000 boxes, equivalent to 715,300 barrels, and valued at \$6,540,000.

The Quebec apple crop amounted to 70,500 barrels, valued at \$527,950, while New Brunswick produced for sale 40,000 barrels, worth \$307,400.

The figures represent value per barrel: \$6.24 for Nova Scotia, \$7.67 for New Brunswick, \$7.50 for Quebec, \$8.40 for Ontario, \$8.78 for British Columbia, and slightly over seven dollars per barrel for all Canada. The values represent wholesale prices. In the case of apples exported to the United Kingdom, the value includes ocean freight rates, which varied from \$2.50 to \$3 per barrel.

For the Province of Ontario the total production of 878,860 barrels consisted of 24,432 barrels of early apples, 124,201 barrels of fall apples, and 730,227 barrels of winter apples.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

Some Canadian Statistics.

A recent issue of the *Labour Gazette*, which is prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa, contains a report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on his mission to France and England as representative of the Canadian Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. It also contains a summary of the various laws bearing on labour matters which were passed at the recent sessions of the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia, and an account of the proceedings of the fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, which met at Montreal on June 7 to 12.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$16.92 at the middle of June, as compared with \$16.66 in May and \$7.35 in June, 1914.

At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 2.88, as compared with 2.83 at the beginning of May, and with 3.83 at the beginning of June, 1919. According to returns received from nearly 5,000 firms, the increase in employment reported during May continued for June, with a slight decline toward the end of the month, owing to a shortage of fuel and raw material in some industries.

The time lost due to industrial disputes during June was greater than during May, 1920, but less than during June, 1919. There were in existence during the month 60 strikes, involving about 12,406 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 155,502 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 33 strikes, involving about 5,182 workpeople.

A continued average increase in the total volume of employment in Canada was recorded in June, the more important gains being in the building, saw-milling and pulp and paper industries, and in railway construction. Slight declines occurred in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, while in Ontario and British Columbia a small drop in the first week was more than offset by steady gains during the rest of the month.

The metals and machinery and vehicles (land and water) groups were still hampered, especially in Ontario, by a shortage of raw materials and of coal; increases were steady in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the car building industry in the former being active; but in Quebec the car shops showed a slight decline in the numbers employed.

Over 10,000,000 persons attended places of amusement in Canada during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Expressing approval of the aims of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, the Archbishop of Rupert-land has promised to use his influence in establishing national councils in the Dominion.

Mr. Graham-Moffat, the Scottish actor and author of "Bunt Pulls the Strings," has left for a year's visit to Canada, where he will produce his new play, "Don't Tell." Mr. Graham-Moffat is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.
Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 105.
Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 62½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Stock, Reg., 64; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1939, 66½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62½; 4 p.c. Stock, Reg., 63; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1939, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 73½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 83; 4 p.c., 1941, 72.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 70½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1946, 65½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 64½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 66½; 3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 64½; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 73½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 77½; 4 p.c., 1928, 79½.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Reg., 92; 4 p.c., 1923, 111½.
Municipal.
Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 84; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 95.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52, 81; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 91½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 90; 5 p.c., 1953, 80.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 84½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 47½; 4 p.c., 1932, 79; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 65; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 72; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 79.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 52.
North Battleford.—5½ p.c., 1943-53, 64½.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 68; 5 p.c., 1963, 74.
Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 82.
Point Grey.—6 p.c., 1953-62, 80.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1923-43, 78.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1961, 73.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 90½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 79.
S. Vancouver.—6 p.c., 1962, 66.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 80; 3½ p.c., 1929, 76½; 4 p.c., 1836, 73; 4½ p.c., 1948, 70½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 60½; 4 p.c., 1960-1-2, 59.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-40, 62; 4 p.c., 1962, 64.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 73.

Railways.
Algoma Central.—5 p.c., 16.
Calgary Edmonton.—4 p.c., 57½.
Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 62½.
Canadian Northern Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1938, 59; 5 p.c., 1940, 61½.
Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c., 1950, 70½; 4½ p.c., 1960, 76½.
Canadian Northern Ry.—4 p.c., 1930, 87½; 4 p.c. Perp., 63; 3 p.c., 1933, 53; 4 p.c., 1930, 91½; 4 p.c. Land, 100½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 62; 4 p.c. Bank, 1939, 63½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1968, 62; 4 p.c., 1934, 85½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 30½ p.c. Land, 1923, 92½; 5 p.c. Notes, Reg. B., 96½.
Canadian Northern Western.—4½ p.c., 1942, 84½.

Separate Foreign Exchange Departments, under specialists, are maintained at our London, New York, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto Branches, as well as at the Head Office in Winnipeg. No more complete Foreign Exchange organization exists in Canadian banking. Our Statistical Service offers vital assistance to business men in their import and export trade relations, while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Can. Pacific.—168; Pref., 62½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debt., 62; Algoma 5 p.c., 78; Special Invest., 125½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 59½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 62½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 62½; 4 p.c., 1966 A, 64; 4 p.c., 1966 B, 64; 4 p.c. Debs., 60½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97½.
Grand Trunk Ry.—5½; 4 p.c. Guar., 57; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 41½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 30½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 13½.
Borrd. Perp. 5 p.c., 73; Perp. 4 p.c., 60½; Gt. West Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 70½; Wellington Grey & Bruce, 102½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 98½.
Grand Trunk Western.—4 p.c., 1950, 55; Dollar Bds., 72½.
Manitoba S. West.—5 p.c., 1934, 102½.
New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 57½.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 79.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 82½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 61½.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 51.

Financial, Land and Investment.
Bk. of Montreal.—44½.
Calgary Edmonton.—7½.
Canada Company.—16½.
Canada N. West.—37½.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Hudson Bay.—6½; Pref., 77½.
San Antonio.—4 p.c., 24½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.
Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 54½.
Canadian Collieries.—5 p.c. Bds., 10.
Canadian Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 102½.
Canadian Vickers.—6 p.c., 96½.
Dominion Steel.—77.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 72½.
West Canadian Collieries.—6 p.c., 97; Ord., 10½.

Electric Power and Traction.
Brazil Traction.—7½; Pref., 81½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 52½; Pref. Ord., 52½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp., 56; 4½ p.c. Debs., 63; 4½ p.c. Perp., 64½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 68½.
Canadian Gen.—Com., 116½; 7 p.c. Pref., 113.
Electrical Dev. of Ontario.—6 p.c., 104½.
Montreal St. Ry.—4½ p.c., 1922, 59.
Toronto Suburban Ry.—4½ p.c. Debs., 45.
Toronto.—4½ p.c., 62.

Miscellaneous.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 12½; 7 p.c. Pref., 12½.
Bell's Ltd. Asbestos.—Ord., 31/3.
Canada Steamship.—80½; Com., 83; Voting, 79½.
Canada Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 104½; 6 p.c. Bds., 109½.

Canada Land & Irrigation.—3½; 6 p.c. Debs., 39.
Canadian Car.—67; 7 p.c. Pref., 120½; 6 p.c. Bds., 106.
Canadian West Lumber.—5 p.c., 65½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 14; Com., 14½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 68.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c., 10.
Furness-Wilby.—30½.
Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—18½; 6 p.c. Pref., 16, 9.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c., 115½.
Marconi of Canada.—9/3.
Pennam.—5 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c., 94½.
Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 106.
Spanish River & Pulp.—6 p.c. S.F. Bds., 112½; Com., 128.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c., 43½.
Western Canada Flour Mills.—6 p.c., 113½.
Mines.
Keeley Silver.—6/5.
Ming. Corp. of Canada.—8½.
Mond Nickel.—52/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 16/9.

"THE 100 BEST INVESTMENTS."

The British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, have just published the 1920 edition of "The 100 Best Investments," price 2s., post free. This standard work, which is in its tenth year of issue, contains full details of 100 investment securities, specially selected as being the most attractive of their respective classes, ranging from Government Loans to Ordinary shares in industrial companies. The introductory articles entitled "Who Shall Pay for the War?" and "A Change in Investment Policy," remind the investor of the difficulties to be faced, and whilst sounding a warning note, define the principles which should govern the prudent employment of capital in the immediate future. The volume also contains Explanatory Notes on Technical Matters relating to stocks and shares, Data bearing upon National Finance, Yield Tables, Income Tax Hints, etc.; special attention has also been given to the requirements of investors resident abroad who desire to know of stocks dealt in on the British markets in respect of which they need not suffer reduction of Income Tax. The book is arranged in convenient form, the securities being set alphabetically and also in order of yield.

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TORONTO, CAN.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Counsels Account Day, Wed., Sept. 1.
 Ticket Day, Pay Day
 Thursday, Aug. 26. Friday, Aug. 27.
 TUDORMORTON-STREEB, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained on a very light scale. Holiday influences remain operative all round the House, and the Polish situation has been a factor of restriction. There is also a certain amount of uneasiness regarding the floating debt position, the last Bank return coming in for a good deal of comment. Prices, however, have shown resistance in most markets, and selling has at no time been large either on local or foreign account. Gilt-edged issues have sagged at times, despite slacker money conditions since the turn of the month. Home rails, after a further pronounced setback, are now showing rallying power, and are slightly over the lowest. Argentine rails have fluctuated, but a downward tendency has predominated. Mexican securities as a whole have preserved a good undertone, reflecting the gradual betterment in Mexico's internal conditions. In the foreign market French loans have moved on the downgrade, influenced by the Polish impasse and by preparations for a new French Loan issue. Russians are nominally maintained. Kafirs among mines have remained hard on the high gold price. Oils have seasawed on adjustments, and industrials have lost their recent vigour.

Among Canadian securities there has been no widening of operations. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion are about unchanged, the Fours holding at 73 and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds have been steady on scarcity of stock. Among railroad descriptions Canadian Pacifics, after a further advance, have fallen back to 159, and Grand Trunk issues marked scattered falls of ¼ to 1. Hudson's Bays in the land group have again been offered and at 6-3-8 are another ¼ down. Industrials have been decidedly irregular with, however, cheerfulness in places. Lake Superiors have risen 1 to 16½, but Dominion Steels have not moved at 72½. Canadian Cars, after a sharp break, have partly recovered to 58½. The preferred at 116 are 6 down. Canada Cements have dropped 1½ to 64½, but the preferred at 105½ is a point better. Cockshutt Plow Pref. have been dealt in as high as 68, and Canadian General Electrics have risen 3 to 117½. Shawinigan Water at 128½ is also 3 up, but Spanish River Pulp preferred has fallen back 15 to 132½. Brazilian Tractions have recovered moderately to 47½, and Mexican Tractor issues have been steady. Canadian Silver Mining shares have marked time, but Mining Corp. of Canada shares have been steady in sympathy with the white metal.

Opinions vary in regard to this group of stocks, as while some authorities seem to think that the recent advances have carried most of the stocks high enough for the present others believe that the stocks of the leading companies will eventually rise well above present levels. Atlantic sugar stocks made the greatest gains during the week, the Common rising 10 and the Preference 7. Another speciality, Ontario Steel, was notable for a rise of rather more than 10 points, to 83½, during the week. The textile group, though less active, were firm. A good many concerns cluster around some of these stocks. An increase of capital is announced for Wabasco Cotton, while in regard to Dominion Textile a capital distribution is discussed as a possibility. Commencing this week most of the list inclined to be weaker. Atlantic Sugar were again the most active stocks yesterday, but, while the Preference rose several points, the Common receded slightly. Payment in full of the Preferred dividend arrears in cash has now been declared, as also an initial quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Common, which is thus placed on a 10 per cent. per annum basis. The Preferred arrears are payable on September 1, and the Common dividend on October 1. The Spanish River stocks came next in point of activity, but these, in common with several others of the prominent paper stocks, as Laurende, Riondon and Abitibi, eased downwards several points from their closing prices last week. On the other hand, the textile group held their own, while Wabasco Cotton made a jump of 9 points. Another stock to register a gain was Canadian General Electric.

Among yesterday's closing prices Abitibi was 82½; Ames-Holden Pref., 91; Asbestos Corp., 87½; Atlantic Sugar, 153½, Pref., 183; Brompton, 73½; Can. Car. Pref., 100; Cement, 58½, Pref. 91; Can. Cottons, 100; Can. Gen. Electric, 104; Steamships, 74, Pref. 81; Smelters, 25½; Dom. Cannery, 59; Dom. Steel, 66; Dom. Textile, 142; Lake of the Woods, 214; Laurende, 118; Mont Power, 83; Nat. Breweries, 64; Ogilvie, 235; Quebec Rly., 32; Riondon, 216½; Pref. 92; Shawinigan, 110; Span River, 121½, Pref. 131; Steel of Canada, 71½; Wabasco Cotton, 135; Wayagamack, 127½; Woods Manufacturing Pref., 82.

Among recently active bank shares Commerce is 184; Merchants, ex d. and ex-nights.

Montreal, Aug. 14, 1920. Nov. 20.
 4. Received as of 210. Amount on hand
 1. 1920 cash closed last week at 54. 1921
 1921 and 1922 at 70.

I may note here that British Empire Steamship Co., Ltd., was dealt in on the London New York yesterday at 24½, the 7 per cent. Preferred at 50 and the 8 per cent. at 44½. By the way, in explanation of the terms of the arrangement between the big steel corporation and the Steamships Co., which has been described as a lease with option to purchase, rather than a definite purchase by exchange of securities, as in the case of the other two big Canadian companies, it is pointed out that in the case of the Steamships Co. the latter course would at the present time present certain technical difficulties and the deferment of actual purchase is thus for the convenience of both to the deal. Probably this refers to the fact that if the existing Steamships enterprise was wound up now the company would be under the obligation to redeem its 8½ (1921) of outstanding 5 per cent. Debentures at 110, which obviously would not be convenient. In the ordinary course these Debentures do not mature until 1943, when they are redeemable at 105.

The initial dividends on the two Preference stocks of the new Riondon Co., Ltd., have been declared. For the quarter ending August 31 next 1½ per cent. is to be paid on the 7 per cent. Preferred and 2 per cent. on the 8 per cent. Preferred shares. Of each issue there is \$10,000,000 outstanding. The dividends are to be paid in September.

It is announced from Ottawa that export from Canada of gold coin, gold bullion and fine gold bars has been prohibited, except under licence issued by the Minister of Finance, until July 1, 1921.

— * * —

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—It is announced from August 1 there will be an extra transfer duty of 2 c. for every \$100 of the par value of the stock or shares sold or transferred, making a total of 4 c. for every \$100 stock.

Union Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. actual has been declared for the quarter ending August 31, 1920, payable September 1. The capital stock registers will be closed from August 16 to August 31 inclusive.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—Accounts for 1919 show total net earnings \$2,104,688. After meeting bond interest and paying quarterly dividends amounting to 8 per cent. per annum, a balance of \$102,634 was carried to surplus.

British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd.—Particulars have been filed at Somerset House of British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd. Capital, \$12,500,000 in \$5 shares. Registered in Canada on January 15, 1918. British address, 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C., where Mr. H. W. Whitmee is authorised to accept service. Fil-number, 1.853F.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Accounts for 1919 show net revenue, after transferring \$500,000 to depreciation reserve, \$1,473,743, making available with \$17,710 brought forward \$1,491,453. Dividends amounting to the usual 7 per cent. per annum have been paid; \$220,000 placed to sundry reserves; \$30,550 carried forward.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, July 27.

Although there was some revival of interest on Thursday and Friday, trading last week on the local exchange was comparatively dull. The pulp and paper group, as usual of late, provided the largest volume of trading, and most of them closed the week with net gains.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (April 30th, 1920) - \$163,000,000.

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INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (April 30th 1920) - \$197,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal manufactures and merchants up in Canada all information. Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The financial report of the Dominion Bank for the six months ended June 30 makes an excellent showing, which must be eminently satisfactory to the shareholders of the institution. Profits for the half-year, after deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, were \$664,729, which compares with \$610,048 in the first half of 1919, and with \$1,256,053 for the whole of last year. After allowing for Dominion and Provincial taxation, the net profit for the half-year was \$569,229. The two quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum absorbed \$360,000, leaving a balance of \$209,229 to be added to the balance, \$493,707, brought forward from 1919, bringing the profit and loss surplus at the end of June to \$701,936. The general statement shows deposits amounting to \$102,852,411, of which \$77,119,693 are savings deposits. These latter show an increase of \$2,874,036 since the end of 1919. Deposits not drawing interest were rather less than at the end of last year, but total deposits are \$6,700,000 above the figures for this item at the end of June, 1919. On the other side of the statement current loans in Canada, at \$69,458,862, are rather over \$4,000,000 greater than at the end of 1919 and about \$14,000,000 greater than a year ago, indicating full participation by the Bank in the country's business. Another interesting item is the increase of liabilities of customers under letters of credit from \$170,434 a year ago to \$2,624,423 at the end of last June. Doubtless this reflects the expansion of the bank's foreign business. Total assets at June 30 were \$140,164,643, which is \$17,000,000 more than a year ago.

* * *

Among the Canadian securities mentioned in the annual volume for 1920 of the "One Hundred Best Investments," which has just been issued by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, are Canadian General Electric Ordinary shares, Canadian Government (C.P.R.) $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Land Grant stock, C.N.R. 5 per cent. Land Mortgage debentures, Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ordinary shares, Manitoba Government 5 per cent. bonds, 1923, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, Lake Superior Paper Co. 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds. The Government of Newfoundland is represented in the list by its 4 per cent. inscribed stock, 1913-38. In the case of each security interesting details are given indicating the soundness and the special attraction of the security, as, for instance, the C.N.R. 5 per cent. Land Mortgage debentures, which yield at their current price well over 5 per cent. per annum, and being repayable at par on June 1, 1923, offer in something less than three years a very substantial increment on the capital invested. These debentures have several times been alluded to in this regard in *Canada*, the latest occasion being just about a month ago.

* * *

In an interview with the *Montreal Gazette*, just prior to the meeting of the shareholders of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., to ratify the agreement with the British Empire Steel Corporation, Mr. J. W. Norcross, president and general manager of the Steamship Co., stated that the present season is proving to be a record one, so far as traffic on the Great Lakes is concerned. "There is really more passenger business offering than we can take care of," he said, "while freight earnings are well in excess of those of a year ago. Operating expenses, owing to the increased price of fuel and higher labour costs, are in excess of those of last year, but I feel confident that when the net of the season's operations is available, it will compare well with that of 1919, when our results in this respect reached their high-water mark."

* * *

A news-item from Toronto will be of interest to shareholders of the Cockshutt Plow Co. This states that the increasing demand for the products of the Adams Waggon Company, Ltd., of Brantford, a subsidiary of the Cockshutt Plow Co., has rendered expansion necessary, with the result that the management have purchased the plant of the Petrolia Waggon Works, Petrolia, which is being fitted up for the manufacture of sleighs and trucks exclusively. It is expected that this plant will be working to capacity in a month. A contract has been let for an important addition to the plant of the Cockshutt Co., which will provide the additional accommodation necessary in the forgo department.

* * *

It is announced that building operations will be commenced at once on the big plant which is to be constructed by the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. at the Mission, Fort William. This new plant, the cost of which will be around \$3,000,000, will be operated by the Fort William Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., which is to be organised as a subsidiary of the Spanish River Co. It is stated that this new plant will use power from the Kaministiquia Power Co., and will need all the power that is available from that source. This point will be of some interest to the shareholders of the Kaministiquia Power Co., in view of the entry into that company's field of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

The Southern Canada Power Co.'s earnings statement for June and for the nine months ending June 30, shows continued good progress. For June the company's gross and net revenue were respectively \$54,681 and \$25,764, the increases in gross and net for the month being respectively \$5,719 and \$2,354, as compared with June, 1919. For the nine months period gross earnings were \$502,781, and net earnings \$249,007, showing increases respectively of \$62,431 and \$42,011, as compared with the corresponding period of the company's last fiscal year.

* * *

The Atlantic Sugar Co.—the declaration by which of payment in full in cash of its preference dividend arrears, and of an initial dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on its common stock—is reported by our Montreal correspondent this week, evidently enjoyed record prosperity during its fiscal year, which ended April 30 last. The company's total profits for the year amounted to \$2,902,910, but of this \$1,199,000 was not classed as trading profits, as it represented advantageous sales of raw sugar, of which the company, owing to labour and transportation troubles in Cuba, could not take delivery. This amount was therefore set aside as a contingent reserve against possible loss on future purchases of raw material. There thus remained as trading profits the sum of \$1,698,897, and, after paying all interest and making the large provision of \$721,031 for depreciation, the surplus was \$670,000. Adding the balance brought forward from the previous year, the amount available for disposal was \$1,368,562. From this preferred dividends amounting to \$202,500 were paid, leaving a total profit and loss surplus of \$1,166,062. Conditions prevailing in the sugar refining industry have led to an enormous expansion in the company's business of late. It is stated that whereas the company's gross business totalled \$11,000,000 in the year ended April 30, 1919, last year it amounted to \$25,000,000, and it is considered probable that the total for the year now current will reach \$50,000,000.

* * *

FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO COWES.

Canadian-Built Yawl Creates Wonderful Record.

The 35-foot (15-ton) auxiliary yawl *Typhoon* has made the voyage from Nova Scotia to Cowes (Isle of Wight) in 22 days, thus establishing what is undoubtedly a record in trans-Atlantic travel for a craft of that class.

The crew of three comprised Mr. Frederick W. ("Casey" Baldwin, of Baddeck (N.S.) and Toronto; Mr. William Washburn Nutting, managing editor of the *Motor Boat Publishing Company*, New York; and Mr. James Dowsett, of Washington, D.C., who had never been to sea previously. Mr. "Casey" Baldwin is the manager of a laboratory owned by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

The *Typhoon* is a ketch, rigged, 35 ft. long on the water line and 12 ft. beam, with a displacement of about 15 tons. She was designed by Mr. William Atkin on lines suggested by Mr. Nutting, who was anxious to demonstrate that a properly designed small boat can be just as seaworthy as a big ship, and was built on Dr. Bell's estate at Bras D'Or (N.S.) under his supervision. She was not properly completed when the voyage commenced, but the party set off with the intention of sailing to Cowes for the motor-boat races for the International Trophy, and they accomplished their task with 37 hours to spare.

Leaving Baddeck (N.S.) at 1.40 a.m. on July 18, the boat by four days had sailed 337 miles to Cape Race, where the trans-Atlantic voyage commenced. The log distance to Bishop's Rock, Scilly Isles, was 2,158 miles, and this was accomplished in fifteen days, nine hours, twenty-five minutes. Bishop's Rock was sighted on August 6, and Cowes reached at 3 a.m. on Monday. The entire journey was accomplished under sail, no use being made of the motor, and the yacht did not stop until arriving at Cowes.

The crew were elated with the success of their adventure. Mr. Nutting said nothing very exciting had happened, except for one hard gale off the Newfoundland coast, which carried away the mizzen sail. They had splendid weather, with very strong winds, which were favourable. They had to treat the voyage as a race across the Atlantic in order to reach Cowes in time for the motor-boat races. During the first week they got very tired through lack of sleep, but afterwards conditions improved, and they were able to get more rest. Mr. Nutting mentioned that during the first week out they sailed 1,039 7-10 nautical miles, which must be a record for a boat of that size. For one week they did not see a single ship. Prior to the start of the voyage, Mr. Baldwin said he expected to make the trip in 22 days.

* *

Mr. Mills, M.P. for Fort William, Ontario, whose seat became vacant through his acceptance of the Office of Minister of Mines in the Provincial Government, has been re-elected without opposition.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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£3,082,192

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EST. 1817

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Reserve Fund	...	...	...	£375,000

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CANADIAN TOBACCO.

Good Market to be Found in Britain.

British tobacco importers are keenly interested in Canadian tobacco, according to a report by Mr. F. Charlan, Chief of the Tobacco Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, who has just returned to Canada from a trip to the United Kingdom and France.

Mr. Charlan declares that Canadian flue-cured tobacco could easily find a market in view of the prohibitive prices asked for Virginia and Carolina products. British importers are also taking a keen interest in Canadian tobacco, and are ready to buy the product in large quantities, they insist that it shall not be "prop-run," but graded and packed in a manner acceptable to the British trade.

The type of Canadian leaf which so far has met with most success in the British market is the cigar filler from Quebec,

which is shipped to England, stripped, booked, and properly dried. Practically all brokers handling Canadian cigar leaf complain that the supply is not nearly equal to the demand.

* * *

It used to be thought that trees would not grow on the prairie, but over fifty million tree seedlings and cuttings have been sent out to prairie farms by the Superintendent of the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, and at the request of the Western farmers about five million more of these free trees are now going out every spring.

Mr. J. B. Donnelly, London manager of the Merchant Bank of Canada, says: "I was most interested in receiving your annual publication *Canadian Issues*, and congratulate you most sincerely not only upon the attractive and interesting manner in which the publication has been compiled, but also upon the subject matter. It is a compendium of most useful information, and should be of great assistance to intending immigrant."

Banking and Finance.

Canada's Trade Situation

In the opinion of the *Financial Times* of Canada, the Dominion's trade situation has reached a point that challenges serious consideration, and it devotes an article to the subject which will arouse much attention in Europe. After referring to the heavy falling-off in exports, to which allusion has been frequently made in these columns, and which was, of course, the natural corollary of the cessation of hostilities, our contemporary points out that it is probable that, as a result of this "grave decline" in her exports, Canada will at the end of the present year have a gigantic adverse balance in her foreign commerce. It shows that the cessation of war shipments is not the sole explanation of the situation, but that other causes are equally responsible for this retrograde movement, prominent among which is, of course, the adverse ratio of exchange between Canada and the U.S.A. To those who assert that this factor is a blessing in disguise, the *Financial Times* retorts that these publicists overlook the fact that the discount in European rates on Canada make it highly impracticable for Europe to import Canadian goods. Then, again, there is the inability of Canada to maintain the credits for European countries, which have proved so useful during the past few years, a factor which during last year helped to arrest the decline in exports to Europe. Whilst some of these are not yet exhausted, "but further credits have not been authorised" . . . it may be taken for granted that additional credits are not being contemplated." Another and not unimportant factor is the decline in ship-building on foreign account.

* * *

The Swing of the Pendulum.

Our contemporary fortifies its argument by an array of statistics to show how the unfavourable balance is making headway, and points significantly to the marked increase in imports from the Mother Country and the inappreciable effect of the policy of discouraging imports from the United States. It is pointed out that there is "every reason for believing that imports will continue to exceed exports by at least \$30,000,000 a month—a pace that carries with it the gravest danger." The saviour of the situation lies, of course, in the crop for the present season. Provided this comes up to expectations, it should provide a sure remedy against the danger which our contemporary apprehends.

* * *

Importance of Western Wheat.

On this important subject the *Financial Times* offers the following comments:—"The world needs wheat, and will have to pay a good price for it. If, therefore, Canada should be fortunate enough in having 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, it is probable that this would bring in the neighbourhood of \$450,000,000. This amount would not only enable the Dominion to meet the \$300,000,000 that has to be paid to foreign countries annually in the form of interest on borrowed money, but would leave a sum sufficient to meet the adverse balance resulting from declining exports. Viewed in this light, the success of the Western crop is vital."

* * *

Politics and the Gilt-Edged Market.

Nothing in recent times has been more remarkable than the way in which the speculative markets have lost their charm for the operator in public securities. The causes of this change have been frequently dealt with in *Canada*. Lately the cause of the gloom which has succeeded the late optimism has been intensified by the persistent stream of selling from the Continent reflecting political and exchange developments, the succession of nerve-racking incidents culminating in the present crisis, and anxiety as to the monetary outlook. Another potent factor in the dearth of business in the financial world is, of course, the incidence of the holidays, whilst the creation of new issues on an unprecedented scale which has continued well into August has in a measure alienated public attention from those markets which had until recent months been most prominent. In the face of all the surrounding uncertainty, gilt-edged issues hold their own sturdily, fully justifying our repeated statements on this page that fashion has undergone a remarkable change of late years. Once upon a time the gilt-edged market was the most sensitive barometer of disquieting political developments, prices quickly reflecting any untoward happenings. Nowadays gilt-edged securities remain practically unperturbed in the face of even acute crises. One prominent financial authority, in alluding to this metamorphosis, explains it by the natural predilection of capitalists generally at such times as these to employ their funds in gilt-edged stocks, and points out that this disposition on the part of the public is carried beyond the British Government loans into the markets for Colonials, Corporations and sound Preference shares. And when we come to compare the

current prices of some of the erstwhile speculative war stock, with those at which they stood last year, and make a similar comparison of the leading Canadian Government and Municipal issues, it is obvious that the decrement to which allusion has been made is more than justified. For the nervous investor no more fitting opening for the employment of his capital could be found than many of the Government and Municipal issues quoted weekly on our Canadian Securities page. Whilst the prospect of profit is not so great no doubt as in the speculative groups, *per contra*, the risk of loss of capital is correspondingly less.

* * *

Two Canadian Stock Market Anomalies.

One comes across some curious anomalies in the Canadian financial papers at times. Here is one. The price of Cockshutt Plow 7 per Cent. Preferred stock, which has always been a more or less erratic market, has recently run up to about 65 on the London market, and it has marked this week as high as 68, whilst only a few days ago it was quoted amongst the list of Toronto unquoted securities at 54 to 54½. This wide difference may have been corrected in the interval between the date of the Canadian quotation and that of the London price, but it looks as if London has a higher appreciation of the merits of this investment than Canadians themselves. When we remember that this security has recently changed hands within a point of 4 per cent. Funding Loan, we do not forget that the Canadian stock is a 7 per cent. security nominally, and that there is a heavy amount of interest in arrears; but it is so long since its holders received the full rate of the interest to which they are entitled that unless there is some prospect of another instalment of these arrears being paid off or funded, the present London quotation seems relatively high. Perhaps the directors may have something to say on the subject in the forthcoming annual report. By the by, on the same day on which Cockshutt Plow Preferred was valued in Toronto at 54-54½, Canadian Victory 5½ per Cent. of 1937 was quoted 100-101, and the 5 per Cent. War Loan of 1925 at 94½-95. They manage these things in Canada better than they do in the Mother Country. Once upon a time—and that not so far in the past—it used to be very much the contrary. Then, one of the attractions of Canadian investments was the higher yield they offered to investors. Now the positions are reversed, and a Canadian 5 per Cent. War Loan stands 10 points higher than its British prototype. Were it not for the embargo on such transactions it is obvious that it would be a very profitable operation especially with exchange again reacting, for Canadian investors to sell their Canadian 5 per Cent. War Loan at 95 and transmit the proceeds to London for re-investment in our own 5 per Cent. War Loan at 85.

* * *

BRITISH PLAYS IN CANADA. Result of Mr. Percy Hutchison's Visit.

Mr. Percy Hutchison returned to London last week after his visit to Canada, where he went for six weeks and stopped eight months. During his stay in Canada he presented three plays, "General Post," "Brewster's Millions," and "The Luck of the Navy," and he has nothing but gratitude for the warmth of the welcome extended to his company and himself. It is now possible, he says, for an English manager to arrange a tour through Canada without having to rely on theatres in the United States at all, for in Canada alone there is a circuit of 80 theatres, all of which are anxious to welcome good British productions. Mr. Hutchison is helping financially to build three theatres in Canada, and he has arranged to send over an English company in "The Maid of the Mountains," which will visit both Canada and the United States. His future arrangements in this country include the production of three English plays, "The Rattle-snake," by Mr. Harold Terry, one by Mr. R. C. Carton, and a new comedy by Mrs. Clifford Mills, and an American play, "A Pair of Sixes," which he had arranged to produce before he went to Canada. Mr. Hutchison will open his autumn tour at Birmingham on August 30. He will then visit Brighton and York, and after that he hopes to begin management in London at a theatre for which he is now in negotiation.

* * *

Mr. R. Hamilton Coats, the Dominion Statistician at Ottawa, has been appointed a member of the Commission of Statistics under the League of Nations.

Hundreds of people are visiting Charles Stewart's farm in Huron, Ontario, to see "Sir Douglas Haig," a huge short-horn steer, weighing 3,500 lbs.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, forty-seven Resident Fellows, 102 Non-Resident Fellows, and eighteen Associates were elected.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

H. M. (London).—Mr. Amelius Jarvis, the well-known Toronto financier, is the president of the Navy League of Canada. His business address is 103, Bay Street, Toronto.

J. H. B. (Manchester).—So far as we know, no issue has yet been made in Canada of the General Service or Victory medals. Write to the Secretary, Militia Department, Ottawa.

A. H. D. (London).—The information you give is too meagre to enable us to trace your friend. You might try a "personal" in the *Peteran*, which is published at 112, Mall Buildings, Toronto.

J. D. and "Anxious."—We understand that the heavy fall in the shares is due to forced liquidation on account of the recent suspension of the Montreal firm which constituted the principal market for them. For some time, until the trouble occurred, transactions in the stocks have been small and the quotations somewhat nominal. That the price at which the common has been held for some months past has not been warranted by the intrinsic value of the stock has been pointed out in *Canada* on more than one occasion. The preferred with its large percentage of accumulated arrears is quite another matter, and if, as we are informed, the present fall is due to a market situation, and not to any crisis in the affairs of the company itself, there should be a substantial recovery in course of time.

"B. S."—With no dividend being paid, and as far as we are aware, no early prospect of dividends, the stock can only be regarded as a lock up, the value of which is based upon the fact that it is repayable at par in about ten years, viz., May 6, 1930: there is also the right, for what it may be worth, of exchanging the stock for common shares of the company at any time up to January 1, 1922, on giving six months' notice. At its present price, the increment which would accrue upon redemption would represent about 235 per cent. on the money invested, and, from this point of view, the speculation would seem most attractive. In view of the Government ownership of the company we hardly care to contemplate a repudiation of the obligation to repay, or that the company should be allowed to become bankrupt. It is suggested as a possibility that some offer of exchange into other securities might be made before this stock matures. It has frequently been commented that the Government has not announced its policy in regard to the fixed liabilities of the company. We have made many inquiries during the past year or two upon these points, but without eliciting any definite information.

— * * —

Wheat-cutting began at Stonewall, Man., on August 2.

No fewer than 1,562 horses were sold at Moose Jaw, Sask., on one day last month. The sale creates a new record for Western Canada.

Following a ballot, the clerks in the employ of the G.T.R. have accepted the 8 per cent. increase in wages recently recommended by the Board of Arbitration.

Mr. Hadley V. MacKinnon, for many years manager of the St. John (N.B.) Standard, has become the owner of the property. Mr. MacKinnon has occupied every position on the paper, having started as a "printer's devil."

Professor E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A., has entered upon his new duties as Dominion field husbandman for Dominion experimental farms. He will have direct charge of the experimental work in soils and crops at the Central Farm, Ottawa, and will supervise and co-ordinate the experimental work in methods of crop production and soil management, rotations, and cultural methods in the 19 stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ended July 31.	
Canadian Northern,	\$1,613,600; inc., \$35,300.
Canadian Pacific,	\$5,600,000; inc., \$1,009,000.
Grand Trunk,	£539,940; inc., £43,281.

— * * —

Mississippi River Power.—Net for June, \$130,361; inc., \$29,871.

London & British North America Company.—Dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary stock for the year; £5,645 to reserve for taxation; £249 written off furniture and fittings, etc.; £13,044 forward.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The following dividends have been declared:—On the Common Stock, Two and One-Half per Cent. for the Quarter ended 30th June last, being at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum from Revenue, and Three per Cent. per annum from Special Income Account, payable on the 1st October next to Shareholders of record, at 3 p.m. on the 31st August; and on the Preference Stock, Two per Cent. for the Half-year ended 30th June last, payable on the 1st October to Stockholders of record at 1 p.m. on the 21st August. The Preference Stock Books will be closed from 1 p.m. on the 21st August to 1 p.m. on the 2nd October next.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 134.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be Payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager,
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
17th July, 1920.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL STOCK REGISTERS.

Notice is Hereby Given that the REGISTERS of the above stock will be CLOSED from the 16th August to the 31st August, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the quarterly dividend due 1st September, 1920.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA,

J. WILSON, Manager.

6, Princes Street, London, E.C.2,
7th August, 1920

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO., LTD. Montreal.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. on the Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30 has been declared. Payable on October 9 to Shareholders of record on September 25.

By Order of the Board.

A. C. HOBNE, Secretary.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 762. August 14, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL Canadian wheat-land farm of 400 acres at Paynton, Saskatchewan, 1½ miles from the station. This farm has already 200 acres in cultivation. The 200 acres remaining can be broken very easily. There is a good well. The farm itself is fairly well fenced. Price, \$40 per acre, or \$16,000 payable cash or on terms.—For further references apply to GEORGE ELIZ AMYOT, 45, Dorchester Street, Quebec, Canada.

FRUIT FARMS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Four Farms, beautifully situated in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, comprising altogether about 1,000 acres, including 200 acres of apple orchards in best apple growing region in Canada. Excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Only 70 miles from Halifax. Farms will be sold altogether or separately. Owner's commodious and modern house in beautiful grounds, with garage and stabling probably available. Good fishing, hunting and sea bathing in neighbourhood. Apply: Estato, Sir Frederick Borden, Canning, Nova Scotia.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those into IT INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Will Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wire of every description Cables. "Allenal," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes.—TUBBS, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Weldless for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers.—ORR & ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Loan Four and a Half per Cent. guaranteed Stock. Books will be closed from August 9 to September 1, inclusive.
Canadian Car and Foundry.—A dividend of 13 per cent. on Preference for quarter ending September 30 has been declared payable on October 9 to shareholders of record on September 25.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.
Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A Western Canadian company manufacturing a specialty in toy boats, wish to arrange for its sale in the United Kingdom.

A London firm is desirous of securing for their Rangoon branch, the agency for Burma of Canadian manufacturers of newsprint, writing papers, cardboard, etc.

A London firm which has an enquiry for bleached sulphite wood pulp for the Spanish market, asks for the addresses of Canadian

A London company would be glad to receive catalogues, prices, etc., from Canadian manufacturers of pianos and player pianos seeking export trade. They are also desirous of securing agencies for piano actions.

A firm in the South of England are open to purchase from Canada red carboic soap in boxes of about 35 lbs. each containing fifty half-bars. Manufacturers should quote c.i.f. Secunder, West Africa, and forward samples.

A Canadian company manufacturing a variety of machinery and appliances for potato growing, including planters, cutters, sprayers, etc., wish to hear from United Kingdom firms prepared to handle their goods.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

The Dominion Steel Corporation is to spend \$5,500,000 in developing their coal properties in Nova Scotia.

Canadian railway employees will receive the same advances recently granted in the United States.

Messrs. Price Brothers, Ltd., of Quebec, are reported to have entered into a big contract for newsprint paper with the London *Daily Express*.

The total exports from Canada during the twelve months ended June 30 last amounted to \$1,276,000,000, imports during the same period being worth \$1,210,000,000.

By-elections consequent upon the appointment of new Dominion Cabinet Ministers will be held at Colchester, Nova Scotia and St. John, New Brunswick, on September 20.

Business conditions are satisfactory throughout Canada. Bank clearings were 26 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

Immigrants are arriving in Canada at the rate of 18,000 persons monthly. Of these 12,000 on the average come from the United Kingdom and 6,000 from the United States.

The total exports from Canada during June amounted to \$106,500,000, which is \$9,000,000 in excess of those for June, 1919.

Imports from the United Kingdom during the first six months of this year were \$90,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1919. Imports from the United States increased by \$111,000,000.

A first payment on the Canadian Wheat and Participation Certificates was made on Thursday at the rate of 30 cents. (1s. 5½d.) per bushel. A second payment of at least 10 cents (5½d.) per bushel is expected.

The Royal Bank of Canada has received the following cable from its Winnipeg office:—"Cutting wheat will be general in ten days. Optimistic reports put the yield at 200,000,000 bushels. Weather fair."

July Customs collections amounted to \$17,270,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 over the total for July, 1919. The total collections for the first four months of the present fiscal year were \$20,000,000 in excess of those for the same period of 1919.

Mr. R. B. Teakle, general manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, has announced the establishment of a trade route from Vancouver to the Far East. The route starts from Vancouver to Shanghai, thence to Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, and ending at Rangoon. It is expected that the first ship will be dispatched from Vancouver early in September and the vessels employed will be of the largest type of 8,300-ton vessels being built on the Pacific Coast. At least one ship a month will be placed on the route.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Higher Freight and Passenger Rates
The Canadian railways have hither to not responded in increasing their freight and passenger rates to and from the United States on August 26, as a result of the American Commerce Commissioner's decision to increase the American tariffs. The Canadian increases will be from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. for freight and 20 per cent. for passenger rates. The increase for sleeping cars will amount to 50 per cent.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

"English Review."
The most entertaining page in *The English Review* is that containing a letter from Mr. H. G. Wells to Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, in which the latter is taken to task for "making capital of the friendliness and hospitalities of the past." It will be interesting to note Mr. Hueffer's rejoinder to Mr. Wells's candid criticism of his actions. Mr. Wells's "Reminiscences" are continued in the present number. Michael Arlen writes on "The Depravity of Romance," and May Sinclair on "Worse than War." Some of the poetry in the issue is excellent.

"Englishwoman."
In *The Englishwoman* Cicely Hamilton discusses the League of Nations and the attitude of women thereto. "Women's influence in politics," she says, "will no doubt be cast against actual bloodshed . . . but, so far, there is no sign that we have anything very definite to bring to the solving of the war problem beyond our habit of not fighting. . . . The much-talked-of protective instinct in woman has not yet revealed itself as a creative force in politics."

"Strand."
In the August *Strand* there are three short stories of outstanding merit. These are "The Green Death," by "Sapper"; "A Regular Feller" (a British Columbia lumber camp story), W. Douglas Newton; and "The Pyjama Man," A. P. Terhune. P. G. Wodehouse continues his mirth-provoking "Archie" series with "Washy Makes His Presence Felt." "Is Betting a Mug's Game?" is debated by Canon Horsley and a well-known racing expert, and the points for and against are well worth the reading. Lovers of mysticism will be interested in "The Sideric Pendulum," known to spiritualists as a medium of communication.

APOLLO THEATRE.

Mr. C. B. Cochran's production of "Cherry," the three-act musical comedy running at the Apollo Theatre, is one of the best of its type seen in the Metropolis for some time. The "book" is by Edward Knoblock, and the music by Melville Gideon. Miss Marie Blanche is a great success in the title rôle.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co.—June, Mls.5,796,000; inc., Mls.919,000. To date, Mls.33,057,000; inc., Mls.4,707,000.

Equitable Trust of London.—The accounts for year ended May 31, 1920, show a profit balance of £22,090, making with £1,231 brought forward, a total of £23,321 for distribution. The Preference dividend for the year is paid, leaving £8,254 to be carried forward. The report states that although it is still impossible to obtain reliable prices for some of the company's investments, a valuation has been made. The securities have been valued at the prices quoted on the Stock Exchange in which the investments in question are dealt in; investments which are not so quoted have been valued at what the directors consider a conservative figure. Such valuation shows that the investments exceed in value the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet (£239,768). The position of the company has shown a gradual improvement during the last four years, as the result of which the directors feel that any impairment of capital has disappeared, and they consider that the Ordinary shareholders may look forward to receive a dividend on their shares as soon as a reserve has been established amounting to 10 per cent. of the Ordinary share capital.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.O.S.
Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal
Wednesday, August 18.—*Victorian*
Wednesday, August 25.—*Empress of France*
Friday, August 27.—*Munich*
Wednesday, September 1.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, September 3.—*Metopoma*
Monday, September 6.—*Prince of Wales*
Friday, September 10.—*Metopoma*
Wednesday, September 15.—*Victorian*
Friday, September 17.—*Metopoma*
* Three class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal
Saturday, August 21.—*Svalbard*
Tuesday, August 31.—*Pictou*
Friday, September 25.—*Svalbard*

London to Montreal via Havre
Tuesday, September 7.—*Scotian*
Tuesday, September 14.—*Tanquer*
Tuesday, October 19.—*Scotian*

Southampton to Montreal
Wednesday, August 25.—*Grampian*
Friday, September 17.—*Scandinavian*
Wednesday, September 29.—*Grampian*

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to Halifax or New York
Saturday, August 28.—*K. A. Victoria*
Saturday, September 11.—*Carmarvon*
Southampton to New York
Saturday, August 21.—*Montevideo*
Saturday, August 28.—*Imperator*
Saturday, September 11.—*Aquitania*

White Star Line.
Southampton to New York
Wednesday, August 18.—*Olympic*
Wednesday, September 1.—*Adantic*

Liverpool to New York
Wednesday, August 18.—*Baltic*

White Star-Dominion Line.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Wednesday, August 18.—*Dominion*
Saturday, September 4.—*Megantic*

American Line.
Southampton to New York
Saturday, August 21.—*Philadelphia*
Saturday, September 4.—*New York*
Saturday, September 11.—*St. Paul*

Manchester Liners.
Manchester to Montreal
Tuesday, August 24.—*Manchester Hero*
Tuesday, August 31.—*Manchester Master*

The shares of the Anglo-British Packing Co., which operates salmon canneries in British Columbia, have already been subscribed.

The Bank of Montreal announce that a temporary branch has been opened in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel at Banff, Alberta.

It is reported that the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company is completing arrangements for the building of a large pulp and paper plant at the head of the Great Lakes.

Mr. T. A. Russell, president of the Russell Motor Car Company, has resigned as a member of the Royal Commission to investigate and report on hydro radials, and has been succeeded by Brig. Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Toronto.

Twenty million cubic feet of gas is said to be rising every 24 hours from the San Joaquin Well in the Peace River District. Telegraphic advices state that the flow is keeping up with undiminished force and volume. It is now being capped, and drilling operations continued elsewhere in a further search for oil.

Dredging of the Red River to permit the passage of loaded barges from Lake Winnipeg to the city of Winnipeg and St. Boniface is in progress. The work is being carried on under the supervision of the local Harbour Board, but the cost will be defrayed by the Dominion Government. Included in the work to be accomplished this season is a dock and proper approaches thereto.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

Agnew, Mrs. M. G., Fredericton—81, Warrington Crescent.
Arthur, C. G., Ottawa—103, Oxford Street.

Bamford, Mrs. Muriel, Montreal—26, Shalimar Gardens.

Bell, J. S., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal.

Blair, F. C., Ottawa—Victoria Hotel.

Brame, Elsie, Winnipeg—Maisonnette, Pickfords Road, Bexley Heath.

Brodeur, His Honour Judge L. P., and Mrs., Ottawa—Waldorf Hotel.

Brown, Moses A., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Brown, Tom and Mrs., Edmonton—12, Park Road, Hampton Hill.

Bruneau, J. N., Quebec—First Avenue Hotel.

Burnett, J., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal.

Buteau, J. A., Quebec—11, Gordon Street.

Carmichael, Miss C. E., New Glasgow, N.S.—Berners Hotel.

Cause, W. and Mrs., Streetsville—Victoria Hotel.

Child, W. A., Mrs., and P. A., Hamilton—Charing Cross Hotel.

Cook, Miss Alta Lind, Toronto—13, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Duclos, Wilfrid, Quebec—First Avenue Hotel.

Elliott, Dr. and Mrs., Wolsely, Sask.—19, Melville Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

Etches, Major C. J. W., Montreal—26, Shalimar Gardens.

Forbes, George D., and G. Alex., Hespeler—Savoy Hotel.

Fountain, Dr. J. E. (M.P.), and Mrs., Hull, P.Q.—Great Central Hotel.

Goodland, Mrs. H. T., St. Omer, France—247, Knightsbridge.

Gordon, E. W., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.

Gronin, Dr. S., Quebec—Euston Hotel.

Gwatkin, Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby, Ottawa—United Services Club, Pall Mall.

Harris, Anne, Toronto—Grosvenor Hotel.

Hart, Lieut. F. G. (R.C.N.), Halifax—H.M.S. Undaunted, Care of G.P.O.

Hubbard, Misses Marguerite and Madelyne, Winnipeg—103, Abingdon Road, Kensington.

Ibbotson, Dr. J. S., Montreal—Care of Bank of Montreal.

Irving, Henry B., Montreal—59, Talbot Road, Bournemouth.

Jones, J. Lloyd, Brantford—Thefield, Royaton, Here.

Jones, Lieut. G. C. (R.C.N.), Halifax—Koppie's Head Hotel, Portsmouth.

Jones, Mrs. F. P., and Mrs. Ford, Montreal—Curzon Hotel.

King, H., Montreal—6, Ferry Road, Barnes.

La Haie, E., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Beaulieu, Hants.

Laliberté, Rev. Fr. Maurice, Quebec—24, Upper Bedford Place.

Levin, A., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Loughheed, Dr. M. S., and Mrs., Winnipeg—20, Bridge Avenue Mansions, Hammer-smith.

Macdonald, Mrs. J. A., and Miss Margery, Vancouver—Holmsted Place, Cuckfield, Sussex.

MacMillan, Miss Dorothy, Toronto—13, Brunswick Square, W.C.

McCrane, Gordon H., Toronto—Waldorf Hotel.

McLoughall, Dr. A. H., and Mrs., Ottawa—11, Briarwood Road, Clapham.

McIntosh, Martha F., Fredericton—81, Warrington Crescent.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES

Sustaining and Invigorating.

In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/8.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

La Haie, E., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Beaulieu, Hants.

Laliberté, Rev. Fr. Maurice, Quebec—24, Upper Bedford Place.

Levin, A., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.

Loughheed, Dr. M. S., and Mrs., Winnipeg—20, Bridge Avenue Mansions, Hammer-smith.

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MacMillan, Miss Dorothy, Toronto—13, Brunswick Square, W.C.

McCrane, Gordon H., Toronto—Waldorf Hotel.

McLoughall, Dr. A. H., and Mrs., Ottawa—11, Briarwood Road, Clapham.

McIntosh, Martha F., Fredericton—81, Warrington Crescent.

McLaren, J. A., and W. M., Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.

Marin, M. Albert, Ottawa—127, Gower Street, W.C.

Matheson, Miss H. G., New Glasgow, N.S.—Berners Hotel.

GLADOLA RESTAURANT

44, SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.1 (Close to Bond Street Tube Station).

Telephone: Mayfair 4417.

Dinner, Table d'Hôte 4/-, or a la Carte

Dainty Teas. Home-made Cakes.

Picnic Boxes supplied to order. The very thing for the river or a day in the country. Good Wines.

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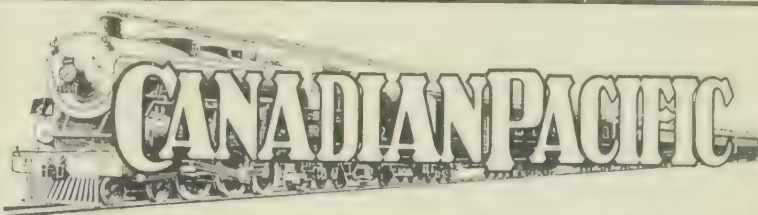
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"CHEER UP AND GET TOGETHER."

THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, the new Prime Minister of Canada, has now made two important speeches since his assumption of office—one, of a non-political character, delivered at his home town, Portage la Prairie, on the 2nd inst., and the other, his first political speech, before a great meeting of the farmers of Hastings County, last week—and, in spite of the summarised reports, which are the only ones to hand as yet, it is possible to form an opinion on the policy of the Government. In general terms the speeches are satisfactory in the sense that they lay down broad principles of government which will meet with the approval of all right-thinking people and which, indeed, but tighten the reins so well handled by the previous Ministry. Mr. Meighen is a safe man, a responsible statesman true to the traditions in which he has been brought up, and one not likely to be carried away by mere innovations masquerading as progress. So much appears clear; and it is a policy which will enhance the power and prestige of the Dominion.

At Portage la Prairie the Premier dwelt on the conditions that confront public men everywhere. They are the results of unrest, of uncertainty, of perversity, of wrong-headedness. In the period of reaction following the high spirits and the noble sacrifices so manifest during

the war, evil qualities have come uppermost like the scum which rises to the surface when deep pools are disturbed. Selfish, ignorant or at best half-educated men with "bees in their bonnets," misconstrue the meaning of freedom and liberty and endeavour so to inflame the masses of the people that if they had their own way—as in Russia—law and order would have to give place to anarchy and chaos. These are the false leaders. Mr. Meighen very properly admonished them and bade all who valued responsible government, who desired the security of property honestly earned, who wanted policies of sanity and moderation, to band themselves together and defeat the destructionists. Canada is worth defending from such extremists, and after a glowing tribute to this "grand country," this "wonderful land"—a tribute we textually reproduce elsewhere—he said, "What Canadians should do is to cheer up and get together."

It is excellent advice; and in Canada, as things are to-day, it is not a difficult advice to follow, while the appropriateness of it where unrest does show itself is obvious. In Mr. Meighen's political speech there is an undercurrent of the same thought which dominated his non-political utterance. But before he laid emphasis on it as a final note, he is reported as having devoted himself chiefly to the defence of moderate Protection as against the low tariff proposals of the United Farmers and the Liberal Party. Concerning the financial policy of the Government, he declared it was one of retrenchment and caution, avoiding as far as possible further debts. His domestic policy will evoke warm approval throughout the Dominion. He said it would be the aim of the Government to encourage manufactures in Canada, to keep Canadian workmen at home, and to enlarge the employment market. This policy, he declared, would give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market to make it their interest to stay in Canada and increase production. Finally—and this point will excite the envy of every taxpayer in Great Britain—whenever a tax or a schedule is not absolutely necessary it will be wiped away. In his peroration the Prime Minister graphically described what he called the only two classes in the country—and his word-picture of them we give in our report—the constructionists and the destructionists. "I put the question to you," he said. "Are you going to be a nation-builder or a nation-wrecker?" There can be only one answer to the question by all who love and reverence their homeland with its ever-widening freedom, its reassuring security, and its amazing progress.

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A CLAIM FOR REPRESENTATION.

IN the matter of the Imperial War Graves Commission it appears that the Government and people of Canada do not at present possess representation at all proportionately adequate to the substantial monetary contribution of the Dominion. The expense of the Commission is borne jointly by the Mother Country and the Dominions according to their proportion of the graves and burials. Canada's proportion, after that of the Mother Country, is the largest, amounting to about 8 per cent. For the two years that the Commission has been in active operation Canada's contribution in money has reached over £130,000. The work is only at its commencement, and the cost of the Commission is likely to be a heavy and an increasing one (estimated to last for some 18 to 20 years).

The tax-payers in Canada are therefore very directly interested in the efficient work and organisation of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and are entitled to claim that they should have representatives on the financial, the administrative, and the construction committees. We are aware that some eight months ago the High Commissioner brought up the question of Canada's right in this regard, which was agreed to, but our information is that no effect has yet been given to this claim on behalf of Canada, although it is officially recognised and accepted.

But apart from the right which we claim for Canada to have some voice on the Committees, we would point out to General Sir Fabian Ware that it is only just and right

that among those employed on the Commission a proportionate number of Canadian officers and men retired and dwelling in the British Isles should be entitled to employment in proportion with Canada's financial contribution. At the present time the proportion of Canadians on the staff of the Commission is, we understand, less than 1 per cent., whereas it should be by rights up to 8 per cent. We feel sure that this matter has only to be brought to the notice of the Administrator for a more sympathetic, generous, and equitable policy to be adopted in regard to the employment of Dominion soldiers.

A few appointments have been secured through the High Commissioner's representations, but so long as there are Canadian officers and men who took their discharge in this country, and are looking for employment, they are surely entitled, if they possess the necessary qualifications, to obtain employment on the Imperial War Graves Commission, heretofore abroad in proportion to Canada's contribution. This claim can be urged with greater weight, as it is a fact that civilians of no active military service, and with no special qualifications, are harboured among the Commission Headquarters staff in London. This cannot be justified when there are so many unemployed officers and men anxious for such jobs. Priority would naturally be given to the disabled ex-soldier provided he is qualified for the work required, but so long as there are Canadian soldiers in this country seeking employment, and such an organisation as the Imperial War Graves Commission is employing civilians, it must be our duty to protest.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Dictation of Labour. The latest attempt of organised labour to dictate to the Government and people of the Mother Country will be watched with very grave and serious interest in Canada. It is true, as Mr. Lloyd George observed in Parliament, that the "Council of Action" is using a sledge hammer at an open door, but all British citizens throughout the Empire who value Parliamentary institutions and individual liberty must strongly resent this gross menace to constitutional government.

In Canada an attack of a somewhat similar nature was made and defeated at Winnipeg, but not without bloodshed. If the fanatical extremists who claim to speak on behalf of organised labour in Great Britain continue their deliberate policy of flouting Parliamentary government there must inevitably be a clash, and the will of the people as expressed through the Government will most assuredly prevail as it did in Canada.

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Business Honour. According to a statement attributed to the High Commissioner for Australia, a number of British firms accepted contracts to supply Australian buyers with certain machinery and merchandise prior to the war, at pre-war prices. They were prevented by the war from fulfilling their engagements, and the Australian buyers believed that the contracts were cancelled, as Acts and Regulations specifically relieved the British firms from further responsibility. The war is now over, and in returning to pre-war business the British firms in question have notified their old Australian customers that the machinery goods and material would be forwarded almost immediately on the terms fixed in the pre-war contracts. They regard it as a matter of business honour.

This business honour is an old institution in Great Britain. In the City of London, in Manchester, in Liverpool, in Glasgow, in all our big cities, in fact, very large transactions, involving hundreds of thousands of pounds, take place daily, on the mere nod of the head, so to speak or on the verbal affirmative. Among these business men who know and trust each other a dispute or a misunderstanding is a rare occurrence—a repudiation, never! A very subtle and sensitive thing is this business honour. It permeates our commercial life. It is carried to the ends of the Empire. It explains why all over the world Britons are trusted, their word being as good as their bond.

A Link of Empire.

Thanks to the initiative and fine Imperial spirit of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, an exact replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster is to take the place of the Speaker's Chair destroyed by the fire in 1900 at the stately Parliamentary buildings in Ottawa. Details of the gift and a photograph of the chair at Westminster will be found in our news columns. It is interesting to note that the Parliamentary Association looks upon the gift as "adding another link to the chain which keeps the members of the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth of Nations in close touch with each other."

Canadian Parliamentarians view the matter in a similar light. To Sir Robert Borden the gift is a token of goodwill, an illustration of the spirit of comradeship; while Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Opposition in Parliament, regards it as a link of Empire. Certainly the British Empire has no shackles to bind its free and independent States together. Its unity lies in a common tradition, a common sense of justice, and the compelling power of sentiment. From a strictly practical point of view no doubt Longfellow was right when he wrote "Men have no faith in fine-spun sentiment, who put their trust in bullocks and in bees"; but in such interchanges of goodwill we have the sentiment which both rules the world and welds together the various units of the British Empire.

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Canada and the West Indies. Lady Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, in an interview with a representative of *Canada* (which appears on page 219 of this issue) alludes in glowing terms to the charm and beauty of the Bahamas, and to the great trade possibilities between Canada and the West Indies. This testimony, interesting in itself, coming from uncommercial channels, throws a side-light, as it were, on the statistical information just to hand.

It appears that Canada's total trade with the West Indies during the year ended March, 1920, was \$60,702,561 (£12,140,572), the imports being \$40,530,346, and the exports \$20,172,215. The value of the total trade with the British possessions alone in the group of islands was \$22,057,493 (£4,034,443). The most striking feature of the commercial relations between the two countries is the development of the trade with Cuba. In 1914 the imports from Cuba was \$3,952,887 (£790,105); in 1909-20 it was \$17,583,528 (£3,517,105). In 1914 the exports to Cuba were valued at \$1,828,521 (£365,704); in 1919-20 they were \$6,850,561 (£1,370,132). These figures are made on the authority of Major Nicholas Perez Stable, Consul-General for Cuba in Canada, who cheerfully adds, "the value of trade this year will be doubled."

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British School Teachers for Canada.

The Department of Education of Saskatchewan has decided to permit British teachers in that Province to proceed from the second to the first class teachers' certificate. Hitherto British teachers whose certificates qualified them for a first-class certificate in the elementary schools in this country could only qualify for a second-class certificate in Saskatchewan. The concession is due, we fancy, more to the continual dearth of teachers in Saskatchewan than to the claims of justice.

Saskatchewan is not the only Province in which there is a dearth of suitable school teachers. The *Ottawa Journal* refers to advertisements for 200 teachers for country schools in one issue of its publication as an indication of the dearth of teachers in Ontario. The salaries offered range from \$700 to \$1,000. With the present cost of living, these salaries for competent men and women who are making teaching their profession are inadequate. The *Ottawa Journal* acknowledges that the salaries are not large, but considers them "sufficient for rural conditions and for nine months' work." The teachers have to keep themselves for the other three months, which they need for rest and for study. The salaries mentioned should be increased by fully 50 per cent. if teachers of suitable character, training, and education are to be attracted.

Controversial Words.

The Canadian Convention with the West Indies has brought the word "Pre-ference" once more into prominence, as well as the merits or otherwise of the fiscal policy underlying it; while the tour of the Pressmen through Canada has provoked discussion on the words "Empire" and "Imperial." The leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament and others would dispense with both, because the words, from their origin, savour of autocracy, whereas "British" always stands for freedom. The discussion, like much of the fiscal controversy, is largely academic and futile. Whatever "Empire" and "Imperialism" may have meant in Roman times our use of the words implies a different and even a nobler political meaning. There never was such an entity in ancient times as the present British Empire, nor does British Imperialism square with any other type of Imperialism ancient or modern.

Again, the "British Commonwealth of Nations" is not an adequate substitute for the "British Empire." Common usage has given a significance and a personal association to these controversial words which was aptly expressed by Sir George Foster, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. He, like many of his countrymen, is a believer in the wisdom of Preferential Tariffs within the Empire, and he points with pride to Canada being a pioneer in this respect. Sir George has not only faith in the policy, but he has crystallised his creed in these words: "Imperial trade—that adjective placed before the noun is the compelling power which sends me forward with an impulse and beckons me with a promise. I do not want it changed for any aggregation of adjectives however formidable." And there we have the whole matter in a nutshell.

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THE "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN."

A large party of guests from the *Empress of Canada* went to Greenock by the Caledonian steamer *Duchess of Fife* to join the *Empress of Britain*, reconditioned after war service, for the passage to Liverpool. It is reported that the *Empress of Britain* has cost about as much to recondition as she did to build. Among those making the passage were Mr. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, Major Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Colonel Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, and Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

BAXTER—At 532, 18th Street E., North Vancouver, B.C., the wife of George Baxter (née Margaret Dalrymple)—a daughter.
McKINNON—On August 12, at Bon Accord, Alberta, wife of Charles J. McKinnon (née Johnson)—a son. (By cable.)
NICHOLSON—At Hamilton, Ontario, on July 17, to Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Nicholson (née Mary Patrick)—a son.
YOUNGER—At Bear Lake, Alberta, on July 14, to Madge Irvine, wife of David Younger (late of Glasgow and West Kilbride)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DORRINS-WALKER—At 28, Walker Avenue, Toronto, on August 10, Peter Dorries, late of Irvine, Scotland, to Mary H. C. Walker, youngest daughter of David and Christina Walker, Guthrie Place, Renton, Dumfriesshire. (By cable.)
KANE-LINDESEY—On July 20, at the Church of St. John-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, India, by the Rev. Archdeacon P. H. Chapman, Capt. Gordon Kane, 61st Dugans, son of A. K. Kane, of Brantford, Ont., and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Bucknorne Kane, Rector of Bicester, Oxon, to Edith Katharine Jessie, elder daughter of Lt.-Col. V. E. H. Lindsey, I.M.S., and granddaughter of the late Frederick Lindsey, D.L., of Lougborough Manor, and of the late Major W. Merrick Fowler, 61st Regt., of Naini Tal, India.
McDONALD-CROMBIE—At Winnipeg, on July 22, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce Thornton, St. Paul's, Wm. Clifford McDonald, Melville, Sask., to Margaret Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Crombie.

DEATHS

HILL—On July 24, by drowning while bathing, Mary, the loving and beloved youngest child of Robert and Edith M. Hill, of Pease Ranch, Harrow, B.C., in her 12th year. (Shroudsire papers, please copy.)
JACOBS—On August 7, at Toronto, Rev. Solomon Jacobs, beloved husband of Edith Jacobs. (By cable.)
McNEIL—At Edmonton, Alberta, on July 18, Jane Ingles Moodie, wife of James A. McNeil, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Moodie, Ayres Wynd, Prestonsburg, Scotland.

IN MEMORIAM

McDONALD—In proud and ever-loving memory of Charles Somerled MacDonald, 13th Bn. (Royal Highlanders of Canada), killed in action at Hill 70, August 6, 1917.
McKEACHIE—In loving memory of Pte. Duncan MacKeechie, 52nd Canadian Bn., killed at Ypres, August 13, 1916.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s. for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

LAUNCH OF THE "EMPRESS OF CANADA." Largest Passenger Steamer on the Pacific.

The twin-screw geared turbine passenger liner *Empress of Canada*, which has been built to run under the management of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services in the Canadian Pacific mail and passenger service between Vancouver, Japan, China and Manila, was successfully launched on Tuesday from the yard of the builders, the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., at Govan, Glasgow. This vessel, which is the largest liner yet built by the Fairfield Co., will also be the largest mail and passenger steamer running on the Pacific, and, with the well-known liners, *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, retain for the C.P.O.S. and the British Empire the quickest and finest service on the Pacific.

Among those present were Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and Lady Fisher, Sir George McLaren Brown, European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir John and Lady Miles, Mr. R. A. Workman, chairman of the Fairfield Co., Mr. A. M. Kennedy, managing director, Sir Douglas Brownrigg and Mrs. G. Strachan, directors.

Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, of Montreal, wife of the chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., released the vessel.

The Cost of Ocean Travel.

A reception was held afterwards in the office of the Fairfield Co.



(Photo)

[F A Swaine.

COMDR. SIR T. FISHER.

Sir Thomas Fisher, of the C.P.O.S., replying to the toast of the ship's success, said a ship somewhat similar to the *Empress of Canada* built before the war cost his company £550,000. He believed the cost of the *Empress of Canada* would run into £1,700,000. The difference was even more serious from the point of view of maintenance. To cover the difference between a ship built to-day and one built before the war, in insurance, depreciation, and interest on the capital, involved an additional charge for every round voyage across the Atlantic of £20,000. So far as running expenses were concerned, the round trip, which cost before the war £4,500, now cost £24,000, and repairs, which used to be £1,700, were now £7,700. Provisioning cost before the war £3,000, and now cost £8,000. Wages had risen from £2,500 to £9,000, and in addition there was an increase in respect of the accommodation handed over from passengers for the greater comfort of crews, which he put at £5,000 for every round voyage. Roughly, fares had been increased for first-class from £19 to £50 to £105, second-class £11 to £28, and third-class £6 10s. to £19.

Description of the Vessel.

The principal dimensions of the *Empress of Canada* are:—Length over all, 653 ft.; breadth, 77 ft. 9 in.; depth to bridge deck, 53 ft. 6 in.; gross tonnage, about 22,000 tons; sea speed, 18 knots. Spacious accommodation is provided for about 500 first-class, 100 second-class, 210 third-class, and 930 Asiatic storage passengers, as well as for a crew of approximately 550. Special attention has been given to the requirements of tropical seas, and the swimming bath will be a popular feature during the hot weather. Every facility is afforded to business men to carry on their work throughout the voyage, and trained stenographers are to be carried. The telephone system is comprehensive, and will be of great value. After completion the *Empress of Canada* will make a world tour on her way to Vancouver, and is scheduled to leave Liverpool in March, 1921; she will proceed via Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, and Yokohama.

On our front page is a picture of the new ship.

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Quebec Government has a surplus for the last fiscal year of £150,390.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

II. Industrial and Agricultural Nova Scotia.

By "Canada's" Special Representative.

DURING our three days in Nova Scotia and two days in New Brunswick the members of the Imperial Press party had an excellent opportunity of realising how agriculture and industry go hand in hand in these two Maritime Provinces (Prince Edward Island had regrettably to be omitted from the itinerary, owing to unavoidable delay in arrival). Still more, we were enabled to realise that their prosperity is due not only to their material resources, but also to the stout hearts and the happy homes of their people.

Arrival at Sydney.

Almost as soon as the *Victorian* came in sight of the shores of Canada on Tuesday, July 27, evidences were visible of the industrial activities of Nova Scotia in the volumes of smoke issuing from the steel works and collieries in the vicinity of Sydney. As we entered the spacious harbour we saw further proof in the many steamers which greeted us with their syrens as we passed; and the great landing and loading piers which provide such splendid facilities for handling iron ore and coal.

On landing we had a warm reception from the representatives of the Canadian Press, including Mr. C. F. Crandall, of the *Montreal Star* (secretary of the Canadian Committee); Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of the *Manitoba Free Press*; Mr. J. W. Woods, of the *Calgary Herald*; Mr. W. J. Taylor, of the *Woodstock Sentinel and Review*; and Mr. John Wilson, of the *Vancouver World*.

We were not long in having a taste of that warm Canadian hospitality which is to be so much in evidence throughout our 52 days' tour. After a visit to the Yacht Club, we were given a luncheon in Sydney's largest hall, at which the Mayor, Senator McLennan, and other leading citizens extended a welcome to us. Lord Burnham, the chairman of the delegation, was the chief spokesman of the party, and his stirring speech roused great enthusiasm. He well voiced the feelings of his colleagues when he said: "The British Empire is a place of many homes. We pass from home to home. From the moment we entered your harbour we felt we had the home touch. There was no difficulty in getting us here; you will find it much more difficult to get rid of us."

Afterwards most of the party were shown round the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Canadian By-Products Company—both constituents of the recently-formed British Empire Steel Corporation. These, together with the extensive collieries and kindred works,

form the backbone of Sydney's prosperity and the guarantee of the great development which is confidently counted upon in the near future. The coal mines of the district, which, in many cases, stretch out under the ocean, produce over 5,000,000 long tons per annum. The plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. covers an area of 725 acres, and employs about 5,000 men. The visitors were particularly interested in the great plate mill recently erected at a cost of \$5,000,000. In its equipment it challenges comparison with any in the world. The rapidity and dexterity with which the plates are handled with a minimum of labour is remarkable indeed.

Interest was added to our visit to Sydney by the fact that it coincided with the Provincial general election, which resulted in the Murray Government's return to power.

In the evening we joined our travelling homes for the next two months. These are two fine trains provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, with sleeping and dining-cars. The officials on board the former train include Messrs. A. B. Calder and J. M. Gibbon, of the C.P.R., and Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the G.T.R., will join later; on the second train, Mr. C. K. Howard and Mr. W. L. Potts, of the C.N.R.

The railway journey that evening from Sydney was full of beauty. Cape Breton Island is almost cut in two by long arms of the sea, the Bras d'Or Lakes, and with their shores lightly timbered with spruce and other trees the scenery is reminiscent of the Western Highlands. The crossing to the mainland is made by means of a big train ferry.

The approach to Halifax on the following morning was made through more lightly-timbered country, past placid lakes shimmering fairy-like in the morning sunshine.

Halifax and its Harbour.

Halifax Harbour is one of the best in the world, and its importance was still more fully demonstrated during the war. In the course of the day the visitors had many opportunities of seeing the capital of Nova Scotia.

The city is built on the side of a hill, topped by the old citadel. Many traces still remain of the terrible havoc wrought by the explosion of December, 1917, but a considerable portion of the residential area which suffered has been rebuilt. The harbour front shows signs of great development, from the large ocean terminals to the yards of the Halifax Shipyard, Ltd., where four steel steamers



HALIFAX, THE CAPITAL OF NOVA SCOTIA.
The next most important cities in the Province are Sydney, Amherst and New Glasgow.

for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine are on the stocks. On the Dartmouth side of the harbour are the Acadia sugar refinery and the plant of the Imperial Oil Co. A feature of Halifax is the fine residences in the outskirts, towards Dalhousie University, giving the visitors from the Old Country a good idea of what fine houses can be built of wood.

A public reception was accorded to the Pressmen by the Lt.-Governor (His Honour MacCallum Grant) in the fine Legislative Council Chamber, hung with portraits and furnished with many historic relics. The Lt.-Governor's welcome was acknowledged by Lord Burnham in another striking speech, in which he described the delegation as a band of Pilgrims of the Press, coming across the ocean, "which has become the great combine, instead of the great divide, of nations." Referring to the claim sometimes made by the Maritime Provinces that the world had overlooked them, he suggested that that might be because they had overlooked themselves and had not made enough of their own opportunities. Speeches of welcome were also made by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. R. E. Finn, the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Mr. G. S. Campbell (Vice-President of the Bank of Nova Scotia), and Mayor Parker.

Mr. J. E. McClurg, general manager of the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., presided at a lunch at the yards, in which the leading business men of the city were associated. Mr. Robert Donald was the spokesman of the visitors, giving an able address on the responsibilities of the Mother Country.

In the afternoon the Lt.-Governor and Mrs. MacCallum Grant gave a reception at Government House in honour of the visitors.

Sailing in the evening to the picturesque North-West Arm, in which the Memorial Tower is a conspicuous feature, a spectacle met our eyes which for prettiness is hardly likely to be surpassed in the whole of our tour. The upper part of the bay was covered with hundreds of brightly coloured canoes, each with its navigator and fair passenger. The boat-houses on the shores were brightly illuminated, bands were playing, and the grounds of the Waegwoltic Club, Halifax's favourite pleasure resort, were soon alive with strollers, while from the old club-house came the strains of dance music.

In the Land of Evangeline.

Thursday, July 29, brought us to Kentville, the centre of the chief fruit-growing district of Nova Scotia—the famous Annapolis Valley. It is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, with broad streets and pretty houses. Thence we were motored by local residents over the Provincial Government's Experimental Farm, covering 300 acres, where fine specimens of various kinds of grain and vegetables were seen growing. After that we had a delightful run, amid orchards whose trees were well-covered with ruddy apples—though the crop this year is not quite up to expectations—through the green valleys of the Garpereaux and Cornwallis to Wolfville (with its strikingly-situated Acadia University) and Grand Pré. Here, beside the quaint little Presbyterian church, dating back to 1804, is the birthplace of Sir Robert Borden, and here, of course, is laid the scene of the story of the Acadian expulsion immortalised by Longfellow.

At this point our journey became a veritable sentimental pilgrimage. The meadow where the Acadian village used to stand, and where "Evangeline's well" is still to be seen, is being laid out as a park by the Canadian Pacific and Dominion Atlantic Railways. It has a picturesque gateway and a memorial cross, and we had the privilege of taking part in the ceremony of unveiling a very fine statue, by Hébert, representing Evangeline looking back on the land she was forced to leave. The statue was unveiled by Lady Burnham in a very happy speech, in which she described Evangeline as "a woman who has become the type of a devoted ministrant that has contributed its full share to the strength and sweetness of the British Empire." It was prefaced and seconded by eloquent addresses by Dr. Cutten (President of Acadia University) and Sir Gilbert Parker, who, as a member of our delegation, was paying his first visit to the Maritime Provinces.

Our tour into Nova Scotia was brought to a close by a short but pleasant visit to Truro, a town of 7,000 inhabi-



THE STATUE OF EVANGELINE.
Unveiled at Grand Pré, Canada, by Lady Burnham.

tants, with numerous thriving industries, many comfortable homes, and a beautiful natural park reminiscent of a Scottish glen. At the Provincial Agricultural College, of which Dr. M. Cumming is Principal, an informal reception was held jointly by the town and the college. Among the speakers were two of Nova Scotia's first Farmer M.P.P.'s, elected two days before.

We left Nova Scotia with a warm appreciation of the hospitality of its citizens, as well as the fertility of its soil.

R. J. A.

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MOTOR BOAT INTERNATIONAL TROPHY.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar Determined to Win It.

The British International Trophy for Motor Boats, held successively by Great Britain, France and the United States, returns to America once more, as a result of the victory of Mr. Garfield Wood's speedy little boat *Miss America*. Sir Mackay Edgar's *Maple Leaf IV*, won back the trophy for Great Britain from America eight years ago.

In the final race last week five boats, two American and three British, competed.

Miss America's average speed was 53.42 knots, which was two knots faster than on the previous day. Her fastest lap was done at a speed of 56.31 knots. She was the smallest boat in the race, being only 26 ft. long, with 800 horse-power engines, and is owned and steered by Mr. Garfield Wood, Vice-Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America. Her speed was a record for these contests.

The official times for the complete course were:—*Miss America*, 37 min. 0 1-5 sec.; *Miss Detroit*, 37 min. 43 4-5 sec.; *Maple Leaf V*, 37 min. 9 sec.; *Maple Leaf VI*, 40 min. 59 1-5 sec.; *Sunbeam Despujols*, 41 min. 31 1-5 sec.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar, Bart., owner of *Maple Leaf V*, announced his intention of building a faster boat, with which he will attempt another year to wrest the cup from its American holders.

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Harry Vardon and E. Ray, the famous British golfers, are playing a number of matches in Canada.

The following appointments have been made by the Foreign Office: Mr. Seizaburo Shimidzu, as Consul-General of Japan at Ottawa; Mr. E. N. Gunsaulus, as Consul-General of the United States at Halifax, N.S.; Mr. C. L. Livingston, as Consul of the United States at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Señor Don Raoul Mejer y Martin, as Consul of Cuba at Montreal; Señor Don Francisco Rayneri y Pérez, as Consul of Cuba at St. John, N.B.; Mr. W. Miller, as Vice-Consul of Greece at Toronto.

"THE ISLAND OF CONTENT."

Prime Minister's Happy Description of Newfoundland

Newfoundland, Britain's oldest Colony and youngest Dominion, might aptly be styled "The Island of Content." There is justification for this in Mr. Richard Squires' review of his country's steady progress and prosperity. The people are courageous, thrifty and hard-working, and are intensely loyal to British traditions and ideals. They follow the call of the sea and of the land, complete strangers to the discontent which threatens social disintegration in more populous countries. There are no really poor people in Newfoundland (Mr. Squires tells us), there is work for all (with a shortage rather than a surplus of labour), and a new and progressive policy of legislation aims at the scientific development of fishing,

the "key" industry of the Island. The Young Men's Enfranchisement has already achieved such success that the surplus revenue of the past years is sufficient to cover a quarter of the current expenditure. Newfoundland has not suffered from "squandering," and the people are in the happy position of knowing that good government does not necessarily entail increased taxation. This prosperity, which has given Newfoundlanders enhanced purchasing power, is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the "Ancient Colony's" contribution in man-power to the cause of the Allies was 11,922 out of its modest population (including Labrador) of 242,639. Twelve hundred Newfoundlanders made the great sacrifice

NEWFOUNDLAND is an outstanding example of the truism that "Youth will be served." The "Ancient Colony" believes in youth and its possibilities. Two of the most important members of its Cabinet—the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice—are even now only 40 years of age. These two young statesmen are the Hon. Richard A. Squires, K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. Of the

two, the Prime Minister is the junior in point of age by three months. These two statesmen are now on a visit to England, and in an interview with a representative of Canada Mr. Squires had some interesting things to say of Newfoundland's present industrial and financial position.

The visit of Mr. Squires and Mr. Warren is in connection with the long outstanding dispute between Newfoundland and the Province of Quebec concerning the Boundary line on the Labrador peninsula. The two Governments have agreed that the case shall be referred for

settlement to the Privy Council. Mr. Warren, as Attorney-General, has charge of the Newfoundland Government's case.

Newfoundland's Pride.

Now that Newfoundland is a Dominion, albeit the youngest of the group, the representative of Canada had some trepidation in applying the term "Loyal and Ancient Colony" to that land. In this, however, he was immediately set at ease by Mr. Squires' remark that Newfoundlanders preferred to speak of their land as "the loyal and ancient colony" rather than as a "dominion." They were (he said) proud of the fact that when the Old Land wanted to find a New Land the first place discovered was Newfoundland. When the Old Country wanted to communicate with the Empire by cable Newfoundland was again the stepping-stone. When Marconi desired to "try out" his trans-Atlantic telephone, Signal Hill (Newfoundland) was the stepping-stone. When British aeroplanes crossed the Atlantic it was from Newfoundland, and the same country was utilised a few days ago in the successful experiments in wireless telephony.

The Government of which Mr. Squires is the head was returned in November, 1919. The Liberal party (which Mr. Squires had reorganised three months previously) secured 24 out of the 36 seats. Since then, by-elections have occurred in seven constituencies (eight seats), and of these five Liberals were returned unopposed. In the remaining constituencies Government candidates were elected by increased majorities. The present standing of the parties is 23 to 11, with two seats vacant.

Newfoundland's Financial Position.

According to Mr. Squires, Newfoundland enjoys a financial position unique among the countries which were actively engaged in the war. For the financial year ending June 30 the Newfoundland Treasury had a surplus of \$3,000,000. "For

the coming year," he continued, "we are carrying our entire expenditure—military, naval, soldiers' pensions and allowances, and soldiers' civil re-establishment—out of current revenue account."

This statement coincides with the recent report of the British Trade Correspondent at St. John's, who declared that, as a result of recent prosperity, the purchasing power of the people of Newfoundland is much above normal.

There is (declared Mr. Squires) no unemployment in Newfoundland; indeed, there was difficulty in securing labour for many forms of industry. "There are (went on the Prime Minister) practically no poor on the Island; there is no man, capable of working, who cannot secure a wage sufficient to maintain himself and his family."

In view of present-day unrest throughout the world, it is refreshing to have Mr. Squires' statement that Newfoundland's returned soldiers have settled down to their pre-war avocations without evincing any of that discontent which has marked Labour in many other countries. What might (for want of a better phrase) be termed the germ of Bolshevism has not been planted in this "Isle of Content."

A New and Progressive Policy.

The first session of the new Government was marked by an entirely new policy for the development of the cod and other fisheries of Newfoundland. This policy includes representation of Newfoundland by competent men in all of the Island's foreign fish markets; improved methods in the cure, cull and marketing of fish; the creation of a Department of Education, the Minister (Dr. Arthur Barnes, Ph.D., an educational expert) having a seat on the Executive Council; and the creation of a Department of Post and Telegraphs, which will include certain public telephone undertakings.

The Department of Agriculture has been reorganised with a view to greater production at home. Newfoundland (said the Prime Minister) has been importing considerable quantities of agricultural produce which the Island itself was capable of producing. Owing to the uncertain spring weather, wheat-growing as a commercial proposition is not possible, but the Island can raise its own supplies of meat, poultry and all ordinary vegetables. Dr. Alexander Campbell, M.D. (Edinburgh), the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, is a medical man who has for many years made agriculture his hobby. In Mr. Squires' opinion, Dr. Campbell is revolutionising his Department.

Asked whether United States capitalists were endeavouring to exploit the vast pulpwood resources of Newfoundland, to the detriment of British paper makers and users, Mr. Squires declared that up to the present no important United States corporation had undertaken work on a large scale. He admitted that large options had been taken on pulpwood lands, but said that all water-power and timber rights are contingent upon development and operation.

Mail and Passenger Services.

At the present time there is practically a tri-weekly passenger and mail service (by train and steamship) between Newfoundland and the North American Continent. On an average, there are two steamers a week going to or from St. John's and Halifax; there is a steamship service from Halifax to the south-west coast section of the Island, and a regular fortnightly service between St. John's and Liverpool. The Newfoundland Government (said Mr. Squires) would like very much to see the Atlantic service developed by the provision of more and larger steamers; also the development of Continental connections. Questioned as to the West Indies Conference and its effect on the trade of Newfoundland, Mr. Squires said that as Newfoundland was not invited to attend that Conference he preferred not to discuss the matter.

Newfoundland is not behind other countries in the provision of suitable memorials to the valour of its soldier sons. At four places in France and Belgium with which the Royal Newfoundland Regiment was particularly identified, sites have



THE HON. R. A. SQUIRES,
Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

been purchased for the erection of memorials. The Government has also in contemplation the erection of a training school for teachers to be situated at St. John's, and to constitute Newfoundland's general war memorial. The school will contain a memorial hall.

Various places on the Island have provided their own memorials. In the district of Twillingate, the memorial takes the form of a general hospital. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Squires will in all probability make a pilgrimage to Beaumont Hamel, where Mrs. Squire's brother, Pte. Norman Strong, fell in action.

Impressed with Charm of the "Old Country."

The Prime Minister and party made the journey from Liverpool to London by motor car. They put up the first night at Wolverhampton, and the following morning visited some of the steel plants there. The following day they lunched at Stratford-on-Avon and dined at Oxford. Mr. Squires (who is making his first visit to England) said that there was a beauty, a grace and an ease about the English countryside and its inhabitants that constituted an infinite charm. He had failed to notice on this side the "rush" of the New World.

Mr. Squires will return to Newfoundland in a month's time, but Mr. Warren will remain for such time as may be necessary. The latter is in conference with Messrs. Burn & Beridge, Newfoundland's London solicitors.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Hon. William Robertson Warren, K.C., was born at St. John's on October 9, 1879. Educated at Bishop Field

College, St. John's, and at Framlingham College, Suffolk (England), he served as a law student in the office of Messrs. Whiteway & Johnson (the senior partner of which was the late Sir William Vallance Whiteway, a former Prime Minister of Newfoundland). He was called to the Newfoundland Bar, and later went into partnership with Mr. Edward P. Morris (now Lord Morris). Mr. Warren entered the House of Assembly in 1902 as member for Trinity, and was elected Speaker in 1909—probably the youngest parliamentarian ever elected to such office. He represented the Newfoundland House of Assembly at the Coronation of King George. Mr. Warren is of the ideal type of colonial statesman, his school training in England having given him a knowledge of and a consequent affection for the "Old Country." A keen sportsman and all-round athlete, Mr. Warren has held the golf championship of Newfoundland.

THE HON. W. R. WARREN, K.C.,
Attorney-General for Newfoundland.

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"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920." More Press Appreciations.

In its gaily coloured wrapper depicting a landscape "Somewhere" in Canada, with fruit land and cornlands, river and mountain lit up by the vivid sunshine so familiar to those who have been "out West," this Standard Annual Reference Book for 1920 has all the appearance of a Summer number, but turning to its pages it will be found to be filled with "sterner stuff." The Canada Newspaper Company are to be congratulated on their supply of up-to-date information.—*The Imperial Colonist*.

The character of the volume *Canada To-Day* entitles it to take its place along with its predecessors as the leading standard reference book on the Dominion of Canada. The main purpose of the book is to give some indication, in letterpress and illustration, of the opportunities offered by the Dominion to newcomers from the Old Country, or those contemplating permanent settlement, touring, or business, in the Dominion. It will appeal to everyone having interests of any kind personal or otherwise there.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Canada has resumed its annual publication, suspended during the war. The 1920 volume has been brought thoroughly up to date, so as to represent accurately the new conditions which have come about in Canada during, and as a result of, the war period. It is a fine publication, freely illustrated, and abundantly informative.—*Newspaper World*.

IMPERIAL PRESSMEN ON TOUR.

Whole-hearted Welcome at Every Stopping Place.

In their progress through Ontario, the Imperial Press delegation last week visited Hamilton, Grimsby, Toronto, Guelph, Port Arthur, and Fort William.

During their three-day stay in Toronto the delegates were accorded a civic welcome. At the banquet, in response to Mayor Church's welcoming speech, Sir Campbell Stuart congratulated Toronto on its clean and progressive Press, and paid tribute to the ability, high-mindedness, and strength of purpose of Sir Robert Borden.

Mr. Robert Donald, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Robert Bruce, and Mr. Geoffrey E. Fairfax were given honorary degrees by the University of Toronto.

At Guelph, which boasts the oldest agricultural college on the American continent, the delegates had an opportunity of listening to Mr. E. C. Drury, the new Premier of Ontario. He insisted that the Canadians were not "Colonials"; Canada was now very much a nation in thought and aspiration. The Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, mentioned that his Government was about to begin an intensive campaign in England for immigrants. He thought it would be a good and wise policy in many ways in the British Government and Press assisted in securing that the tide of British emigration flowed into British Dominions.

At Port Arthur and Fort William, harbours, mills, elevators, and shipyard plants were inspected, and Lord Burnham broke the ground on the site of a new pulp and paper mill.

Winnipeg, the Gateway to the West, was reached on August 15, and the Lieut.-Governor and many prominent citizens joined in the official welcome to the visitors. Lord Burnham urged united action to settle in Canada men of the middle classes from Great Britain, who were being ground down between the high wages of the labouring classes and the high cost of living.

On Tuesday the delegates begin their inspection of the wheat belts of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The fields are in excellent condition and almost ready for harvest.

Vancouver has prepared a busy programme for the two days' visit to that city of the Imperial Press delegates. They will arrive in Vancouver early on August 25, and leave for Victoria on the 27th. At Victoria the visitors will be taken for a drive about the city and its environs, and on the following day will motor north along the Island Highway as far as Duncan, returning on the Saturday evening in time for a Canadian Club banquet.

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THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Press Delegates Honour Captain of "Victorian."

On the arrival at Quebec of the C.P.O.S. liner *Victorian*, which carried the Imperial Press party to Canada, the Press delegates gave a dinner in honour of Commander H. L. Waite and officers of the *Victorian*.

Lord Burnham referred in eulogistic terms to the heroic conduct of the mercantile marine during the war.

Capt. Waite, in responding, indulged in a series of intimate and amusing reminiscences of the voyage. Passing on to refer to the mercantile marine, he remarked: "I do not know whether I am justified in praising the mercantile marine or not, but do you, ladies and gentlemen, realise that the Battle of Trafalgar was won by the mercantile marine long before there was any British Navy? We can take nothing away from the Navy, but if there is a senior service then I think it is the mercantile marine, that Drake and Hawkins fought and conquered with the aid of the men of the mercantile marine, and I am proud, although I belong to his Majesty's Navy, to say that I belong first and foremost to the mercantile marine."

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NEW HOMES IN THE EMPIRE.

Land for Ex-Service Men.

In a report which has been made to the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Christopher Turner, on "Land Settlement for Ex-Service Men in the Overseas Dominions," separate sections are devoted to Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. The conditions of settlement in each of these Dominions are widely different. As to Canada, he is convinced that a large flow of migration should be guided into British Columbia. The development of the prairie dry belt should be by means of large wheat farms and cattle ranches, where the farmer has plenty of capital and can stand adverse seasons. The new settler, moreover, needs guidance not only in regard to the working of his land, but to its selection and acquisition.

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EX-SOLDIERS FIRST.

The Vancouver correspondent of the *Times* states that the intention, which has been recently reported, of Canadian railways to import 20,000 Italian labourers for construction work is meeting with much opposition in British Columbia, where considerable unemployment still prevails among returned soldiers.

LADY WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

Canadian Social and Philanthropic Activities Importance of the Canada-West Indies Trade Convention.
IN INTERVIEW. (Special to "Canada.")

LADY WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, of Montreal, whose arrival in England was mentioned in *Canada* of August 7, and who is for the present a guest of Sir Frederick and Lady Orr-Lewis at Whitewebbs Park, Enfield, has many activities, in many spheres of interest. In Canada her husband's position Sir Frederick, as readers of this journal are aware, is the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and on the directorate of several very big companies gives her ladyship the entrée into a world by itself, as the ramifications of the bank extend over the entire continent. Then her social and philanthropic duties take her into other circles of Canadian life. And all these varied and sometimes divergent influences are co-ordinated by her genial presence and indefatigable efforts in a way difficult to describe. All through the war she was a zealous worker, and her help was sought in every direction. She was co-president with Madame J. R. Thibault, of "L'Aide à la France," and in December, 1919, the President of the French Republic presented her with the medal of the Order of the First Class of the Reconnaissance Française. War work, and particularly organisation of war charities generally, so taxed her strength that she had a very bad break-down in 1917, and had to go to the Bahama group of West Indies for a little rest and recuperation. This was the beginning of what has turned out to be a very agreeable and intimate association with the Bahamas.

Remembering these things, and taking advantage of her ladyship's presence in England, a representative of *Canada* sought an interview. It was courteously granted. In the course of conversation the changed and changing conditions in the social life of Canada naturally played a leading part.

"In Montreal, as in all the larger Canadian cities," she remarked, "social conditions have been entirely altered by the war, by the ever-soaring prices, particularly of clothing, food, and fuel, by the newly imposed income tax, and by exorbitant wages. Those formerly enjoying adequate incomes are now unable to live comfortably. Many of those who were wealthy are now obliged to retrench in every possible manner.

"So, with the coming into evidence of the newly prosperous, and the passing, or eclipse, of those who in pre-war days maintained a certain social standard of living, there is, for the time being, a chaotic social condition that only time, and the acquired knowledge of the proper use of wealth by the oncoming generation, will smooth into any semblance of conventional social order."

"The war has, I suppose," suggested the interviewer, "made a considerable difference in many people's point of view."

"It has indeed," said Lady Williams-Taylor. "The more serious attitude towards life developed in the upper and upper-middle classes by the necessities, tragedies, and war work of the last five or six years has left its indelible mark, and a finer balance and a keener sense of the responsibility of the individual are easily perceptible in even those who were mere children in 1914."

"And what of your war charities?"

"Well, they are now evolving themselves into an effort to help and encourage the shattered and the needy in the most practical and efficient way.

"Our vast country, with its enormous advantages for the strong and energetic, and its possibilities for the less fortunate, welcomes and offers practical hospitalities, and every thinking Canadian man and woman endeavours to assist and advise new comers or those returning to the Dominion. I assure you the close of the war is far from the closing of our activities.

"I would like to draw your attention," added her ladyship, "to the good feeling between our dual races in the Province of Quebec."

And how does the particularly depress you?

In this way. The happy conditions prevailing in that Province are, I am sure, little understood generally. Look at our immunity from strikes, and the splendid way in which those attempting to stir up labour strife and discontent are ignored. We 'carry on' calm and undisturbed. This too at a time when all North America was, and is, affected and in some places, seething with unrest. The peaceful and pleasant conditions in the Province of Quebec may be taken as a tribute to the sterling qualities of the French-Canadian and his common-sense advisers.

"The Provincial Government, with Sir Louis Gouin at its head, and with the strong and unswerving support of the Roman Catholic Church I am not a Roman Catholic myself, but I must bear testimony here were undoubtedly responsible for much of the immunity from labour troubles; but credit, in no small measure, is also due to the fine qualities of the deeply religious, imperturbable, and well-contented French-Canadian agriculturists."

The Trade Convention between Canada and the West Indies recently concluded (and outlined in last week's *Canada*) was the next topic. According to Lady Williams-Taylor:

"We ought to have had this Convention long ago, but now that it is an accomplished fact I am very pleased, and no one will be more pleased than Col. L. S. Amery, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonies, and the Hon. Harcourt Malcolm, the Speaker of the Bahamas House of Assembly, both of whom worked very hard to bring about the Agreement.

"In Canada we have a long and severe winter, when it is impossible to grow fruit and vegetables. For these things, which we need, we go to Florida and California. Why go to the United States of America when the West Indies—within the British Empire—can supply us with very much better stuff? The best bananas in the world grow in the West Indies. The Bahamian oranges are unrivalled, the grapefruit is so sweet that no sugar is needed, and the pineapples are won-

derful. Then we have a beautiful pear—the Avocado or Alligator pear—and most valuable and diversely productive of all is the omnipresent coconut. I know of no place where better or more plentiful fruit can be obtained; and this is the case with a neglected market. Florida does not require such produce, yet it is practically the only market, with a tariff wall, moreover, which West Indian growers have to surmount.

"The sisal industry, established in the Bahamas by Sir Ambrose Shea, is making considerable headway just now, after a bad set-back during the war, the copra industry is developing, and the sponge industry is enormously valuable. I have never met with better sponges anywhere, and the finest Mediterranean varieties are now being introduced, as the islanders have taken to seeding or 'planting' sponges. They use a lead disc the size of a saucer with a hole in the middle, through which the cutting or 'slip' of sponge is fastened, and it is lowered on to the ledges or sponging beds, there to grow to any size required. They have also in the Bahamas pink or conch pearls, which are very much prized and commanding large prices on the Continent, the finest tortoiseshell logwood for dying, mahogany for polished furniture, and so on.

"With the aid of Canadian capital the West Indian fisheries are capable of profitable development. There is a world shortage in tinned food, and by establishing canneries in the islands a new world-supply might be created.

"As you know," continued her ladyship animatedly, "there are no native manufactures in the West Indies, except for sugar and a few other things. All their manufactured articles, every-day requirements for the home and the individual, are imported. This is the field for Canadian activity. She can



LADY WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.
Photo: Foulsham and Barnfield.

supply all the material wants of the West Indies; and when the islands develop, as they undoubtedly will, now that they have a Canadian trading agreement, including direct steamship communication, there may be—who knows?—railroads on the larger islands, involving the importation of metals and rolling stock, and a fleet of small, fast, trading boats for inter-island traffic, required. This agreement is indeed a very big thing for both Canada and the West Indies."

"You speak very enthusiastically of the islands."

"I do. I know of no finer health resort than the Bahamas, no better place for bathing. They afford a splendid opening for a man with small means and delicate health. He can buy a small estate or island—there are over 3,000—with a coconut grove, and his difficulties will soon vanish. A coconut tree is estimated to be worth £1 per year. So, if you have a grove of a thousand trees, you get £1,000 a year income without much trouble. It is a consideration in itself."

"You have an estate of your own in the Bahamas, have you not?"

"Yes, the historical 'Hermitage' estate, three miles from Nassau, on New Providence Island, and on it a famous house too. It is called 'The Hermitage.' It was built by the Spaniards as a fortress in 1580. Then it was the home of Black Beard the Pirate. It was the summer home, in 1780, of the Earl of Dunmore, the then Governor of the island. I



THE VALLEY GARDEN AT "THE HERMITAGE"

have entirely rebuilt the house and installed electric, ice, and water plants, and made it into a rather nice place, with a sea front of a mile and a quarter. There are no snakes, scorpions, or other pests on the island. I was there for five months, from November to the end of April last year, and the thermometer never went below 65 degrees or above 75 degrees. What a climate! Think of it! Strangely enough, Canadians are only now beginning to realise the beauty and charm of these wonderful jewels of our Empire, that have been for many years visited, appreciated, and very largely bought up by wealthy Americans, who, with their unerring clear-sightedness that is almost a national asset, recognise that the deep-sea fishing, the sailing, wild pigeon shooting, seaplaning, and bathing are so exceptional that they combine in making the Bahamas an ideal winter resort."

To hear Lady Williams-Taylor praise Canada is particularly gratifying, but to hear her eulogium of the Bahama Islands is to make one feel that those who advocate the new entity within the Empire becoming "Southern Canada" have by no means a bad case.

SPEAKER'S CHAIR FOR CANADA.

Replica of the Chair at Westminster.

A Speaker's Chair, which will be an exact replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster, is to be presented to the Canadian House of Commons by the members of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

During the fire at Parliament House, Ottawa, in 1906, the Black Rod of the Senate and the Speaker's Chair in the House of Commons were both destroyed. Two years ago the home branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association presented to the Canadian Senate a new Black Rod. It was a replica of the Black Rod of the House of Lords, with the exception that the handsome embossed golden ornamentation on it contained a scroll of maple leaves in lieu of the design on the one used by the home Parliament.

A Link in the Chain.

By offering a Speaker's Chair to the Canadian House of Commons the home branch of the association is now adding another link to the chain which keeps the members of the Parliaments of the British Commonwealth of Nations in close

touch with each other. Hitherto the Canadian Speaker, like the English Speaker in former times, removed his chair on the termination of his office. The Chair now to be presented will remain permanently in the Canadian House of Commons, an abiding token of good will between both Parliaments. Sir Robert Borden, in moving, as Prime Minister, in the Canadian House of Commons, a resolution that the gift be accepted, declared that this further token of good will was but another illustration of the spirit of comradeship which prevailed between the members of that Parliament and the members of the old Parliament in the United Kingdom; and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, in seconding the motion, referred to the gift as one of those links of Empire which make for the unity we all desire in those things which are fundamental to liberty and to the preservation of it.

Design and Construction.

The Chair will be constructed of oak in its natural state, to correspond with the woodwork of the new Canadian House of Commons, which is of oak that has not been oiled, stained, varnished, or polished, but left in its natural condition. For the Royal Arms surmounting the chair, timber taken from the roof of Westminster Hall will be used. The Royal Arms and Tudor Roses are worked on the canopy. It was thought that it might be desirable to introduce the maple leaf also, but Lt.-Col. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, while in Ottawa recently, attending the West India Conference, took the opportunity of consulting the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons on the matter, and he



THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

was assured that no alteration in the design of the chair was desired.

The chair will, it is expected, be completed in time for the opening of the new House of Commons in Ottawa early next year. It will thus resemble in another particular the Speaker's Chair at Westminster, which was first used at the opening of the new House of Commons in 1852, after the fire which destroyed the two Houses in 1834.

The Speaker's Chair (says a writer in the *Morning Post*) is a very substantial piece of furniture, with its canopy, sounding board, writing accommodation, etc., and quite as much a part of the permanent fittings of the House of Commons as are the benches or galleries. But it was not always so. The office of Speaker used to carry with it sundry little emoluments additional to the salary, as a buck and a dog every year from Windsor, and a service of plate. Also, at the end of each Parliament, it was customary for the Speaker to claim as a memento the armchair in which he had sat as president, and the practice was discontinued only in 1892.

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Quebec is to have its first French magazine devoted exclusively to the automobile industry. There are over 80,000 owners of motor-cars in the Province.

PURELY IMPERSONAL

In communications for this page must be on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught will visit India next winter in the place of the Prince of Wales. The Duke served for seven years as a Divisional Commander in India, and he possesses a more intimate knowledge of that country than any other man in the Royal House.

Following a meeting of the Privy Council on August 13, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood (Chief Secretary for Ireland) was received in audience by the King.

Capt. J. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, and Capt. the Hon. Patrick Kinnaird, Scots Guards, who have been added to the staff of the Governor-General as Aides-de-Camp, have arrived at Ottawa.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, is to make a tour of the Dominion, commencing at Newmarket, Ont. From Ontario he will go to British Columbia and return through the Prairie Provinces.

The Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., Minister of Justice of the "Ancient Colony," arrived in London on Friday of last week. They reached Liverpool by the Furness, Withy steamer *Digby* from St. John's, and in order to view the country, motored from the Mersey port to London. They are registered at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Squires is accompanied on his visit by Mrs. Squires and their daughter, Elaine, whilst the Minister of Justice is accompanied by Mrs. Warren. (An interview with Mr. Squires will be found on page 217.)

Sir Lomer Gouin has been elected a director of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Quebec, and it is understood (says the *Times*) that he is to be one of the first directors of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

Sir Howard D'Egville, Hon. Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, is leaving for Canada next week to discuss the affairs of the Association. Whilst at Ottawa he will satisfy himself that there is no change in the view entertained as to the design of the replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster, which is to be presented by the British Branch of the Association to the Dominion House of Commons. Sir Howard will also make arrangements for the presentation.

Lord Beaverbrook and Sir Harry McGowan were passengers on the R.M.S. *Aquitania*, which sailed from Southampton on Saturday last.

Sir William Peterson, whose illness over a year ago led to his resignation as Principal of McGill University, is now making steady progress towards recovery. He and Lady Peterson will take up their residence in England, and their address will be "Wildwood," North End, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.

Mr. B. O. Britton, proprietor of the *Gannavoque Reporter*, is on a visit to this country.

Only authentic news for publication.

Sir Frederick Orr-Lewis is to sail for Canada on Wednesday next.

Professor W. R. Lang, of the University of Toronto, and Mrs. Lang, are at present staying at Enfield.

Mrs. D. C. Macarow, wife of the general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, is at present staying at Dinard, the well-known French watering place.

Mr. Charles A. Magrath, of Ottawa formerly Fuel Controller in Canada during the war, and a present member



THE HON. G. H. MURRAY,
Premier of Nova Scotia.

Who has remained at the head of Nova Scotia's government for nearly 25 years without his position being seriously challenged. At the general election on July 27 the Liberals were returned to power with a majority of 15. Government candidates elected were 29, against a total of 14 for all other parties.

of the Dominion Great Waterways Commission, is staying with his family at 41, Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington.

Major-General J. E. B. Seely, M.P., is leaving on a private visit to Canada early next month. On Saturday last General and the Hon. Mrs. John Seely entertained the tenants on their Isle of Wight estate at a garden party at Brooke House in celebration of the coming-of-age of their elder son, Mr. Henry J. A. Seely, whose 21st birthday was on May 1. He was presented by the guests with a silver bowl. General Seely's eldest son, Mr. Frank Seely, who was in the Hampshire Regiment, died of wounds received in action in 1917.

Mr. Robert Watson, formerly Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland, and now manager of the Newfoundland Govern-

The Bishop of Ottawa and Mr. Patterson, who have gone to France on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

to W. F. I.

Mr. Honourable George Patterson, J. the Canada's Patterson, who have gone to France on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Squadron-Commander Ray Collins, D.S.O., R.A.F., is expected to go to India shortly to take charge of a squad of picked airmen. The frontier patrol work.

Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Trudeau, Montreal, will return to London from Paris at the beginning of the week.

The Rev. W. G. Jordan, D.D., Professor of Old Testament Literature at Queen's University, Kingston, recently paid a visit to Whitby (Yorkshire), his native town. For some time he was minister of the Presbyterian Church at Strathroy, Ont., where his work attracted much favourable notice. Mr. Jordan returned to Canada last week.

Passengers on the C.P.O.S. *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which left Liverpool for Quebec on August 11, included Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Desbarats and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe, of Ottawa, and Professor S. E. Whitnall, of Montreal.

The C.P.O.S. *Victorian*, which took the Imperial Press Conference delegates to Canada on her outward trip, reached Liverpool on Friday of last week. Her passengers included Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Benjamin (Montreal), Capt. D. H. Pearson, Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), and Cmdr. C. C. Dobson, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, who recently arrived in England by the *Megantic*, is one of the most prominent women in Canada. At the recent annual convention of the National Council of Women, Mrs. Sanford was re-elected president. Her re-election met with general satisfaction, as the National Council has progressed and grown in public influence under her leadership.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on August 31, in St. Giles', West Bridgford Parish Church, Nottingham, between Mr. W. A. Carrothers, B.A., D.F.C., late Captain, 44th Canadian Infantry Bn., and Royal Air Force, now of Edinburgh University, and Miss Agnes Elizabeth (Betty) Godber, eldest daughter of the late Percy J. Godber, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, and of Mrs. Godber, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

The marriage was to take place on August 11, in Toronto, of Mr. Walter H. Reeves, of London, England, to Kathleen Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, of Belleville, Ont.

At Knox Manse, Montreal, by Rev I. A. Montgomery, on 3rd inst., Joan Risk, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, Birkenhead, Stirling, Scotland, to John Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. MacFarlane, Church of Scotland, Suffolk (late Lt. R.A.F.). The bride and bridegroom will reside at Tisdale, Sask.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Bye-elections will be held in St. John city and county (News Brunswick) and in Colchester (Nova Scotia) on September 20. The bye-elections are necessitated by the appointment to the new Government of Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, and of Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works. Three other seats in the House of Commons remain vacant. These are East Elgin and West Peterborough, both in Ontario, and Yale, B.C. Writs for the bye-elections in East Elgin and Yale-Caribou will be issued immediately. Other bye-elections which will be held before the end of the year are St. Antoine, P.Q., and West Peterboro', Ont.

—The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs, has left for the Pacific Coast on a trip of inspection.

—The probable date of the opening of the next session of the Canadian Parliament is January 20.

—*Le Perroquet*, a new French weekly, has made its appearance.

TORONTO.—The referendum with regard to the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Province is not to take place until April, 1921.

—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, has accepted the invitation of the Canadian National Exhibition Association to open the exhibition here on August 28.

—The Premier has left for Montoith, where he will make an inspection of the Government experimental farm, and will also make a survey of farming conditions in Northern Ontario.

—Mr. George H. Ross, recently appointed Finance Commissioner of this city, has entered upon his new duties.

HAMILTON.—The late Mr. John A. Bruce, seed merchant, left an estate of \$416,428. Much of the estate goes to charity. To the Hamilton Health Association he left \$100,000 for enlarging the Sanatorium buildings on the mountain and beautifying the grounds. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church receives \$10,000; the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Salvation Army Home, \$1,000 each; while there are various other bequests of \$50,000 each to different charities.

LONDON.—The Ford Motor Company have purchased a block of land adjoining their plant here, and it is their intention to erect a five-storey factory which will employ a total of 1,500 men. London will be the chief distributing centre for Western Ontario.

WINDSOR. With the assurance that \$10,000,000 will be provided locally, steps have been taken by the Detroit Board of Commerce for the immediate construction of a \$28,000,000 suspension bridge between this city and Detroit.

KINGSTON.—Principal Bruce Taylor and Dr. W. T. Connell, while in England, selected Dr. James Miller, of Edinburgh, for the chair of pathology, and Dr. L. J. Austin, of London Hospital, for the chair of clinical surgery, in Queen's Medical College here.

ST. MARY'S.—This, the birthplace of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, is to tender the new Premier a civic reception as a recognition of the great honour recently conferred upon him.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. In accordance with legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the abolition of the Court of Review of the Province, and an increase in the number of judges of the Court of Appeal from six to twelve, the Hon. C. J. Doherty has authorised the transfer of four Montreal and two Quebec judges from the Superior Court to the appellate division of the Court of King's Bench. The new system will function when the courts resume work next month.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., of this city, has purchased the plant, including all the machinery, equipment and pat-

terns of the Canada Stove and Foundry Co., Ltd., at St. Laurent, P.Q.

MONTREAL.—Eighteen hundred employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. have been insured by the company under the group insurance system of the Sun Life of Canada. In insuring returned soldiers, service with the company before the war was taken into reckoning.

—Owing to the continuous exodus of Galicians, Russian-Rumanians, Greeks and Swedes since the signing of the Armistice, the foreign population here has greatly decreased.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—It is estimated that the new bridge across the St. John River here, and other improvements in connection with it, will cost upwards of \$2,000,000.

—“Fredericton affords ideal conditions for landing hydroplanes, and will be one of the Canadian Air Board's stations on the Halifax-Montreal air route,” was the announcement made by Col. Robert Leckie, of Ottawa, a member of the Canadian Air Board, on his arrival here to direct the flight of the two hydroplanes from Halifax to Lake St. John, Quebec.

ST. JOHN.—The construction of the new dry dock and other harbour works at East St. John is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that the former will be completed by the end of 1921. Additional piers form a part of the East St. John development plan. The dry dock will be 1,150 ft. long, and will be made adaptable for one or two ships.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The town of Imperoyal, on the opposite side of the harbour, is growing rapidly, and now has an estimated population of 4,000. Three years ago it did not exist. More than 900 men are employed in the Imperial Oil Company's plant there, the present capacity of the refinery being 2,300 barrels of oil per day. By next month it is expected that the capacity will be increased to 12,000 barrels daily.

Arrangements have been made by the Brazilian Government for the closing of their Consulate in Montreal, and the transference of their Canadian consular work to this city, where it will be taken in charge by Mr. Mario Fernandes, as Brazilian Consul for Canada.

SYDNEY.—On August 1 thousands of Cape Breton people joined in hearty demonstrations in honour of the Duke of Devonshire, who is visiting this Province. His Excellency and suite left by special train for Louisburg, where a formal welcome was extended by Mayor Martell.

—One thousand tons of steel ship plates have been forwarded from Sydney to Australia and New Zealand by the steamer *Otriv*.

NEW GLASGOW.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has just launched its seventh steel vessel, the *Volandia*, of 2,800 tons capacity. The company has another 2,800-ton vessel nearing completion, whilst preparations are being made to lay the keel of another ship on the berth just vacated by the *Volandia*. In addition there is under construction at the present time the hull of a large steel cruising vessel.

* *

The Salvation Army have re-opened their emigration offices at 137, Sauc. Hall St., Glasgow.

The Dominion Government has approved plans for the expenditure of \$40,000,000 on highways in Quebec and Ontario.

While cycling down a lane at Crail, a Fifehire watering place, a boy named Murray, on holiday from Canada, rode over the cliffs and fell on to the seashore 60 feet below. His injuries were not serious.

Holiday-makers to the old gold diggings on the Leach River, B.C., have found nuggets and “colour” in the sands of the river. Spasmodic mining has continued at the camp since the famous stampede over half a century ago.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Every sort of business in this Province is on the increase. More business has been done during the last eight months than during the whole of 1919, according to the Provincial Secretary. Letters patent and licences were issued for companies having an aggregate capitalisation of \$60,000,000 during the eight months' period. The total for the whole of last year was \$57,000,000.

—Harvesting was general throughout Manitoba last week, there being a good average crop. Many thousands of harvesters are coming West daily.

The officials of the Manitoba Electric Power Commission estimate the expenditure in development work this year for Manitoba at approximately \$600,000.

—Over \$2,000,000 will be expended this year in improvements to the city schools.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—According to official figures, there are 208 factories in the Province, employing 3,177 workpeople, and using 14,500 horse-power. Of these, 15 are sash and door factories, 21 machine repair shops, 22 flour mills, 32 printing and publishing businesses, and 15 aerated water works.

Mr. James Burns McGeachy has been selected Rhodes scholar for Saskatchewan for 1920. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1899.

The *Morning Leader* announces the appointment of Mr. A. E. Darby as editor in succession to Mr. W. F. Kerr, who recently resigned to accept the position of Red Cross Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Dominion Government has approved of Saskatchewan's \$1,800,000 road building programme. The Province will spend \$4,500,000 on good roads.

The Saskatchewan Red Cross executive has accepted an offer from the Provincial Government to give \$20,000 to the society if it would assume full responsibility for, and direct the administration work of, re-establishing, as far as possible, the farmers who suffered loss of homes, farms, equipment and other belongings through the cyclone which swept portions of the Alameda, Frohisher, Lampman and other districts in the south-eastern part of the Province, July 22. The Red Cross voted a second \$20,000 from Red Cross funds to supplement the Government grant.

SASKATOON.—Recent appointments to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan here include Mr. Manley Champ-
lin, of South Dakota, as professor of field husbandry (in place of Professor John Bracken, the new principal of Manitoba Agricultural College), and Mr. F. L. Code, B.Sc., of McGill University, instructor in physics.

Mr. Charles W. Heisler, formerly assistant postmaster, has been appointed postmaster.

THE CIRCLE OF HOPE.

The Circle of Hope, which was founded on St. George's Day in 1916, has formed a large and influential committee for the purpose of carrying out a worthy memorial of our glorious dead on Armistice Day November 11. The object is to place flowers or laurel wreaths on the graves and memorials in the Allied countries, and to arrange beautiful services in the churches of all denominations to keep green the memory of those who fell in the great war, either by land or sea. The committee invite all those who are willing to work in this cause to send to the hon. secretary of the Circle of Hope, Parkstone, Dorset, England, a letter signifying what they can do, and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

The society's other aims include playing fields in connection with its workshops, and to exhibit and sell handiwork done by the disabled, etc., and to establish depots in towns and villages where such work can be kept going. These are only a few of the aims of the society, which it is hoped will become international.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The firm of Revillon Freres is increasing its warehouse capacity by 50 per cent. When the extensions are completed, a total floor space of 225,000 square feet will be available for the storage of general merchandise.

CALGARY. At a teachers' convention here on July 26, federation of the Canadian Teachers' Alliances of the four Western Provinces and of Ontario took place. The new organisation represents 14,000 teachers, and the executive council is to consist of at least one and not more than three delegates from each Province. The first executive of the new body is composed of:—President, Mr. Charles Worth, Victoria; vice-president, Mr. H. W. Huntley, Manitoba; secretary, Miss Arbuthnot, of Toronto.

—Mr. Joseph Warren, who already owns several hotels in this city, has purchased the Imperial Hotel, on Ninth Avenue, for \$80,000. It will be re-modelled and furnished throughout. Mr. Warren was formerly a mining engineer in the employ of the C.P.R.

—With the object of promoting the interests of agriculture, and forming a community of interest between the farmers and the business organisations of the city, an agricultural bureau in connection with the local Board of Trade has been established.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—By his will, the late Hon. James Duns-
muir, Premier of British Columbia 1900-2, and Lt.-Governor of the Province 1906-9, who was interested in large coal-mining and other properties, has left all his property to his widow.

VANCOUVER.—Construction on the \$3,000,000 dry dock on Burrard Inlet will commence next month. The contract has been let to Messrs. J. Coughlan and Sons. The new graving dock will form an integral part of the Vancouver Harbour development scheme.

KELOWNA.—The growing fruit production of this district is indicated in the provision of increased storage facilities. The Kelowna Growers' Exchange is erecting a storage plant to hold 150 cars of apples; the Occidental Fruit Co. is adding a two-storey house, 140 ft. by 100 ft.; Messrs. Duggan, Davis, Ltd., is trebling its fruit warehouse capacity; the Dominion Cannery are adding a \$40,000 building to their cannery; and in addition several fruit-packing plants are being erected in the orchard districts around here.

CLOOSE.—The bottling of salmon, an entirely new industry here, has been taken up by a party of men headed by a returned soldier. This method has never been attempted before on a commercial scale.

CHILLIWACK.—The local fruit growers' association recently received an enquiry from a produce house at Cairo, Egypt, for a quotation on 300 tons of apples.

CONTROL OF CANADIAN BACON.

As the result, it is understood, of intervention by Lord Milner, the dispute between the Canadian bacon packers supported by the Dominion Government and the Ministry of Food has been practically settled. Strong objection was taken by Canadians to the continued control of the wholesale price of their bacon, while all restrictions had been removed from the home-produced article, and their protests received official support when by the Ministry of Food (Continuance) Bill it was sought to extend the control over Canadian foodstuffs for a further two years. An arrangement has now, however, been come to which should prove satisfactory to Canadian interests.

— * * —

The first scholarship awarded in British Columbia under the I.O.D.E. war memorial educational scheme has been granted to a Victoria boy, Frederick James Brand, aged 15, whose father died as the result of illness contracted on service. His mother is also dead.



A BUSY FARM IN THE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.



IN SASKATCHEWAN: GASOLINE TRACTORS AND OTHER MODERN HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS



CUTTING OATS IN QUEBEC.



THRESHING IN THE ALBERTA WHEAT FIELDS.

HARVEST T Bumper Crops



A FINE FIELD OF

"Here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of reaching in one or

According to the Government estimate, 246,000,000 bushels of spring wheat will be harvested west of the Great Lakes. In Ontario and other Provinces the yield of winter wheat is estimated at 17,000,000 bushels. Threshing returns, however, suggest that the Government estimates will be considerably exceeded.

IN CANADA: Ideal Weather.

(7).



IN SASKATCHEWAN

such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in
poured spots on earth."



HARVESTING MACHINERY IN SASKATCHEWAN.



IN THE GRAIN FIELDS OF ALBERTA.



AT AND
1.

It is estimated that the total wheat crop will be 80,000,000 bushels greater than last year, which will give an exportable surplus of 175,000,000 bushels. With a selling price of \$2.50 per bushel, the total value would be nearly \$600,000,000 (£120,000,000) at par of exchange. The return from other field crops and farm products will be greater.



HARVESTING WHEAT AT FORT VERNON

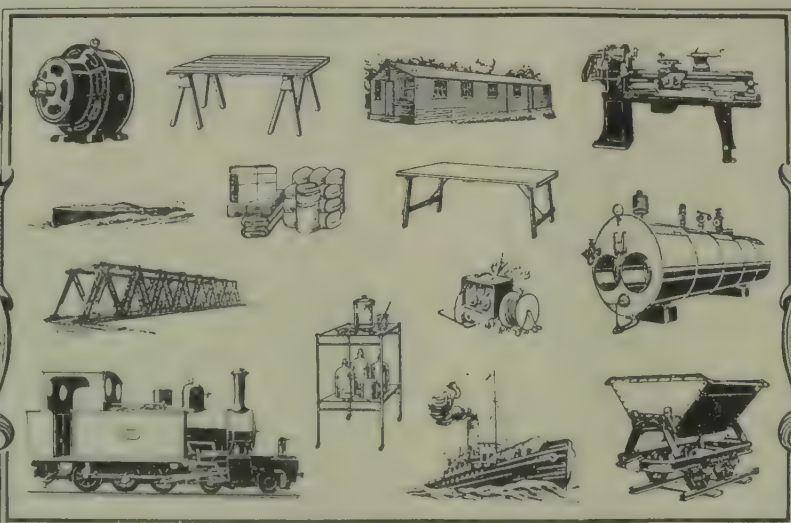
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NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the **EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2/- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Montreal, August 6.

THE Imperial Press Conference has introduced some activity into the big cities just at a time when, otherwise, they would be very dull and deserted. Probably few people outside the newspaper world and transportation circles realise what it means for Canada, this rapid but comprehensive glimpse of the Dominion's extensive territory, resources, and activities; but the result should be to give Canada a new interpretation to hundreds of thousands of newspaper and magazine readers throughout the British Isles and the other overseas Dominions. But there will be a much wider and more permanent benefit from the discussions on the dissemination of news throughout the Empire. The desire to secure improved cable facilities and lower rates throughout the Empire will doubtless be given effect as a result of the representations of this conference. The development and extension of the wireless system of transmission of news is also bound to come, although there are some qualms in the minds of some journalists as to the possibility of "scoops" being picked up. Another important proposal is that whereby a system of exchange of members of staffs as between the Mother Country and the Dominions would be made, with the object of increasing efficiency. This principle has been adopted in regard to school teachers, and it should surely prove all the more successful in regard to the journalistic profession.

Lord Burnham did a wise thing in making the declaration at the banquet in Montreal, tendered by Lord Atholstan, to the effect that the delegates had neither a mission nor a mandate, and that they had not come to Canada to teach a gospel of superiority, nor to give orders as to the lines of policy the people of this country should pursue in the interests of the Empire; but that, on the other hand, in war parlance, their visit was "For information, please."

Navy League Effort.

In connection with the naval question, it is of interest to call attention to the fact that in the early autumn there is to be what is known on this side as a "financial drive" by the Navy League of Canada, when an effort will be made to further finance that organisation throughout the Dominion by raising a fund of \$750,000. Of this amount it is expected that Toronto will raise \$400,000 and Montreal \$100,000. But as far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, the appeal will be made chiefly in regard to the support of the merchant marine and the stimulating of interest in the maritime progress of the country.

West Indian Agreement.

The new agreement between Canada and the West Indies for closer trade relations follows the lines recently given in this column; that is, it increases in certain instances the existing mutual preference of twenty per cent. to fifty per cent., also the free list; it provides for an increased steamship service between the Eastern group of the British West Indies and a fortnightly service between Canadian ports and the Western group. From the shipping point of view, it is gathered in Montreal that there is not very much optimism as regards the development of trade with the Western group, and it is regarded as doubtful if commercially the Government fleet will be able to make the proposition pay. Commenting on this agreement, the *Montreal Gazette* states:—"The object frankly avowed by some of those responsible for this movement is a political rather than a commercial rapprochement, but upon no sound principle does it seem possible to found an argument, favourable from the Canadian standpoint, to a political union. There is, on the contrary, much to be advanced against it, and a purely commercial relation is the most that the interests of Canada will permit."

The New Premier.

Contrary to expectation, the Hon. Arthur Meighen abstained from politics on addressing his constituents at Portage la Prairie a few days ago. He simply laid down a few principles for national prosperity. The *Toronto Mail and Empire* aptly described it as "a message of

broad Canadianism." A keen observer at Ottawa, who knows the political situation thoroughly, expressed the opinion to the writer that if Mr. Meighen can hold the reins of government for a year and a half or so, he will win the country; but the danger is that a general election will be forced upon him before he has had time to show good government. It was pointed out by this observer that the Farmer movement is already showing signs of disintegration even in the West, where it started, and his opinion was that there was bound to be a reversion to the old party lines subsequently, and that in such case, Mr. Meighen would carry the country. In any case, he added, the new Premier is a young man who can afford to go out of office for a few years, but he will come back and will make his mark as a political leader.

McGill's Principal.

The new duties as Principal of McGill University were assumed by Sir Arthur Currie this week, his first official act being to preside over the special convocation which was called for the purpose of bestowing honorary degrees upon visiting Imperial Press delegates. It looks strange to see the Commander of the Canadian Army Corps in academic instead of military dress. Sir Arthur Currie steps into the shoes of three men who made their reputation as directors of this famous seat of learning—Sir William Peterson, Sir William Dawson, and Dr. J. G. (afterwards Bishop) Mountain. The institution made the man in these three cases, but now the reverse is expected.

America's Cup.

Great interest is being displayed in sporting circles in Montreal over the project to provide Canada with a challenger for America's Cup. Mr. A. C. Ross, of Sydney, N.S., who is in Montreal at this moment, is confident that it will be possible to raise a million, or even two million dollars, in order to build a yacht. The nucleus of such a fund is already in hand, and a committee is to be appointed to take charge of subscriptions. A message has been forwarded by Mr. Ross to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, informing him that he will receive a formal challenge from a duly authorised yacht club on the seaboard of Canada to compete for the cup in 1922.

Mexican Trade.

Bishop Burke of Toronto, who was with the C.E.F. as a Catholic chaplain, and who has just crossed over to England, has for the past year and a half been residing in Mexico City. Before leaving Canada he expressed his opinion that Canadian commercial interests in Mexico, and her prospective interests are so important as to make it imperative that there should be strong and independent Canadian representation in that country. "Mexico is in many ways a self-contained country," said the Bishop, "but has requirements which cannot be filled by any country better than by Canada, and, on the other hand, she produces many things—such as oil—which Canada needs. Several Canadian banks are already firmly established there, and a great deal of Canadian capital is invested in Mexico."

* *

REPATRIATION OF "REGULAR" OFFICERS.

It is officially stated that officers of the Regular Army who were granted permanent regular commissions during the war will be eligible to claim repatriation overseas at the public expense. This privilege, however, is subject to the following conditions:—(1) That those applying are willing to be transferred to the Reserve of Officers; (2) that they joined or enlisted abroad after the outbreak of war or came after that date to the United Kingdom and joined or enlisted; (3) that they apply to resign their commissions and claim repatriation on or before August 31, 1920.

—* *—

Of the 200 returned soldiers who have been training for the teaching profession in Ontario, nearly all were successful in passing the courses prescribed for certificates.

Canadian visitors to London will find in the Gladia Restaurant, 44, South Molton Street, W.1 (close to Bond Street Tube station), an excellent place to take luncheon, tea, or dinner. The service is good, the tariff reasonable, and the restaurant is open on Sundays.

THE CANADIAN EX-SERVICE MAN.

Notes of Interest and Personalia.
Specially Contributed.

The command of the 36th Pool Regiment (Toronto) has been given to Lt.-Col. J. A. McCausland.

At an impressive memorial parade held at Niagara Falls recently, in which over one thousand ex-soldiers took part, aeroplanes escorted the party through the town and to the cemetery.

Major George W. Cripp, O.R.E., recently appointed Assessor for the Vancouver district, was wounded and gassed whilst serving in France. For some time he was anti-gas instructor at Seaford.

The Civil Service Commission announces the appointment of Mr. William W. Grant, a returned soldier, of Halifax, as senior radio-electrician of the Naval Service. The initial salary is \$1,020 per annum.

Mr. R. W. Trowsdale, who organised and was the first secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, will return to Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* on September 17.

Brig.-General R. P. Clark, who had a distinguished career in the Canadian Army, is head of the new Victoria (B.C.) financial firm of R. P. Clark and Co., Ltd. All the principals of the new firm are original First Division men.

The Dominion Convention of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association will be held in Vancouver on October 11 and following days. Next to the G.W.V.A., the A. and N.V.A. is the strongest ex-Service organisation in Canada.

A bronze tablet has been unveiled at the Oddfellows' Hall at Kingston, Ont., to commemorate the sacrifice of 198 members of the Oddfellows' Relief Association who gave their lives in the war. Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, M.P.P., was present at the dedication ceremony.

For the first time in the history of the G.W.V.A. a blinded ex-soldier has been elected to a high executive position in that organisation. Mr. J. H. Rawlinson, the new vice-president (acting president) of Toronto Central Branch, says that the greatest tribute the members could pay him is that "they absolutely refuse to recognise the fact that I am blind." Rawlinson's motto for the organisation is: "What the returned man thinks to-day, Canada will do to-morrow."

Major J. Welsford MacDonald, who resigned the presidency of the Nova Scotia Command, G.W.V.A., to contest Pic as a Liberal in the recent Provincial elections, was among the three members returned for that constituency. One of the unexpected defeats was that of Lt.-Col. J. L. Ralston, D.S.O., in Cumberland constituency, where there were nine candidates for the three seats, two Farmer and one Labour candidates being returned. Col. Ralston polled the greatest number of votes of the candidates who were defeated.

It is understood that the British Branch of the Canadian Pensions Board at 103, Oxford Street, London, is to close at the end of the year. In this event the office of the High Commissioner for Canada (19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.) will assume such duties as will still require to be done in Great Britain, namely, the reception and distribution of pension cheques received in bulk from Ottawa, and a record of all changes of address. Seen by a *Canada* representative with reference to the report referred to, the manager of the British Pensions Branch said he was not at liberty to give out any information on the subject.

Major C. G. Arthur, D.S.O., of Calgary, formerly Chief Inspector of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in Canada, has taken Major C. S. Craig's place as overseas representative of the Department. Major Craig, who is an artillery expert, has gone into the Permanent Force with the rank of Brevet Major. He won the D.S.O. and M.C. in the war. Major Arthur served with the 10th Bn., and was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry in the field. He was for some time second in command of No. 2 Discharge Depot at Buxton. Canadian ex-soldiers in Britain will be glad to hear that Major Arthur intends to accord Canadian ex-Service men in this country the same sympathetic treatment which has marked the D.S.C.R. (British Branch) activities from the commencement. Mr. G. R. Middleton (late Lt., 10th Bn.) will continue to act as assistant.

* * *

The Canadian National Council of Women, at its annual convention at St. John, N.B., discussed the motion picture industry in its relation to the public good. It was pointed out that 95 per cent. of the films shown in Canada were manufactured in the United States, that \$2,000,000 annually went from Canada across the border for this purpose, and that the children viewing these pictures were being brought up on American ideals. The Council went on record as favouring the importation and exhibition of British films.

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CANADA TO-DAY 1920.

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"CANADA TO-DAY" 1920

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WHAT SETTLERS GET IN CANADA.

By J. Ohed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe

Special to "Canada"

WE need not here discuss in detail the various conditions under which farmers live in Canada. Since it to say that the sod shack and the log hut of early days have long since given place to substantial homes; and under present conditions there never was a time when the attractions of Canada to farmers with capital were so extraordinarily great as they are now. Canada has always been the "land of land-owners," and opportunities exist there as nowhere else in the world.

With the very excellent crop prospects of the present season it will be strange if there is not this year and next a large influx of British farmers to take advantage of what seems to be almost the last chance in the world of a man with small means becoming his own landlord.

It is axiomatic to state that Canada is crying out for workers on the land. This is the usual and inevitable condition of all countries whose natural resources are only in part developed. She needs 40,000 extra harvest hands now. High as the wages may be considered which are paid to farm hands in the British Isles, they in no sense begin to meet what is being offered for the experienced farm labourer in every Province of the Dominion. Such a man can go anywhere in a farming district throughout Canada and be engaged at sight, at a wage which in two years' time would enable him, with care, to have saved sufficient to make a payment on a farm of his own and have sufficient capital to operate it. This does not mean that he would pay for his farm outright, but he may take up a free homestead, and his two years' savings would be ample to operate it as a paying proposition; indeed, at present prices it would not be impossible to make a cash payment upon a purchased farm near to a good settlement, and still have something in the way of capital to "run the show."

The path of development of Canada is strewn thick with successful thousands, who worked for farmers for a few years and became prosperous land-owners with freeholds in their own names.

In most cases the farmer works in the field just the same as his hired help, and, except on large farms where there is separate boarding accommodation for the help, the hired man eats with the farmer's family as one of themselves. Indeed, it would be difficult in many cases on driving over the farms and into the fields to discover at first sight who was master and who was man. Such is the result of unity of labour under conditions which are satisfying to both parties to the agreement.

It has been asked, what are the chances of a man with no previous experience on the land succeeding? Here again, the story is a bright one. I have often been asked to recommend some method of instruction by which a young man in England may learn something to help him to farm in Canada, and invariably my reply is, that the best way to learn to farm is to go to Canada and start work with a farmer the day one arrives. This is undeniably true for an intending worker, be he a youth of 16 or 20 or a man reaching towards middle age.

The call for help on farms is such that anyone who has a pair of arms to work with, and is willing to learn, will be engaged the day he arrives, at some wages over and above his board and lodging, such wages to be increased from time to time as he gains experience. It is manifest that the destiny of such people lies in their own hands. Some gain enough experience in eighteen months to warrant them in securing land of their own; others take longer, but, generally speaking, the young man who cannot in three years gain sufficient experience to justify a successful attempt at farming on his own account ought to take up some other occupation.

There are certain seasons in the year, particularly at the approach of winter, when the land seeker is advised to leave his family behind until the following spring, but there are other seasons of the year when it is highly desirable that the family should accompany the land seeker, because a family works best when they are together, and there is no difficulty in arranging for the family to remain at a boarding house in a town, or even with an adjoining farmer, until the head of the household is prepared to receive the family on his own land.

I do not, except in very special circumstances, advise the breaking up of families. A man needs the consolation and help of his wife and family, and the family should not be left behind without good reason, subject to anxieties and worries that would not exist if they had accompanied the breadwinner.

There ought to be thousands more farms taken up and cultivated than there are, and one welcomes the advent of the new semi-public organisation which is being so generously supported by the business men of Canada, who are determined that the vacant spaces that are only waiting for the willing worker, to be turned into prosperous farms, shall be offered under safe and reasonable conditions to those who are still hungry for land.

The success of the Land Settlement Board of Canada, by



OFF TO CANADA! A GROUP OF SETTLERS ON BOARD THE C.P.O.S. "MELITA."

which so many thousands of Canadian ex-service men have been placed on the land, affords at once a complete proof that, given an opportunity of gaining experience and capital, there is nothing to prevent others than ex-service men succeeding just as well as do the soldiers.

The advance of probably sixty million dollars by the Canadian Government to settle the ex-service men on the land in Canada is sufficient proof of the practical aid which, having been made available for the men who have turned their swords into ploughshares, is securing producers of foodstuffs that make for individual and national prosperity. Second only to this Government scheme is the generous and business-like arrangement of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under which British farmers get excellent land, proper advice and financial help to become successful producers of agricultural products for the railway to carry.

The immigrant gets in Canada protection of the Union Jack; a Government elected under a full free franchise; good laws and a law-abiding people; good wages; excellent factory and working conditions; fresh air; healthy moral conditions; desirable fellow citizens; free education; good food in plenty; sane pleasure and recreation; churches of every denomination; freedom of speech and action; a share in the development of wonderful natural resources; a warm and comfortable home, and the opportunity he needs.

The Earl of Dufferin, a former Governor-General of Canada, said on one occasion: "Never has any people been endowed with a nobler birthright or blessed with prospects of a fairer future than the Canadians. Whatever good gift God has given to man is to be found within the borders of Canada's ample territory."

(To be continued.)

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EMPIRE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. Canadian Congress.

The congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which meets triennially, alternately in London and the Overseas Dominions, is, as was announced in *Canada* last week, this year holding its ninth conference in Canada at Toronto, Canada, on Sept. 18, 20, 21, and 22. It is considered probable that the number of delegates attending the congress will exceed 150, and among those who will take part in the proceedings will be Lord Desborough (president of the Congress), Mr. Stanley Machin (president of the London Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Congress Organising Committee), Mr. A. J. Holson (president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and deputy chairman of the Organising Committee), the Hon. J. G. Jenkins (treasurer), Sir Edward Davson, Sir Alexander McRobert, Sir James Hill, Sir Bertram Windle, the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie (late High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand), Sir Harold F. Boulton, Sir Logie P. Watson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. A. R. Atkey, M.P., and other representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Ceylon, and the West Indies. His Majesty the King is patron to the Congress, and the Duke of Devonshire (Governor-General of Canada) is the honorary president.

— * —

13,000 MILES IN 612 HOURS.

British merchants sometimes are accused of lack of thoroughness in their methods (says the *Vancouver Province*), but in the case of Mr. H. Harold Royle, who is manager of the Overseas trade department of one of the largest English lace and general dry goods firms of Nottingham, this accusation scarcely holds good. The programme of this gentleman's present tour in Canada covers something over 13,000 miles. The actual time consumed in traversing this distance will, barring accidents, be 612 hours. So great is Mr. Royle's confidence in Canadian railways, and in the C.P.R. in particular, that before leaving England he wrote to a client in Winnipeg that he would reach that city at 10.10 on the evening of a certain day and would remain twenty minutes there. His client met him at the time appointed, and before the train re-started business to the extent of \$10,000 had been transacted.

— * —

Roumanian firms are turning to Canada for their supplies of paper.

Canada used an average of 94.95 lbs. of sugar per person last year.

A team of British lawn bowlers have accepted an invitation to visit Canada next summer.

Miss Sybil Vane, of Cardiff, the Welsh soprano, who is well known in Canadian musical circles, returned to Canada last week.

Mr. I. E. Pedlow, M.P. for South Renfrew, Ont., has returned the cheque for \$1,500 which he received as his personal indemnity.

Southern Saskatchewan proposes to utilise the thousands of tons of waste straw in that Province for the manufacture of paper.

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THE newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—

Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario,
163, Strand, London, W.C.2.

(Mark letters "Personal.")

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PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECHES.

The Policy of the Canadian Government.

MR MEIGHEN made his first political speech since assuming the Premiership before a great meeting of the farmers of Hastings County.

He devoted himself chiefly (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) to the defence of moderate Protection as against the low tariff proposals of the United Farmers and the Liberal Party. He said that the financial policy of the Government was to go into debt no farther, to keep Canadian workmen at home, and to enlarge the employment market. It was the policy of the Government to make goods in Canada, and keep people in Canada. This policy would give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market to make it their interest to stay in Canada, and to expand plants. But whenever a tax or schedule was not absolutely necessary, it should be wiped away.

The Only Two Classes.

He concluded:—"I see only two classes, only two divisions, in the country. On the one side are those who hold their heads steady, and walk firmly and erectly in the middle of the road, who learn from experience, who believe in industry, order, and liberty, who still have faith in British institutions and principles, that have made us what we are to-day. And on the other side I see those who have surrendered to prejudice and class consciousness, to passion for change and experiment, whose minds are occupied in nurturing suspicion and hostility against other classes of the State. On the one side I see the builders of this country's foundations tried and true. On the other side those enraged in the cheerful occupation of tearing down. I put the question to you, Are you going to be a nation-builder or a nation-wrecker?"

Enemies of Order to be Repressed.

Speaking at a non-political gathering in the town of his youth, Portage la Prairie, the Prime Minister said:

"My struggles still are mainly in front and not behind. It is by performance and not by accession that all men in public life are judged."

He spoke of the war and what it had meant to Portage homes. "The war was won, but there was need for a lot of real patriotism before the happiness of the years returned. The war developed epidemics of unrest and disorder. Grievances were intensified by suffering."

"Extremists in some countries had brought millions to poverty and death."

"Even on this continent and in this country the forces of destruction are at work. I am afraid we are blind if we do not believe that they are a lot stronger than they were and that the menace is real."

"Make your laws as fair and just as human wisdom can devise, enforce them as impartially as you will, and the State may still be in danger. The demagogues and the destructionists can keep within the law and still do their work. By misrepresentation, by misinformation, by the arts of language, by the guile of words, they poison and inflame the mind. In nearly every case they first convince themselves. Then they go in, with increasing enthusiasm, to set whole populations on edge. The tension of the last years has been the great opportunity."

"Against this foe there must be set the united moral force of right-thinking people. I firmly believe that the right-thinking people who want law and order, those who desire the security of property honestly earned, those who want policies of sanity and moderation, I believe the conditions of the country, and, still more, the conditions of the world, demand that they stand together."

"On the other hand, there can be no curtailment of the rights of the people. The bonds of freedom never can contract—they must progressively expand. But the liberty we seek is ordered liberty: it is the liberty under the law; it is described best of all as British liberty. The government of the nation must take its stand between the enemies of order and the enemies of liberty."

In Praise of Canada.

"This is a grand country—we understand better every year what a wonderful land it is," concluded the Premier. "In the richness of its soil, in the tonic and vitality of its climate, in the wealth of its waters, in the abundance of its minerals—in everything that makes for the prosperity and virility of a nation, we have the best and the biggest of the untaken areas of earth. Our trade has expanded; our wealth has multiplied. In the rate of increase we have surpassed, I think, every country in the world save one. Our population is growing; the achievements of our people in every field of human enterprise in peace and war, have astonished even ourselves. The distribution of our wealth, though far from ideal, has undoubtedly improved."

Is there a country in the world where there is less poverty than in Canada? I don't know where it is. This is true not of one class alone but of all. Permit me to suggest this thought, and I do so without any reference to party—we may in the past have gone wrong on lines of policy, but we never got very far wrong or we wouldn't be where we are to-day. Remember, that while civilisation moves northward, it moves very slowly northward.

"What Canadians should do is to cheer up and get

CANADIAN CABINET'S CAMPAIGN

There is unusual political activity throughout Canada, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*.

Mr. King, the Liberal leader, is delivering a series of addresses in Ontario, and will shortly go to the Western Provinces. He chiefly attacks the Government as an autocracy determined to hold office in defiance of public opinion and as substantially the old Tory Party of high protection, notwithstanding the strong Liberal representation in the Cabinet.

Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, met many of his supporters at a public reception at Toronto and at Hamilton, and on Monday he was the guest of the town of St. Mary's, which is his birthplace.

The reception to Mr. Meighen in Toronto was attended chiefly by the old Conservative element, which is determined to retain the old name, and is hostile to any fusion with the Liberals. Mr. Meighen, however, refuses to submit to the domination of this group, and insists that the Government represents the union of old parties and not a mere continuation of the Conservative Party.

The Prime Minister's speeches have undoubtedly created a favourable impression throughout the country, and probably the General Election will be avoided until 1921 or 1922.

An Ottawa cable says:—"The new Government, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, is preparing to form an active organisation throughout the Dominion and to carry on a vigorous campaign. It is proposed to hold conventions in every Province."

Mr. Meighen expects, during the next few months, to tour every Province. His next big meeting is at Quebec, where strong efforts are being made to form an organisation. From Quebec he will go to the Maritime Provinces, where he will speak on behalf of the Ministers seeking re-election, and later he will go to Western Canada.

—* *—

THE SCARCITY OF TEACHERS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Changes in the Recognition of Certificates.

The Minister of Education in the Province of Saskatchewan has approved certain changes in the matter of recognition of certificates from Great Britain that will prove of considerable interest to teachers from the British Isles seeking standing in that Province.

Teachers from the British Isles who have taken the two years' course of training at a training college as required by the Board of Education may be granted interim second-class certificates. Such persons may be granted first-class certificates, provided their work in Saskatchewan is satisfactorily reported upon by an inspector of schools.

Hitherto the highest certificate obtainable by such teachers has been the permanent second-class certificate. Now, as the result of successful experience in this Province, as judged by inspectors of schools, these teachers may be granted the highest class of certificate valid in the public schools.

It is expected that this concession will result in the emigration of a considerable number of better qualified teachers from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and hence to some extent will relieve the perennial shortage of teachers in that Province.

—* *—

A NEWFOUNDLAND HOTEL PROJECT.

A company, capitalised at \$1,000,000, is being promoted (says the *Herald*) by Mr. B. B. Stafford for the erection of a 100-room modern hotel at St. John's, Newfoundland. A provisional directorate, consisting of Mr. B. B. Stafford, Hon. F. Steer, Mr. W. Campbell, and Mr. A. Stafford, has been elected. It is proposed to take over the site at Fort William where the Reid Company planned erecting an hotel some years ago. The project has the full approval of the business community, particularly the steamboat agents and the Reid Company, who anticipate a greatly increased tourist traffic if necessary accommodation is available.

* *

Montreal figures as the seventh largest port in the world, according to the annual report of the Harbour Commissioners.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c., 1922, 109.
B. Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 77½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg. Stock, 64½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 56½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg., 67½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62½; 4 p.c. Stock, 72½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 73½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 59½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 74; 4 p.c., 1921, 83; 4 p.c., 1940, 75½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 73½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1945, 65; 4 p.c. Ins., 1950, 62½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 61; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62½.
Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 1934-64, 73½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 63½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1954, 77; 4 p.c., 1886, 79½; 4 p.c., 1934, 86.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 83.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 76½; 1932-52, 88; 1923-33, 91½; 1923-53, 82½; 1963, 84.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 48½; 4 p.c., 1932, 77; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 64; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 72½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 56; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 64½.
Port Arthur (Ont.).—5 p.c., 1932-43, 78.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1961, 76.
Regina.—4 p.c., 1925-62, 82½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 73.
Vancouver.—6 p.c., 1962, 66.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 73½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 63½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 71.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 60½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 58½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 87½.
Victoria (B.C.).—4 p.c., 1962, 62½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 75; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 68½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 72½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—6 p.c., 71.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87½.
Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1956, 61.
Canadian Northern (Ont.).—3½ p.c., 1938, 69; 3½ p.c. Dom., 61; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 70½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 76.
Canadian Northern Rly.—4 p.c., 1930, 87½; 4 p.c. Perp., 63; 4 p.c., 1930, Manitoba, 94; 4 p.c. Land, 100; 4 p.c. Sask., 63½; 4 p.c., 1934, 82½; 6 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 30½; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 90½; 6 p.c. Land, 91½.
Canadian Northern Western.—4½ p.c., 85½.
Can. Pac.—159; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Perp., 61½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 62½; Algoma 5 p.c., 78½; Special Inv. 6 p.c., 124½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 69½.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 69½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 85; Alberta, 1939-42, 81½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 62; 4 p.c., 1965 B, 63; 4 p.c. Debs., 55½; 7 p.c. Guar. Notes (1921), 58½.
Grand Trunk. —5½; 4 p.c. Guar., 56½; 1st Perf., 42½; 2nd Perf., 30½; 3rd Perf., 122½; 3rd Perf. 5 p.c., 72; 3rd Perf. 4 p.c., 68½; Northern of Canada 4 p.c., 54; 6 p.c. Octs., 61.
Grand Trunk Western. —Dollor Bds., 79.
New Cape Cent.—4 p.c., 69.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c., 79½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4 p.c., 81.
Quebec Central.—1st Mort., 4 p.c., 58.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—4½.
Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 82.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 47½.
Canadian Northern Prairie.—25½.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Canada Land & Irrigation.—3½; 6 p.c. Debs., 38.
Hudson Bay.—6 5/16; 1967, 76½.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—11½.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 22½.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—4 p.c. Debs., 66.
Union Bk. of Canada.—34½.
Western Can. Invest.—6 p.c. Pref., 9½; Debs., 1½.

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TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Bristol company requires supplies of asbestos brake lining, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of same.

A London feather merchant is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian firms who could supply him with bronze feathers suitable for fishing flies. The wood duck or summer duck is suggested as particularly suitable, and the enquirer is open to purchase from 1,500 to 2,000 bird skins dried and free from moth, or preferably the bronze feathers themselves.

A firm in London are desirous of securing the agencies of Canadian manufacturers of gloves (kid, fabric, etc.).

An Essex manufacturing company is open to buy Western yellow pine.

A London firm enquires for the names of Canadian manufacturers of waterproof 3-ply wood suitable for aircraft construction.

An organisation in Cork, Ireland, wishes to get into touch with important Canadian exporters of apples.

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British Columbia Electric Railway.—Dividend of 3½ per cent., free of tax, on the Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks.

Pacific Loan Floated.—British Columbia securities to the extent of \$3,000,000 were acquired by a Victoria syndicate for cash at the rate of \$98.91 for the whole issue. The new loan will be utilised solely for construction work on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, as part of the Provincial Government's programme of railway extension to Fort George.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—This company announce that their land sales for the month of June were 960 acres, realising \$19,200, an average of \$20 per acre. Land sold to date amounts to 458,280 acres, while land remaining unsold totals 41,720 acres. Cost at \$3 per acre of 458,280 acres sold is \$1,374,840, the amount realised to date being \$3,914,545.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The report for the year ended April 30, 1920, states that the balance brought forward was \$865,459, which with net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, auditors' fees and interest due depositors, and after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, amounted to \$1,379,318, making total at credit of profit and loss \$2,244,778. This amount has been appropriated as follows:—Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, \$840,000; special bonus of 1 per cent. for the year, \$70,000; annual contribution to officers' pension and guarantee funds, \$42,500; special contribution to pension fund, \$100,000; contribution to repatriation campaign, \$5,000; Dominion Government taxes, \$125,000; balance of account carried forward, \$1,062,278.

Electric Power and Traction.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—5 p.c. Bds., 107½.
Brazil Traction.—Ord., 47½; 4 p.c. Pref., 81.
B. Columbia Elect.—Prof. Ord., 47; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 52½.
Canadian Gen. Elect.—Com., 118½.
Cities Service.—Com., 360.
Montreal Light, H. & Power.—Cap., 269; Cons., 94½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Bds., 73.
Quebec Rly. Light, Heat & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 72½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 129; Bds., 119½; 5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 102½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 62½.
Toronto Suburban.—4½ p.c. Debs., 44½.
West Kootenay.—6 p.c. Bds., 107.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 61.
Canadian Steel Foundries.—5 p.c. Bds., 101½.
Canadian Vickers.—Debs., 96½.
Dominion Steel Corp.—79½; 6 p.c. Pref., 76.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 70½; 5 p.c. Income, 70.
Western Canadian Collieries.—6 p.c. Debs., 96.

Mines.

Keeley Silver.—6½.
Ming. Corp. of Canada.—7½.
Mond Nickel.—50/7½; 7 p.c. Pref., 20½; 7 p.c. Non-Perf., 16½; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 93½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Continental Oilfields.—Com., 12½; Non-Cum. 7 p.c. Pref., 12½.
Brit. Columbia Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 82.
Bells Ltd. Asbestos.—32½.
Canada Steamship.—3 p.c. Debs., 80½; Com., 81½.
Volina, 7.
Canada Cement.—Prof., 106; Bds., 109½.
Canadian Car.—Prof., 110½; Bds., 105.
Canadian Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 96.
Canadian West. Lumber.—Debs., 56; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 12½; Com., 1½; 6½ Int. Warrants, 10.
Cockshutt Plow.—Prof., 68½.
Columbia Westn. Lumber Exs.—Prog. Pref., 10½.
Dominion Canners.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 112½.
Dominion Glass.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 97.
Furness-Withy.—3½; 6 p.c. Pref., 26 198. 6d.
Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—19½; Pref., 16½.
Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 116½.
Marconi of Canada.—9½.
Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 80½; S.F.G. Bds., 80½.
Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 111½.

* *

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sparling & Co. announce that the total sales for the month amount to \$195,244, compared with \$66,300 for the month of June, 1919, an increase of \$129,044. The small earnings for June, 1919, were occasioned by the strike which prevailed on the coast. Net profits amounted to \$81,259, compared with \$34,025 for June, 1919, being an increase of \$47,233. The total sales for June, 1920, constitute a record in the history of the company.

Lake Superior Paper.—The British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., London Agents for the Company, announce that Coupon No. 19, due September 1, 1920, attached to the 6 per cent. First Mortgage 30 Year Gold bonds, will be paid on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52, William Street, New York; and at offices of company in Toronto. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days: -
Consols Account Day, Wed., Sept. 1
Ticket Day, Pay Day
Thursday, Aug. 26. Friday, Aug. 27

London, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been on a generally restricted scale, and the attendance, owing to the influence of the summer holiday season, keeps well below the average. Underlying conditions have not been unfavourable, but professionals have displayed a natural disposition to await the outcome of the Polish crisis. On the other hand, Labour threats of "direct action" in support of peace with Russia have not been taken seriously, and have failed to injure sentiment. Prices in most departments have seasawed within narrow limits, but gilt-edged issues on the whole have held their ground, their tendency being assisted by the improved condition of the money market.

The rally in the home railway market has also made some further progress, and Argentine rails have been quietly favoured from time to time. The appearance of the foreign market has been checkered without vigour. Mines have moved with uncertainty, but Kafir, despite occasional hesitancy, are sustained by the high gold price. Oil shares have been the best market of the week, and while conditions have been rather professional, a forward tendency has predominated, with some display of animation. Rubbers are harder again with the staple, and industrials have been good in places.

Among Canadian securities, business has been on the same strictly moderate scale as elsewhere, and quotations have lacked decided movement. Dominion gilt-edged issues have marked time at previous levels. The Four's hold at 73, and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds have been steady, and stock remains distinctly scarce.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railway group, after some fluctuation, are about unchanged at 159. Grand Trunk issues have done little more than mark time, junior stocks sagging a little at times. Grand Trunk Pacific debts have weakened a point to 56½.

In the land group Hudson's Bays are back to 6½ ex the dividend.

Industrials have displayed much less movement, and have been without prominent feature.

Dominion Steels at 72½ are unchanged. Lake Superiors, after being lower, are without net variation at 163. Canadian Cars, are up a point at 59, but the pref'd. has relapsed to 105. Canada Cement issues are unaltered, and Canadian General Electrics remain around 117½. Support for Cockshutt Plov issues has continued, and the market is said to be in short supply. The Pref'd. have "marked" at 68½ and the Common have been bought up to 16. We refer to the outlook for this company's issues elsewhere. Shawinigan Water at 128½ have recovered a recent setback, while Spanish River Pulp pref. has advanced 3 to 135½. Brazil Traction and Mexican traction issues are about the same.

Canadian mining shares have suffered neglect, but Mining Corp. of Canada at 8 3 has gained the turn.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.

As you will have realised from my recent letters, July was a month of great stock exchange activity and, while there were dull periods on the whole the activity was well sustained, with prices in general tending strongly upwards. In the last few days of the month, however, a complete change came over the scene. The suspension of the firm of Thornton, Davidson & Co., the first event of its kind in Montreal for many years, gave the market a shock, and was followed by heavy liquidation of securities, notably the Ames Holden McCready stocks, and Canada Forgings, in which the firm had been prominently interested. For several days, although some signs of nervousness were apparent in the rather erratic movements of prices, the general tone held firm, and it was a matter for some congratulatory comment that the general strength was being so well maintained, despite the fact of depressing influences which, besides the local difficulty I have alluded to, included marked weakness in New York, occurring in the usually quiet summer holiday season; while, in addition, the local credit situation was already somewhat strained. Several stocks notably pursued a steady course, as, for instance, National Breweries, while at one time Dominion Steel showed strength, rising several points. But gradually the selling pressure, due in considerable measure to pronounced weakness in New York, had its effect on the local market, which after the long-sustained upward movement had become somewhat over-extended, and this culminated in the past day or two in a slump, which has brought practically the whole Montreal list of securities down to considerably lower price levels. The heavy liquidation of stocks is said to be mainly on account of speculative holders, and the "shake-out" is regarded in some quarters as being healthy, especially as there is a feeling that the bottom has been reached. How severe and general has been the recession will be seen by comparing the quotations given in my last letter with those at the close of trading last night, given below:—

Abitibi, 67; Ames-Holden Pref., 68; Asbestos Corp., 80; Atlantic Sugar, 136, Pref., 165; Brazilian, 383; Brompton, 603; Can. Car. 50, Pref., 96½; Cement, 55, Pref., 89½; Can. Cottons, 90; Can. Forgings, 119; Steamships, 68, Pref., 76; Smelters, 25;

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

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BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - \$308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - \$328,767 2 7

Assets under Administration \$18,275,599 15 9.

CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Company has special facilities for acting as the Agent of Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland having assets in Canada, to manage and realize those assets, including the settlement of succession duties imposed by any Provincial Government.

Correspondence invited.

2, Bishopscote, A. L. NUNNS, London, E.C.2, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Bank of Montreal, 100, National Insurance, 44, Rly. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Bank of Montreal, 100, National Insurance, 44, Rly. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Holden stocks and Canada Forgings, the liquidation in those stocks has, as recorded as feared, and the prices at the bottom of the decline did not represent the true value of the securities. For instance, Ames-Holden has been paying its stock at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, while Ames-Holden Pref. is now regularly paying its 7 per cent. per annum, while the dividend accumulated on the stock. It will be noted too, that even the stocks of the paper and textile groups, which have been such favourites, and confidence in which is so well founded, shared in the general decline. Seeing that general conditions in the Dominion are so satisfactory, and encouraging, the low price levels reached yesterday would seem, in some cases, to afford opportunities of which investors would have been thankful to avail themselves a few weeks ago.

— * * —

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

British Columbia Electric Railway Directors have declared dividends of 3½ per cent. on Preferred and Deferred Ordinary stocks, free of tax.

Danube Navigation Scheme.—Good progress is understood to have been made with the scheme for the British acquisition of control of various shipping companies engaged in trade on the river Danube. Sir Frederick Lewis, the chairman of Furness, Withy, & Co., and also of the newly-formed Danube Navigation Co., has visited Vienna in company with Earl Grey and Mr. C. C. Barrie, M.P., directors of the new company, and is known to be satisfied with the arrangements made. Messrs. Furness, Withy, & Co. are acting as managers of the company. No public issue of capital is, we understand, at present contemplated for the Danube Navigation Co., which has been registered as a private company. The capital is £1,200,000, of which £1,000,000 is in Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, with the right to participate in profits up to a further 4½ per cent., and the remaining £200,000 is represented by Ordinary shares.

Investment Index Figures.—The Investment Index Figures of the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., show that after making the necessary adjustments for bonus distributions, new issues of capital, etc., 160 standard investment securities of an aggregate value on December 31, 1918, of £2,991 millions, and on December 31, 1919, or £3,031 millions, had a market value on July 30, 1920, of £2,736 millions, a decrease of 8.51 per cent. on the quotations on December 31, 1918, and an increase of £8 millions, or .3 per cent. on the quotations on June 30, 1920. While gilt-edged stocks remain stationary other sections show slight increases. This is largely the result of the rise in the value of the dollar and the premium on gold, which has lifted the quotations of dollar securities and South African mining shares to such an extent as to more than counterbalance the weakness of home rails and industrials. The rise during the month in Canadian Pacific Railway Common shares alone exceeds ten millions sterling.

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Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (June 30th,

1920) over \$198,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

391 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

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J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The recent heavy fall in the stocks of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co., mentioned this week by our Montreal correspondent, appears to have been due in the beginning to forced liquidation of the stocks owing to the suspension of a financial firm which had been heavily interested in them. The anomalous position of the Preferred and Common stocks of the company in question had more than once been alluded to in this column. Last spring the Preferred stock, upon which dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum were being paid, and upon which over 80 per cent. of dividends had accrued in arrears, was quoted around 110, while the Common, which apparently could have no prospects until the heavy prior claims of the Preferred were satisfied, was at one time above 130. Following the suspension referred to, the Common dropped to about half of that price, while the Preferred, which had previously declined to around 92, also fell heavily, and on August 5 reached the low figure of 68. Such a price for a Preferred stock which, however unpopular it had become owing to the long period of suspension of dividends, has been paying its full dividends again for a year or more, and upon which there is the important accumulation of 33½ per cent. of arrears owing, suggests either an extreme under-valuation or an unfortunate crisis in the affairs of the company. The latter possibility seemed unlikely in view of the condition of its business and finances revealed by the last few annual statements and the current reports of its progress and prospects.

* * *

In view of this position, a statement made by Mr. Rieder, president and general manager of the Ames-Holden Co., early in August, is both opportune and interesting. Mr. Rieder, in the course of his statement, said that:—

"Ames-Holden securities are intrinsically worth as much, if not more to-day, than they were a week ago. I am much more interested in the commercial progress that the company is making than I am in any fluctuations of the stock market. Since I took control of the company a little over a year ago, it has progressed to a remarkable degree, much more so than may appear on the surface. In this short period we have opened six new sales branches and built three new factories. The product of two of these factories, rubber, felt and canvas footwear, was placed on the market last Monday. Our auto tires and tubes, which have only been in the market for two months, are giving universal satisfaction, just as we expected and knew they would."

After mentioning that the prices of boots and shoes will be practically the same this fall and winter as at present, Mr. Rieder stated that:—

"Our sales for the first six months of 1919 were \$2,958,770. For the same period this year our sales were \$3,363,603, or an increase of over 14 per cent. I have not received our July figures, but I estimate that that month will show a slight falling off."

"This, however, is not serious. Retailers' stocks all over the country are being rapidly depleted, and must be replenished with new goods. Shoe manufacturers who have wisely provided for a healthy and normal demand this fall and winter will have no trouble in disposing of their goods."

"We have a staff of nearly 100 men, all over the country, who watch conditions very closely, and I feel convinced that we will round out this year with a very creditable sales showing. In the Prairie Provinces particularly we expect a heavy business."

Reports recently current in Montreal suggest that a reorganisation of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy interests is under consideration, by which all the allied enterprises may be amalgamated, and in connection with this it is suggested that some action in regard to the Preferred dividends and arrears of the parent company would be probable. One effect of the slump in the Preferred stock might be to make such action more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

* * *

Contrary to some expectations, the directors of the Canada Car and Foundry Co., at their meeting on August 5, did not formulate their policy in regard to the accumulated arrears of dividends on the company's Preferred stock, action in this matter being deferred until their next meeting, which will be on September 2. It is confidently stated, though the statement is not officially confirmed, that the majority of the directors are in favour of immediate liquidation of these arrears, but that this will probably be effected, not in cash, but by the issue of ten-year 7 per cent. income bonds. To clear up any question as to the position of such an issue of income bonds under the Dominion income-tax regulations, a special committee of the company's board has been appointed to confer with the authorities at Ottawa, the company's contention being that the issue should be exempt from tax, because the bulk of the company's present big surplus was built up out of earnings in respect of the years prior to the institution of the income tax, and that the Preferred shareholders' equity also ante-dates the institution of the tax owing to the cumulative character of their securities. The liquidation of the arrears will involve about \$1,700,000, and it is understood that the proposal to effect it by an issue of income bonds rather than with cash is due to the fact that at the end of

July the company had unfilled orders on its books amounting to \$35,000,000, and will need large working capital to provide for the necessary labour and material in view of the increased cost of both items. In this regard it is noteworthy that the president of the company recently stated that its operations have been impeded and the output of its shops restricted of late, owing to a shortage of materials caused by the railway situation in the United States. He further stated that the shortage of railway equipment in Canada rendered the outlook for the car building industry of the Dominion distinctly promising, and negotiations for an important volume of export business were in progress.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., held in Toronto on July 28, the president, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, being pressed for some pronouncement as to a resumption of dividend payments, was unable to set any definite date when this would be done. He hoped that the time was not far distant when the company would be in a position to pay a dividend out of earnings, but pointed out that the company's first concern was to maintain its plant on a satisfactory basis, and to provide money to fulfil its concession obligations. The vice-president, Mr. E. B. Wood, in answer to a question, stated that the amount of earnings which had been applied to capital account since the dividends were suspended was approximately \$33,000,000. This represents about 90 per cent. on the outstanding Common stock, the equity behind which has thus been improved in that proportion. In other words, a large proportion of the "water" has been squeezed out of the shares. It was made clear that the dividend question was still ruled by the situation affecting the issue of fresh securities to finance capital expenditure. It was explained that, as soon as conditions were suitable, the present note issue of \$7,500,000 would be paid off, and fresh money provided by the sale in New York of \$10,000,000 of telephone bonds of a subsidiary company, which are at present pledged as backing for the note issue. Meanwhile new water power development, essential in Rio, is being made by a subsidiary company, the whole of whose Common stock is held by the Brazilian Traction Co. An issue of this subsidiary company's bonds is to be made as soon as conditions are propitious. In reply to suggestions that new securities might be issued to the shareholders in lieu of the dividends which they were foregoing, it was pointed out that not only would this produce no new cash, but that if a stock dividend was paid, the new shares would have to be issued at par, and that, if liquidated at present prices, their cash value would be much reduced, while, in addition, dividends would in future have to be paid on the new stock at par.

* * *

In a recently issued circular, the Royal Securities Corporation, of Montreal, reiterates its faith in the Canadian pulp and paper industry. It points out that, while not very long ago comparatively few people believed that there was money in pulp and paper, many of the corporation's clients have "trodden the upward path to prosperity as the result of their early investments in these securities." But so far they, and we, have only gone along the path. The broad highway is still before us. Since that was written there has been the marked decline in stock market prices as described by our Montreal correspondent, and the opportunity for profitable investment would appear to be proportionately improved. In this regard we may note that, according to a statement by Messrs. Greenshields and Co., of Montreal, the gross profits of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., for the six months to April 30 increased by no less than 84 per cent., and the net profits by 111 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. No doubt the reorganisation of the share capital and the increase in the dividend rate discounted this condition to some extent, but the decline from 74 to around 60, of the market price of the shares between July 24 and August 5 must have wiped off a good deal of this discounting. As the dividend is now at the rate of \$6 per year on each share, the yield at the low price recently reached would be 10 per cent. per annum. Messrs. Greenshields point out that the net earnings for the six months represent about \$11.45 per share on the new stock, and suggest that "it is well within the possibilities that \$12 per share will be earned on the new stock for the full year after all deductions for depreciation, taxes, etc., have been made."

* * *

As a pulp and paper stock which seems worthy of attention we may mention the 7 per cent. Preferred stock of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co. We alluded recently at some length to the progress shown by the company's annual report for the year to the end of last February. The company is now fairly out of its constructional stage, and its output and earnings are increasing. The stocks are not yet quoted in the Montreal or Toronto official lists, but are dealt in among unlisted securities, the quotation on August 4 being Preferred 74½ Common 54. The dividends on the Preferred stock are cumulative, and the arrears now amount to about 17 per cent.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
(£3,082,192)

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£3,082,192

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THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

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A form for subscription to "Canada" appears on page iv, and particulars of advt. rates are given on page ii.

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EST. 1817

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Reserve Fund	...	...	£375,000

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Shipments of Produce financed.

OBITUARY.

At Montreal.—Dr. J. J. Ross (53), one of the best-known physicians in the city, and a man greatly respected by the seafaring community of the port. Mr. Frederick Wilkinson (80), who had lived in the city for over 40 years and was identified with the construction of the first Victoria Bridge.

At Toronto.—Rev. John McLean Ballard (84), formerly rector of St. Anne's Church.

At London, Ont.—Mr. John Hooper (86), one of the oldest printers in the Province; he emigrated from Plymouth 57 years ago.

At Norway Bay, Ont.—Mr. Alexander Christie (53), a prominent Ottawa contractor and an ex-president of the Builders' Exchange.

At Maxville, Ont.—Mr. Thomas Blaney, a prominent farmer, who, with his son, was killed when their automobile was caught by a mail train; Mrs. Blaney and another son were seriously injured in the same accident.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Donald M. Dennison (67), of Heading-

ley, whose father, one of the Lord Selkirk settlers, homesteaded there 64 years ago; Mr. Allan Turner (67), of Virden, a well-known agriculturist, following an operation; Mr. W. A. Carson, proprietor of a local billiard parlour, and a well-known sportsman, who was suffocated when his premises caught fire.

At Virden, Man.—Mrs. M. A. Clingan (79), the mother of Dr. George Clingan, M.L.A., and brother of His Honour Judge Cumberland, of Brandon.

At Calgary.—Mr. George Richardson (81), formerly of Glasgow.

At Victoria.—Mrs. Louisa Sea (83), who, with her husband, came to this city in 1868.

At Vancouver.—Mrs. Thomas C. Creed, Liberal organizer for the Province and a well-known broker.

At Minneapolis, U.S.A.—Mr. Charles W. Sexton (66), vice-president of the Ryan Agency, Ltd., of Winnipeg; a prominent figure in the Canadian-American insurance world.

At Wethersfield, Conn., U.S.A.—Rev. A. E. B. Burt (55), for 25 years rector of Shodiac, N.B.

Banking and Finance.

An Interesting Anomaly

In this week's list of business done in Canadian Government Provincial and Municipal securities, a full record of which appears on another page, there is only one issue that can claim the distinction of having been dealt in at over 100, viz., Alberta 1 per cent. 10-year Debentures, redeemable in November, 1922, which marked at 109. On the face of it, it would appear as if the purchaser at the present time of this security would incur a loss on such a transaction. The explanation of the apparent anomaly, of course, lies in the fact that this is one of those Canadian securities which has been artificially inflated by the rise in the value of the dollar, all payments being made at the holder's option in currency at the par of exchange in Edmonton, Toronto, or Montreal. The recent recovery in the value of the dollar has, of course, increased the hopes of holders that when the security is redeemed two years hence they will be able to make a very substantial profit by taking advantage of this valuable privilege. Holders of this issue have the option of conversion into 4 per cent. deferred stock, 1942, but in view of the present investment standard, it is improbable that this will be taken advantage of to any material extent during the remaining period of the existing loan.

Capital Increment v. Income.

Those to whom capital increment is of greater consequence than immediate income find many opportunities of satisfying their requirements under existing conditions. For the information and guidance of those who may be on the look-out for relatively short dated securities standing at levels which offer the inducement of substantial addition a few years hence to the capital invested, we append a list which may be useful. The prices given are the latest "markings," and are a sufficient index of market quotations for all practical purposes:—

	Yield %	Profit % on Redemption (approx)
Canada 3½% Regd., 1909-34 .. 74½	£1 13 8	33
C.P.R. 4½%, 192-25 .. 90½	4 19 6	10½
Manitoba 4%, 1928 .. 83½	4 16 6	20½
Newfoundland 4%, 1913-38 .. 73½	5 8 6	21½
Quebec 3½% Inscribed, 1937 .. 60½	4 14 3	56½
City of Edmonton 5%, 1923-33 .. 91½	5 9 0	91
" Toronto 3½%, 1929 .. 77½	4 10 4	29
" Montreal 4%, 1932 .. 77	5 4 0	29½
" Vancouver 4½% Local Imp. Bds., 1923-33 .. 87½	5 8 2	15

The percentage variations in the capital increment are very varied, and are of course, governed in the main by the proximity of the period of redemption. In the case of the Edmonton issue, the very low prospective benefit is due to the fact that this is one of those Canadian Municipal issues where exchange considerations are a determinative factor, all payments in connection with this loan being made in London or at the holders' option in Toronto or Montreal in currency at the par of exchange. Several of the issues included in the above list are eminently suitable for those desirous of providing a capital sum for a young child when he or she comes of age, especially the Canada 3½ per cent. Loan, the Quebec 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, and the Montreal 4 per cent. issue of 1932.

The Recovery in Cocksfoot Plow Issues.

With reference to our remarks last week on the recent recovery in Cocksfoot Plow issues, we have made enquiries in quarters usually well-informed on Canadian industrial developments, and can obtain no explanation for this movement. It is, of course, common knowledge that the company has been doing very well, and this should be revealed in the forthcoming annual report. It is probable that the demand which exists for the Preferred shares, and which is responsible for the recent sharp recovery in price, may reflect optimistic expectations as to the character of the earnings for the current fiscal year, as well as the hope that this may disclose the intention of the directors to deal with the heavy arrears of interest. Be this as it may, it is certain that there is very little stock about, and that it is difficult to execute buying orders at the present moment, whilst of perhaps even greater significance is the fact that there has sprung up quite a demand for the Common stock, buyers this week having paid up to 16 for it. Whether or no these orders emanate from the other side it is, of course, difficult to ascertain, but the support accorded to both classes—in the face of the fact that the quarterly dividend just to hand is at the usual rate of 1 per cent.—would suggest the advisability of not parting with holdings until, at all events, the results for the past twelve months are disclosed.

B.C. Electric Railway's Dividend Outlook.

In alluding to the interest which has been aroused in market circles by the B.C. Electric Railway Company's dividend declarations, an evening contemporary reminds its readers that the payments in question—3½ per cent. on both

the Preferred Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary—are free of income tax, "which is not in accordance with the usual practice." The writer of the note referred to points out that as the former is entitled to a minimum of 5 per cent. the tax-free payment is the equivalent of that, and the stock is "square" as regards the minimum. We must wait for further enlightenment on the subject until the results for the past year are submitted, but our contemporary, in optimistic mood and probably reflecting intelligent market opinion on the position, presumes "that these payments are ad interim, and that a final payment will be forthcoming." Readers of *Canada* will not need to be reminded of the troublous times through which the company has passed, and holders of the securities in question will be glad to have concrete evidence of a continuance of the improved conditions revealed by the resumption of dividends in 1919, and the belief that the next report will show that this has been maintained. It is worth noting that after the Deferred receives 7 per cent, both classes rank ratably in respect of any surplus, and that in previous years the Deferred received 8 per cent, regularly. At current quotations of about 50 both classes are not without their investment merits. The end-July, 1914, price for the Deferred was 107, so that the current price is approximately half that figure, and does not seem to be an extravagant valuation on the assumption that the company is able to maintain the dividend even on last year's basis of 6 per cent., although it should be borne in mind that the recovery has already been fairly substantial, the Deferred having been as low as 31 last year and the Preferred Ordinary no better than 35.

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS. Favourable Official Reports.

The High Commissioner for Canada received last week the following cablegram from the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa:—

"Canadian crop conditions continue very favourable, and the cutting of wheat will soon be general."

"Farmers are looking to the expected big crop to right the exchange situation. The wheat crop of the Dominion is estimated to reach 250,000,000 bushels."

"Harvesting is general throughout Manitoba this week, there being a good average crop. Many thousands of harvesters are going West daily."

The officials of the Department of Agriculture (cables Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) estimate the wheat crop for 1920 at 262,338,000 bushels, as compared with 193,260,000 for last year. The oat crop is estimated to yield 496,966,000 bushels, as against 394,387,000 last year.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has received the following cable from their head office:—"Favourable reports from all over Canada indicate a good harvest of the chief grains and roots. The Western crop situation has materially improved, and better than an average crop is expected now. Wheat harvesting commenced last week, and is now general."

The Royal Bank of Canada have received a cablegram from their Winnipeg branch, stating that the weather continues favourable for the present crop. The wheat crop is estimated at 17 bushels to one acre. The harvest will be general in Manitoba on August 12, in Saskatchewan on August 20, and in Alberta on August 23.

Reports from the Ontario and Quebec Provinces indicate excellent prospects for the crops, the steady, warm weather of July and August, with the copious rains, leading to an exceptional growth. The prospects for apples and general fruits are unusually good, while abundant crops of potatoes and market vegetables have sent the abnormally high prices tumbling down.

Yet another message says:—Harvesting in the West is becoming general. The early promise of a bumper crop is being realised, though more rain would increase the yield in one or two districts. On the whole, the bountiful yield will more than compensate for the decreased acreage sown. Our estimate puts the wheat crop at 226 to 250 million bushels, an increase of 50 to 75 million bushels.

A PENNY IDENTITY DISC.

Mr. Stephen T. Cooke, Ye Olde Thatched House, Epping, Essex, writes:—"I have recently had given to me in change a penny identity disc stamped 'Keen, R., 31 Bn., Canadians, 183169,' and should be pleased to hand it to any person who can substantiate a claim thereto. Possibly it may be of great sentimental value to some friend or relation of a brave Canadian who has 'gone West.'"

In the last six months fines for violation of the Liquor Laws imposed at Windsor (Ontario), on the frontier, amounted to \$250,000 (£62,500).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

E. R. (Maidstone).—Write to the publishers of the *London Gazette*, H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.

J. A. F. (Leeds).—No time limit has been fixed. As a returned Canadian soldier you would be entitled to the benefits under the scheme.

M. (Kent).—The only course we can suggest is that you make enquiries of the Officer-in-Charge Canadian Records, Militia Department, Ottawa, Canada.

D. J. (The matter is dealt with fully under "Investment Notes" heading in this issue. We believe that there should presently be a substantial recovery.

R. N. (Durham).—(1) Mr. A. E. Ross, 205a, Coldharbour Lane, Bristol, London, S.W.9. is the hon. secretary of the United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A. (2) Canadian ex-soldiers demobilised in Great Britain are not granted free passages to Canada.

X. Y. Z. (Bournemouth).—The arrangement certainly improves the security, as operation by the C.P.R. practically ensures competent management and adequate provision for increasing traffic. The option to purchase is also an encouraging feature, though, of course, of an indefinite nature as yet.

B. H. K. (Hove).—We have not in our possession a copy of the Order-in-Council, but understand that a widow is to be paid the gratuity due to her deceased husband, less the amount she received at the time of his decease. Make application to the Manager, Pensions Board of Canada (British Branch), 103, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

INVESTOR.—We quite agree; the recession in prices early this month does seem to afford a chance of securing attractive investments. Since you are so fortunate as to have money in Canada available for investment, we should suggest a selection from among the stocks of the pulp and paper or the textile groups of enterprises.

ENQUIRER.—We have no figures later than those contained in the annual report, which you possess. We understand, however, that the company's business is continuing to increase and, though it is probably experiencing the same difficulties in regard to raw materials as other enterprises of similar character, there seems every reason to expect a satisfactory result from the current year's operations.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces that branches have been opened at Campbell River, and Chemainus, British Columbia.

The production of coal from Vancouver Island mines for the period January 1 to March 31 was 709,408 tons, or practically the same as for the corresponding period of 1919.

Calgary Municipality proposes to raise tramway fares on the ground that extensive repairs are necessary, and if the fare are not increased there will be a heavy deficit to be met by taxation.

Figures recently compiled in Vancouver, B.C., show that there is two and three-quarter million dollars' worth of building construction under way in the city. There are more than a hundred pieces of work, one half of which are residences.

Work on the new Canadian plant of Baldwin, Ltd., at Ashbridges Bay, Toronto, has ceased, according to the *Iron and Steel Trade Review*, owing to the inability to secure sufficient power from the Hydro Electric Power Commission. Officials of the Steel Company declare that they will be compelled to leave Toronto and move into the Province of Quebec unless more power is forthcoming. A total of 20,000 horse power is wanted, and although no contract has been made for this amount it had been understood that the necessary power would be forthcoming.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended August 7.

Canadian Northern,	\$1,485,400; inc., \$327,900.
Canadian Pacific,	\$3,956,000; inc., \$514,000.
Grand Trunk,	£357,132; inc., £71,007.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Canada's total trade with South American countries during the year ended March 31, 1920, was \$33,690,563, the total exports being valued at \$14,610,539, and the imports at \$19,080,024. The largest volume of business is done with British Guiana, the total value being \$10,533,005, of which imports, chiefly sugar, amounted during the last fiscal year to \$7,412,931. The second largest volume of trade is done with the Argentine Republic, which has a total of \$9,518,686. Peru comes third with \$5,346,593, and Brazil fourth with \$4,686,533.

The Argentine Republic is by far Canada's best customer, having taken commodities to the value of \$6,133,403 during the period under consideration. The value of the Republic's purchases was about double that of the next best customer, British Guiana. Among other things, Argentina bought last year \$782,000 of paper, motors and their parts, \$650,000 of lumber over \$1,000,000; tires of one kind and another, \$825,000; and agricultural implements, \$281,000.

Of the imports from British Guiana, valued at \$7,412,931, no less than \$6,953,267 were in the form of sugar. Imports from Peru were valued at \$5,072,408, of which \$3,081,858 was sugar; oil accounts for another \$500,000. From Argentina hides to the value of over \$2,760,000 were brought in last year.

Canada's total trade with South America has a little more than doubled in value since 1913-14, the value of the exports having gone from \$3,854,125 to \$14,600,604 during this period. Extensive and rapidly growing Canadian banking connections in that continent are doing much to help the Canadian trader.

The opening session of the 36th Dominion Trades Congress will be held at Windsor, Ont., on September 13.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
DIVIDEND No. 134.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per CENT. has been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be Payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to Shareholders of record on 16th August, 1920.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager,
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
17th July, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 763. August 21, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—*Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.*

FOR SALE.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—For good farms, special educational facilities on English lines, fishing, shooting, and excellent social advantages.—Write, Leslie Wiltshire, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

ALBERTA, CANADA.—A splendid section of Virgin Land is available at a bargain price for early sale. Settled district near Calgary, good roads, schools, etc. The land is owned by an English farmer who bought on the best expert advice years ago, but has never been able to farm it. Price Four pounds an acre, or offer.—Apply to Martin Sly & Co., 115, Ebury Street, Victoria, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Vic. 8238.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using IT INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

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CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA.—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors & Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—Usual quarterly dividend of 13 per cent. on the Preference stock, payable October 9.

New Cars for Canadian Railways.—This year the Canadian National Railway rolling stock will be increased by the building of 5,750 freight cars, 80 locomotives and 70 passenger coaches.

U.S. Cont for Canada. The Hon. F. B. Carroll, K.C., and Dr. S. J. McLean, Chief Commissioner and Assistant Chief Commissioner respectively of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, have been to Windsor in order to arrange for sufficient deliveries in the Dominion of United States coal.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

The Colonial Bank announce that a branch has been opened at Sainte-Grande, Trinidad. There is a great shortage of skilled labour in the coal mines on Vancouver Island. Branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have been opened at Campbell River and Chemainus, B.C.

That the hay crop in Alberta is one of the best the Province has known, is the opinion of Mr. George Lauer, of the famous "Bar U" Ranch, High River.

The Dominion financial statement for July shows decreased expenditure and a heavy increase in revenue, particularly in Customs collections and war taxation.

Trade conditions in Canada are reported to be favourable, Bank clearings during the week ended August 5 being 11 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

It is estimated that in 1919 the total Canadian output of condensed and evaporated milk was nearly 110,000,000 lbs., valued at approximately \$20,000,000. The total quantity of milk powder produced during the year amounted to 5,323,537 lbs., valued at \$1,662,352.

For the first six months of 1920 the gold mines of the Poucepne and Kirkland Lake districts of Ontario have produced approximately \$6,095,000, according to preliminary estimates. This makes a total output of \$65,591,614 since 1909, when the first discoveries were made. The combined value of silver and gold output to date from Northern Ontario amount to \$254,001,586, from which dividends amounting to \$99,437,321 have been paid.

In 1901 there were in the Province of Quebec ten pulp and paper mills, representing a capital of \$1,000,000. According to the latest statistics, there are now 31 mills owned by companies whose capital is \$100,000,000. At the present time, not counting the money spent on improvements, enlarging of mills, etc., a sum of not less than \$15,000,000 is being spent on the erection of new factories connected with the industry.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.S.

Liverpool to Quebec via Montreal.
Wednesday, August 25—*Empress of France*.
Friday, August 27—*Minnedosa*.
Wednesday, September 1—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, September 3—*Metagama*.
Monday, September 6—*Prince F. Wilhelm*.
Friday, September 10—*Cassiope*.
Wednesday, September 15—*Victorian*.
Friday, September 17—*Melita*.
* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.
Tuesday, August 31—*Pretorian*.
Saturday, September 25—*Sedition*.
London to Montreal via Havre
Tuesday, September 7—*Scotian*.
Tuesday, September 14—*Tunisian*.
Tuesday, October 19—*Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.
Wednesday, August 25—*Grampian*.
Friday, September 17—*Scandinavian*.
Wednesday, September 29—*Grampian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, August 28—*K. A. Victoria*.
Saturday, September 11—*Curmania*.

Southampton to New York
Saturday, August 28—*Imperator*.
Saturday, September 11—*Aquitania*.

White Star Line.
Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, September 1—*Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York
Wednesday, September 8—*Mobile*.

White Star-Dominion Line.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, September 4—*Megantic*.

American Line.
Southampton to New York.
Saturday, September 4—*New York*.
Saturday, September 11—*St. Paul*.

Manchester Liners

Manchester to Montreal
Tuesday, August 24—*Manchester Hero*.
Thursday, Sept.—*Manchester Mariner*.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

Continued.

The Cornhill (edited by Mr. Leonard Huxley) is easily one of the best magazines published in England to-day. The August number, apart from serials by well-known writers, has variety and distinctive charm. Sir Robert Baden-Powell writes about the Boy Scout movement, and his views are timely in that they appeared when the "Jamboree" was being held at Olympia. Lloyd Sanders tries to penetrate to the real personalities behind Dumas' d'Artagnan and his fellow Musketeers. A. G. Bradley attempts a similar task with "The Bride of Lammermoor," Mr. Gladstone's favourite among Scott's Waverley Novels. But the literary gem of the number is the quaint "Story of Sadi," an Anglo-Indian tale, by J. G. Lockhart.

"Pearson's."

The Pearson's holiday number furnishes good reading. A remarkable forecast of Labour's intentions in the event of the victory of that party at the polls is provided by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who has been so much in the public eye in connection with railway problems during the past year. Mr. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, emphasises the significance to the English-speaking world of the Mayflower celebrations, and the Chief Scout (Sir R. Baden-Powell) tells the story of the original cowboy hat whose counterpart is worn by Scouts all over the world. Eight complete stories provide excellent holiday reading, and a revival of the immortal "Don Q" by Captain Hesketh Prichard is promised for next month.

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High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PARLEY, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRANT, (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)
 Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. OBEY SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)
 Province of British Columbia.
 Agent-General.—Mr. P. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Assistant Agent-General.—Mr. W. R. BOWDREN, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)
 Province of Nova Scotia.
 Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CHERMAN, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6423.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 35 and 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 98, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Baker, T. V. H., St. John, N.B.—41, Muswell Road, Muswell Hill, N.
 Baldwin, F. W., Baddeck, N.S.—Jules Hotel, Jernyn Street
 Bateson, F. H., Montreal—Brighton.
 Bell, J. S., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

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Bilodeau, Ernest, Montreal—Cosmo Hotel, W.C.
 Bird, Eustace E. C., Barrie, Ont.—Scole, Norfolk.
 Bowerman, J. J., Montreal—Tilbury.
 Bradford, Z. C., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
 Burnett, J. F., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

C

Cadman, A. E. and Mrs., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
 Cattanach, Mrs., Toronto—54, Leinster Square.
 Chalmers, G. W., Roland, Montreal—News Office, Chatham.
 Cooper, A. W., Kirkland Lake—10, Dingwell Road, East Croydon.
 Coughlan, J., Vancouver—National Liberal Club.

Book now for VECTIS TOURS.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

All the way to Motor Coach, and all Hotel Accommodation and Meals provided. This tour specially arranged for the benefit of Colonial visitors by
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 Tickets, SEVEN GUINEAS inclusive, from the above or Keith Thomas, Ticketers, etc.

Cove, Mrs. Percy, Winnipeg—"Highfields," Chesham Bois.

D

De Pencier, H., Vancouver—"Culroy," Surbiton.
 Dupré, Dr. Paul, Quebec—Golden Cross Hotel.

F

Faughnan, Philip, Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.
 Flemming, Wm., Halifax—Royal Automobile Club.

G

Gallagher, Joanna F., Bath, N.B.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
 Gareau, R. E., Montreal—22, Francis Street, W.C.
 Goss, Donald N., California c/o Canadian Pacific Railway Office.
 Gosses, Gertrude, Winnipeg—Chimes Avenue, Palmer's Green.
 Grimdall, Capt., Vancouver—45, Essenden Road, Maida Vale.

BRAND'S
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 In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
 Of all Chemists and Stores.

H

Hodgins, Lt.-Col. F. O. (R.C.E.), Ottawa—Junior Naval and Military Club, 96, Piccadilly.

I

Ibbotson, Dr. J. S., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street.

L

Laidlaw, G. P., Halifax—Adelphi Hotel.
 Laliberté, M., Quebec—24, Upper Bedford Place.
 Laycock, Rev. E. P., Vernon—74, Streatham Road, S.W.17.
 Lezzett, F. H. B., Kirkland Lake—High Grange, North Road, Hythe.
 Lendrum, T. J., Ainsworth, B.C.—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

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Le Page, A. W., Vancouver—2, Hesketh Road, Southport.
 Lewis, James C., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
 Lloyd, Rev. James E., Montreal—Bonnington Hotel.

Mac Mc

McBride, Jas., and J. Arthur, Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal.
 McCulloch, Jas., Mrs., Montreal—Euston Hotel.

M

Menzies, Howard, Toronto—c/o Bank of Montreal.
 Mercier, Rev. Camille, Quebec—24, Upper Bedford Place.

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 Lunches à la Carte, Dainty Teas, Home-made Cakes
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 Picnic Boxes supplied to order. The very thing for the river or a day in the country. Good Wines.

Moquin, Henri, Montreal—Kenilworth Hotel.
 Mowat, Helen, St. Andrews—21, Cedars Road, Clapham.
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N

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CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES.

Argument has proceeded all the week before the Dominion Railway Commission over the demand of the railways for increased freight and passenger charges. The Board of Trade and the farmers' organisations are opposing the increases, and are particularly resisting the contention that through rates must be raised to the level of those recently sanctioned by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in Washington. The hearing is not completed, but it is apparent that the Commission is disposed to raise through rates and sanction increased charges on traffic within the Dominion.

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Wife of the Chairman of the C.P.O.S., who acted as sponsor at the launch of the *Empress of Canada* last week (see page 257).

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THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

WE publish to-day the last of the short series of articles, specially written for this journal, by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe. These articles have contributed to the problem of population in Canada wise and moderate criticism and, at the same time, constructively suggested ideas which might be welded into a coherent policy upon this important subject. The new outlook in Canada, as a result of the experiences gained during the Great War, is eminently satisfactory; but if Canada is to become a really great nation, if she is to realise her noble aspirations of reaching the highest standard of life and conduct, and if her admittedly great resources are to be used and developed to the best advantage, she must have a population equal to her needs. There are vast spaces to be filled, which means a vast population. The problem is how to attract and retain new settlers on a big scale, and to train all new-comers of whatever race into communities of active, loyal, law-abiding Canadian citizens.

To that phase of the problem Mr. J. Obed Smith has successfully applied his knowledge and experience. His articles are worthy of serious consideration by members of the Government, and in the interest of the Dominion

we trust they will be so considered. Mr. Obed Smith discusses the drawbacks and disadvantages of widely separated settlements, leaving big gaps in the country, and preventing that free wholesome intercourse among the people themselves without which happy and contented citizens cannot be made. His recommendations are control of settlement areas and multiplication of branch lines radiating from the main railway lines, thus opening up the country and affording easy access to all. Some such plan will doubtless be adopted sooner or later, but now is the time for consideration and discussion. According to statistical figures just to hand from Canada, there is in the four Western Provinces an area of at least 225,000,000 acres of good agricultural land. Of this vast area, not more than 35,000,000 acres are at present occupied and cultivated. Of the balance—190,000,000 acres—no fewer than 30,000,000 acres lie within fifteen miles on each side of constructed railway lines. Think of it, all these million acres of good cheap agricultural land lying idle, near railway lines, and the world crying out for food! Do we need any other excuse for an active and enlightened immigration policy?

Now let us take up another set of figures. Immigration to Canada from all sources during the fiscal year 1918-19 totalled 57,702 persons; during 1919-20 the total rose to 117,336 persons; and during April, May and June of the present year 49,242 immigrants entered Canada. To that we can only say there is room for all, and to spare; and the rate of increase can be kept up for quite a long time without Canada becoming overcrowded. For behind the tide of immigration to Canada there is a sinister fact. We allude to what Mr. Obed Smith calls "The beckoning hand" elsewhere. If all the people who went to Canada within the last twenty years had remained there we should have no acute population problem to-day. Where have all these people gone? And why? And how many more of the new-comers will follow their example? We commend these questions to the various Governments of the Provinces, as well as to the Government at Ottawa. Canada must not only attract desirable settlers, but she must see that they settle permanently, becoming useful citizens. Therefore, we would have the authorities apply themselves to this question in all its social and economic bearings, and to nip in the bud all such movements as that for taking from Canada 5,000 war veterans for settlement in Northern Mexico. Canada needs these men.

WHO ARE THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE?

A WRITER in the *Boston Transcript* makes a good point, which will be appreciated by many Canadians, when he raises this question. He points out that recently Viscount Bryce, speaking at the Lincoln statue unveiling ceremony in London, referred to the great American statesman as "belonging to both branches of the English-speaking race," and Mr. Robert Donald, speaking at the Imperial Press Union Conference at Halifax, N.S., on the same day, also used the identical words in referring to the British people and the people of the United States; but, in spite of these allusions and the very common use of the phrase in that particular sense, the question, Who are the English-speaking race? remains unanswered.

No one wants to quarrel with the spirit of friendliness which prompts the remark, but, as a matter of fact, there is no "English-speaking race." The Irish and the Scots both speak English, but neither belongs to the English race. The use of the same language by different people is, when one pauses to reflect, no proof of the identity of race. At Gibraltar, in Malta, in South Africa, in Canada, there are a great many habitual speakers of English who are not of English race. Similarly, as our contemporary observes, "How many Americans now know no other language but English who have not a drop of English blood in their veins!" We agree; it is a formidable list and, in one sense, somewhat amusing.

In the jungles of Guiana the back-bush savages speak English. The Spaniards of Florida long ago forgot

their mother tongue, and the Porto Ricans are fast following that example. They are quick at learning and using English, even if we cannot say, like the Tuscan speech on Roman lips, it is the most correct English. We understand that the Scandinavian counties and townships of Wisconsin and Minnesota now preferably speak English. The time is, indeed, fast coming, in the steady expansion of British and American influence, when English will become a universal language, quite regardless of the stock of Chaucer and of Shakespeare.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Lloyd George and Canada.

Very often we have to go far from home to learn what is taking place at our own door-step. Of such a description was the news in the *New York World* that Mr. Lloyd George would cross the Atlantic in October to meet the Premiers of all the British Dominions, probably at Vancouver, for a conference on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The message added, "Australia, New Zealand, and the Western Provinces of Canada are as much worked up over the Japanese infiltration as California—hence the suggestion that the Prime Minister, while at Vancouver, should also journey to Washington."

Of course, nothing of this interesting project is known or admitted at Westminster, though no definite denial has yet been forthcoming. The news is probably a mere *ballon d'essai*. But, indeed, Mr. Lloyd George may do a great deal worse than fall in with the suggestion. It is most admirable in every way—provided he can spare the necessary time. We are quite sure the Premier would meet with a great reception in Canada. He would not only enhance his own popularity, but, what is of greater consequence, advance the cause of the unity of the Empire. As for the Washington visit, Lord Beaverbrook, at any rate, thinks (as will be seen from our news column) that the maintenance of amicable relations between Britain and the United States is the greatest necessity of our time. And no one in British politics to-day understands better the placating art than Mr. Lloyd George.

* * *

The Dominion Coat of Arms.

The Feudal System has gone, and, with it, Norman chivalry and all its paraphernalia. But Heraldry survives. There is something to be said for a family tree, even in a Democratic Age. Your great-great-grandfather may not have done anything to be remembered by; on the other hand, he may have left his mark upon his day and generation; his lineage and distinctions may be worth emblazoning. That is the business of heraldry. The result is usually a coat of arms. As with individuals, so with cities and corporations and nations. A coat of arms is the epitome of their traditions.

We learn from an Ottawa message that the design for the new Canadian coat of arms has gone to the College of Heralds prior to its approval by the King in Council. It bears the device, *A Mari usque ad Mare* (From Sea to Sea). It is taken from the seventy-second Psalm: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." Approval of the coat of arms was the last act of the Borden Government.

* * *

Whence the Term "Dominion"?

Writing about the new Canadian coat of arms and its motto, "From Sea to Sea," derived from the seventy-second Psalm, we are reminded of a well-authenticated story as to how the word "Dominion" came to be applied to the Canadian Federation. It is said that when the great project of confederation was being considered those engaged in the deliberations were much exercised in mind as to whether united Canada was to be called a "Kingdom," a "Commonwealth," or what other name.

While they remained in this perplexity, one of the delegates, Sir Leonard Tilley, subsequently Finance Minister under Sir John A. Macdonald, and later on Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, came across the verse in the Psalms when reading his usual chapter from the Bible one morning in his room at the Hotel St. Louis. "There," he said to himself, "is the name for Canada—a 'Dominion' which extends from sea to sea and from the

River St. Lawrence to the ends of the earth. When he brought his idea before his colleagues at their meeting in the old Parliament House in Quebec the title at once appealed to all of them.

Anglo-Canadian News.

It is said that one of the results of the Imperial Press Conference in Canada will be a direct Anglo-Canadian news service. We earnestly hope the expectation will be realised. From the Imperial standpoint few things are more important than the correct—that is, dependably accurate—dissemination of news between this country and Canada. We, in this country, want to know what is the real Canadian view in regard to any public question; similarly, we would like the people of Canada to have our views correctly presented.

During the war there were many topics on which entirely erroneous impressions were created by garbled reports inspired by parties who desired to drive in a wedge between Canada and Britain. Fortunately it did little mischief. Our patriotism and common sense were equal to the occasion. But the same danger exists in peace as in war—in fact, it is more widespread and more insidious in peace time than in war time. The interests of the Home Country, the Dominion, and the Empire at large demand a much fuller direct news service.

* * *

Canada and the Abbey.

It is gratifying to find that Britons overseas, especially Canadians, are rallying to the help of Westminster Abbey. The Restoration Fund is being augmented by cheerful and useful responses from Cape Breton, from Toronto, from Winnipeg, and other parts of the Dominion. This is as it should be. The feeling which prompts these responses is deeply rooted, as is testified by "Old Canadians," by "United Empire Loyalist" families, and others.

A donor from Halifax (N.S.) writes to the Dean in these terms:—"We are Presbyterians, but some of our happiest and holiest memories are of worshipping in the Abbey. We have felt, and still feel, the spell of continuity, the mysterious influence of voices centuries old blending with those of to-day. I was last in the Abbey at the memorial service for officers and men of the Oversea Forces on Empire Day." The Abbey is unquestionably one of the most cherished links in the Imperial chain.

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Canada and British Agencies.

Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, received recently a letter from a firm in Vancouver pointing out that many British manufacturers pursue the policy of placing Canadian agencies with New York houses. This is naturally a hardship upon importers and agents in Canada. It is also a very short-sighted Imperial policy. Mr. Wade immediately circularised some representative people both in this country and in Canada.

The replies which we have seen, are not very helpful. The Canadian view, as might be expected, is entirely corroborative; but the manufacturers, or those speaking on their behalf, put forward explanations which seem more plausible than convincing. Apparently, there is no fixed policy of ignoring the Canadian importer, but the action is partly the result of indifference and partly due to a lack of appreciation of present conditions in Canada. As this is an inter-Imperial trade question of great importance, we hope now that the subject is being ventilated British manufacturers will unite in adopting a policy which will in future not only enhance their business but also strengthen Imperial unity.

* * *

The Cost of Shipping.

The frank statement made by Sir Thomas Fisher in connection with the enormous costs of ship building and maintenance now, as compared with pre-war days, has attracted much public attention. The C.P.O.S., like their sister enterprise, the C.P.R., have never hesitated to spend money on the best available equipment, but now they feel it wise to cry halt. Costs have soared to such a point that passenger rates, already 185 per cent. above 1914 rates, compare with 350 per cent. increase in operating expenses.

If these costs are analysed it will be seen that the disproportionate increase is largely due to labour, which

while demanding enormously increased wages, gives less work than before. This must inevitably lead to unemployment and not to more employment, as the advocates of "ca' canny" preach. The burdensome cost of second and third-class passengers to Canada is recognised by the C.P.O.S., who are very directly interested in the encouragement of emigration. Lower speed and less luxury is the policy suggested by Sir Thomas Fisher to meet the difficulty.

* * *

Third-Class Comfort

Now that the third-class passenger to Canada pays as much as did the first-class traveller in 1913, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services is taking a timely step by greatly improving the accommodation provided for the type of emigrant who has played the greatest part in building up the overseas Dominions. It is indeed a remarkable fact that the success achieved by the "steerage" passenger has hitherto acted as a deterrent to such reforms as the C.P.O.S. is introducing with a view to making its third-class emigrants as comfortable on the sea voyage as the C.P.R. has long been doing in those "Colonist" cars which take the new arrival from the ocean port to his new home in the Far West.

One of the most effective proofs of the prosperity attained by at least 90 per cent. of those who went to Canada in the steerage is that they always returned to visit the Motherland in the second cabin or saloon. Consequently, to avoid waste of the room occupied by 1,000 or 1,500 berths, the accommodation was arranged in such a way that it could be converted into cargo space on the home voyage. The introduction of such fixed and superior accommodation, as is seen on the *Empress of Britain* and other recent additions to the fleet, is another cause of that regrettable rise in the cost of emigration which was so logically explained in Sir Thomas Fisher's notable speech, which is fully reported in another column.

* * *

The Press Conference.

The full reports of the sayings and doings of the Imperial Press Conference, which are now reaching us, show promise of great fruit. The visit of the Prince of Wales was a very important event in Canadian history, occurring as it did soon after the international recognition of Canada's status. The visit of the representatives of the Empire Press has a different, but an equally important, influence. Lord Burnham, described in the *Montreal Star* as "an unassuming man of the utmost cordiality," and by Mr. J. W. Dafeo as "the recognised leader of the journalism of the British Commonwealth of Nations," has in his leadership won conspicuous success. Following his example, all the speeches have shown a breadth of view, an acceptance of common ideals, and a claim for mutual understanding which cannot fail to bear fruit.

The lofty and eloquent speech of Sir John Willison most favourably impressed the visiting members of the Conference, and Mr. Robert Donald's generous and well-informed tribute to French journalism was fully appreciated by his French-Canadian confreres. In regard to our relations with the United States, Mr. C. F. Crandall—Managing Editor of the *Montreal Star*—in the course of a thoughtful speech, pointed out that the strongest barrier between two peoples who spoke the same tongue was caused "by misunderstandings and conflicting ambitions, to dissipate which required organised, sincere and continuous effort on the part of the men who can influence public opinion in both countries."

* * *

The America Cup Folly.

We cordially endorse the view taken by our contemporary, *The Mail and Empire*, of Toronto, concerning the Canadian challenge for the next America Cup race. It is, in effect, that this particular race betokens neither good sportsmanship nor ordinary skill in sailing. And it is too costly—the sport of a millionaire rather than the legitimate ambition of the man who knows how to handle a yacht. We have no doubt the Canadian challenger, not having to sail across the Atlantic, according to the absurd conditions of the race, would be a winner, or, at any rate, have a better chance than the *Shamrocks*.

But it is worth while spending a million dollars,

laboriously gathered by public subscription, to win such a race? And, having won it, to keep on incurring indefinitely a million-dollar annual expenditure to retain the trophy? We do not think so. The whole thing is freak sportsmanship. In no phase of it is there any utility. The yacht, whether winner or loser, is of no use for any other purpose; and as the vessels are constructed and the conditions under which they are sailed, the race proves nothing. It serves no useful purpose whatever. Canadians have a right to be proud of their prowess in swimming, sculling, and sailing; but they should leave the America Cup alone. The holders should be allowed to retain it in perpetuity; and, as a matter of fact, the entire episode would have been forgotten long ago but for the personality and persistency of Sir Thomas Lipton.

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THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Canadian High Commissioner's Optimism.

Sir George H. Perley, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, who is at present at Ottawa, stated (says Reuter's correspondent) that the Canadian trade outlook in Europe was never better than at the present moment. Great Britain is having plenty of troubles, he said, but the sound common sense of the British people will bring the Mother Country safely through all her trials.

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INSURANCE FOR WAR VETERANS.

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (Canada), passed at the last session of Parliament, comes into force on September 1. Domiciled Canadians who are returned soldiers and sailors of the Allied Forces, and widows of men who have died since their discharge or retirement from the services, may be insured, without medical examination, for amounts varying from \$500 to \$5,000. The object of the Act is purely protective, and the insurance is unassignable and cannot be attached by creditors.

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Engr.-Lieut. N. Bannatyne, R.C.N., has been appointed to *Aurora*.

Lieut. D. B. Moffatt, R.C.N., has been appointed to *Aurora* (August 19).

An experiment in irrigation which, if successful, may lead to the adoption by the Federal Government of a large irrigation policy for Eastern Canada, is being conducted at the experimental farm at Ottawa.

Up to the end of July, the Overseas Settlement Committee had issued passage-warrants to Canada to 5,361 ex-Service men and women. The respective figures were 4,026 men and 1,335 women. A small number were sent to Newfoundland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 41, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or 10 cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BARRY.—At Hamilton, Ontario, on the 15th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Barry—a daughter.

PECK.—On the 14th inst., at Undermont, Montreal, to Capt. and Mrs. Brian Peck—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On August 13, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of G. B. Williams, of 1,639, Monterey Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTOCK.—First.—On July 26, at the Church of St. Mark, Vancouver, B.C., James Alban, younger son of Decius Crowswaite Bostock, of 10, Norbury Avenue, S.W.16, to Dora Lilian, second daughter of Charles Hirst, of Vancouver, B.C., formerly of Halifax, Yorkshire.

NORTHWOOD—ROBSON.—On Aug. 19, at St. Martin's Church, Brampton, by licence, by Rev. T. Armesingh, Vicar, Madie Robson, late Q.A.R., second daughter of the late John Smallman Robson, of South Shields, and Mrs. Robson, Milton Villa, Brampton, Cumberland, to Harvey Robert, second son of the late Robert George Northwood, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. Northwood of Vauxhall, Sask.

DEATHS.

DAVIES.—On August 19, at Stanhope Hotel, Stanhope Gardens, S.W. 7, Rudier Davies, Associate Professor of Mathematics at McGill University, Montreal, aged 56 years. Montreal and London, Canada, papers, please copy. OLIVER.—On August 10, at Bongate, Oakbay, Victoria, B.C., William Edgar Oliver, Advocate.

IN MEMORIAM.

CORBETT.—In proud and loving memory of Edgar Charles Corbett, I.A., 29th Batt., Canadians, wounded at Vimy Ridge, April, 1917; killed in action near Lens, August 21, 1917.

"Rather Deaths than false of Faith."

GROVES FINE.—In ever loving memory of Lt. Burnett H. Groves who served with 2nd Canadian Battalion Toronto Regiment and was killed in action in France on August 30, 1918, aged 26 years (late of Montreal) Buried in Valley Cemetery, Vimy, Arras, near Cherishy (beyond Arras). He was a good son and devoted to his mother.

YALF.—In loving and proud memory of James Harbridge Yalf, 47th Canadian Infantry, who laid down his life for us at Lens, August 21, 1917.

McMILLAN.—In ever loving memory of my darling husband, Lt. Alex. P. McMillan, M.C., 1st C.M.R. Canadian, killed in action at Monchy, August 26, 1918.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 85 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

August 28, 1920

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Meighen's Tariff Platform—Sir Lomer Gouin New Paper Plants—Rifle Matters—New Shipping Routes—New Canals.

MONTREAL, August 13.

IN his speech at Stirling, Ont., the Prime Minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen, set forth certain principles which indicate his opinion that the future prosperity of Canada can only lie in taking "the middle of the road." In defending the existing fiscal system, Mr. Meighen emphasised the need for its continuance, both for the maintenance of the industrial life of the nation and the provision of necessary revenues. In this connection he commended the tariff platform on which the Australian Government was elected and which declares for the protection of industries born during the war, the encouragement of others that are desirable, and the fostering and extension of existing ones. The first people who would be hit by free trade would be the working classes, he asserted. On the subject of military pensions and care of wounded and dependents, the Prime Minister reiterated what he has said in various places this year, that although there may be isolated cases of individual hardship, yet Canada's performance in this respect had been regarded as a model for other countries.

Sir Lomer Gouin.

The announcement that Sir Lomer Gouin has joined the management of *La Press* in Montreal "as councillor and collaborator" has given rise to various rumours. It is asserted that four newspapers are now held by the group of which Quebec's late Premier is the directing head. The other three are *L'Evenement*, in Quebec City, which is shortly to start as a morning paper, *Le Soleil*, also of Quebec, and *Le Nouvel Est*, a new paper to be started in Three Rivers. It is also stated that there is afoot an amalgamation that will place large pulp, mineral, power and other resources of the Province in the hands of an influential group. Names mentioned in this connection include those of Lord Durham, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., Lord Beaverbrook and Colonel Grant Morden, M.P.

New Paper Plants.

Three new paper plants which are shortly to open in Canada will be under American control. One of these is to be at Kapuskasing on the Transcontinental line west of Cochrane, Ontario, which has figured first as the internment camp for aliens, and subsequently as the farm colony for veterans, which proved a failure. The other plants are to be at Lake Nipigon and Fort William.

Rifle Matters.

"The Canadian team as a whole are very much in favour of not sending a team to England next year, or afterwards, unless the prize list is greatly increased, and I for one would vote for spending the money in a larger meeting in Canada." This was the statement made by a member of the team in a letter read at the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association held this week near Montreal. "The scores made were really remarkable, and one could hardly believe that the Small Magazine Lee-Enfield would shoot so accurately at all ranges. Fancy being counted out of a sweep at 200 yards with 48 points made with a rifle with open sights and no sling!" Following the reading of this letter, Captain Marsden, of Winnipeg, remarked that there was no sense in following national stupidity, and that Canadians ought to take steps for themselves. "We, as Canadians, could adopt the aperture sight. Some one ought to take a stand on the matter. You cannot educate a man on the range with a rifle having open sights."

Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, commander of the Bisley team, who was present, was appealed to, and explained that at Bisley three rifles were used: "A" being the short Lee-Enfield without sling; "B" with sling and aperture sight, and "C" used only because the Territorial forces were equipped with long Lee-Enfields. "But the short Lee-Enfield with aperture sight and sling more than held its own against the longer rifle," he said. Colonel Beckett added that in England there was a disposition against any return to target rifles. The War Office was in favour of

the service rifle with open sights, and there was nothing to indicate that any changes would be made.

Big Lake Built Boat.

The *Canadian Otter*, one of the units of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built at Welland, Ont., by the British American Shipbuilding Company, ran a satisfactory trial trip on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Sorel this week. The boat is unique in having come down from the builders in two sections, as otherwise it could not have passed through the canals. It was put together in the Montreal plant of the Canadian Vickers.

New Shipping Routes.

The *Canadian Pioneer*, which has just docked at Montreal, is to initiate the first trip to India by the Atlantic route, and very shortly a new route will be opened to India from Vancouver. If all the new trade routes which are being established show success, the C.G.M.M. fleet will be all too small to supply the tonnage, and already there is reason to believe that they could do with a larger type of craft.

New Canals.

One of the propositions to be put before the meeting of the International Joint Commission of Waterways, which is to take place in Montreal in October, is a proposal for the construction of a canal to link up Montreal and St. Johns, Que., giving a short and easy access to the Richelieu River. The canal would be twenty miles long. The contention is that a canal system is needed which will connect Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports via Lake Champlain with New York. There has of late been a revival of steam barge traffic between Montreal and New York owing to the rising freight rates of the railroads.

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IRISH EMIGRATION

Prohibited by the Sinn Fein Parliament.

An amazing pronouncement by Dail Eireann is contained in the current number of the *Irish Bulletin*, which prints a summary of the proceedings at a meeting of the Sinn Fein Parliament last week. A decree was passed prohibiting citizens of the Irish "republic" from emigrating for the purpose of settling abroad without the written sanction of the body. No reasons are given for the decree.

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AMERICA CUP.

Nova Scotia's Challenge.

The Royal Cape Breton Yacht Squadron has announced, says Reuter's Sydney (N.S.) correspondent, that it will issue a challenge for the America Cup, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be completed to finance the project.

Mr. Alexander Ross, who has challenged for the America Cup, has received a letter (says Reuter) from Mr. J. P. Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, stating that any challenge for the cup must come from a duly organised club. Should a challenge arrive from such a club, Mr. Morgan will submit it. Meanwhile Mr. Ross has left for Montreal to confer with the officials of the Nova Scotia and Royal Cape Breton Clubs in regard to the challenge.

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CANADIAN WARSHIPS AS CARGO CARRIERS.

Tenders Invited by the Government.

The Dominion Government is inviting tenders for the purchase of the cruiser *Rainbow* as she now lies in Esquimalt Harbour. The Government advertisement specifies that, with slight alterations, the old cruiser could be utilised as a cargo carrier. The cruiser *Niobe*, two patrol vessels, and the two submarines acquired during the war for the protection of the Pacific Coast, are also to be sold.

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CANADIAN SWIMMERS FOR ANTWERP.

Canada's swimmers at the Olympic Games will be George Vernot and George R. Hodgson (Montreal), Sydney H. Gooday (Ottawa), and Richard A. Flint (Toronto). Flint will specialise in high and fancy diving, and Gooday in the breast-stroke. They arrived by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*, which also brought over Norman General, of Brantford (of the same Indian tribe as Tom Longboat), a Marathon runner; and E. Lappennon, the Toronto Y.M.C.A. wrestler. Mr. P. J. Mulqueen was in charge of the party.

WHERE CANADA'S SONS ARE AT REST.

How to Visit the Military Cemeteries in France and Flanders.

By Mary MacLeod Moore.

"To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
As the stars are known to the Night."

DESPITE the most fervent belief that the soul freed from the body is rising to higher planes, there is the natural human craving to see the place where the "Soul-house," as the old phrase goes, rests. This is the motive which brings thousands of sad pilgrims from across the oceans and from all parts of this country to visit the military cemeteries in France and in Flanders, there to stand at last beside a simple little cross bearing on a metal slip the name and rank of a brave man who helped to free the land where he fell.

Only a great love and an irresistible longing could draw some of the travellers thousands of miles from their homes, for among these pilgrims are men and women quite unused to making even short journeys, bewildered at every turn, yet firmly determined to find that one cross they seek.

One such traveller was an old man from Canada. He had saved enough money for the journey, and though he had no record of where his son was laid he resolved to come to England, and go from here to France, to see, at least, the places where the dead soldier fought and where he was wounded.

From the Canadian Red Cross Hostel at 20, Princes Gardens, S.W., where only women are admitted, he received much kindness and valuable information. Sent thence to the

The Hostel (where the terms are only 8s. per day, inclusive) is a beautiful spacious house, with accommodation for twenty-five guests at a time.

Although only women may stay in the Hostel, the special information regarding the cemeteries, how to get to them and where to stay, is at the disposal of all who need help.

The Hostel is in close touch with the War Office, and obtains without delay the details of graves. When a date is decided for the journey the Lady Superintendent communicates with the St. Barnabas Hostels in France, with which the Canadian Red Cross Hostel is affiliated, a room is engaged for each traveller, and a letter arrives from France beforehand suggesting a plan for the proposed journey to a cemetery, and stating exactly how the pilgrim is to reach her destination.

The St. Barnabas Hostels, which are at Calais, Boulogne, Bethune and Amiens, are fine examples of the real help given by people possessed of genuine sympathy and a practical knowledge of what is required by those who go to France to visit the cemeteries. They were started for the sole benefit of the Graves Pilgrims, by war-workers who were anxious to continue to be of service to sufferers through the war. With the Rev. M. Mullineux, M.C., and Mrs. Barker at their head, a staff of voluntary workers robs the journey to France and from the port to the cemetery of much of its dread, even to the least experienced.



CAPTAIN CHARTER, M.C., 13TH BATTALION, IN CHARGE OF THE CANADIAN WAR GRAVES DETACHMENT, YPRES, WITH HIS STAFF SERGEANT AND DRIVER, LOOKING UP A GRAVE LOCATION FOR A CANADIAN VISITOR.



ONE OF THE PERMANENT TOMBSTONES, OF PINK PORTLAND. IN TIME EVERY GRAVE WILL BE MARKED BY A SIMILAR STONE. BETWEEN THE ROWS IS BEAUTIFULLY KEPT GRASS, EDGED WITH FLOWERS.

Duchess of Connaught's Hostel, he was again welcomed, and comfortably housed, and by arrangement with the Red Cross he was met at Calais by the officials of the St. Barnabas Hostels for Graves Pilgrims and further assisted on his sad journey. At last this eighty-year-old traveller reached the places he had come so far to see, and after visiting the battlefields and the old trenches where his son had lived he returned to Canada well content.

Hostel for Women Travellers.

Although notices of the Canadian Red Cross Hostel are placed in all steamships and in the offices connected with Canadian affairs, there are many Canadian women, and women in this country whose sons served with the Canadians, who are not aware of how smooth the sad journey may be made for them if they place themselves in communication with the Hostel which is in the able charge of Mrs. David Fraser, formerly head of the Parcels Department, Information Bureau.

Where the Hostel has been notified in advance, the travellers are met at the train by Miss Prentice and Miss Fraser, who aid Mrs. Fraser in her good work, and they are thus saved much anxiety and delay. But even those who have not written beforehand are often fortunate. One Canadian woman arrived at a big station at night and asked a policeman for the address of the Hostel. This was not forthcoming, but the constable sent her to a Y.M.C.A. hut, where the information was obtained, and the traveller arrived eventually at Princes Gardens.

At Calais or Boulogne pilgrims (as they are called) are met by members of the staff wearing the St. Barnabas badge, and taken in a Hostel car to their destination. The Hostels, which are comfortable and homelike, are reasonable in price (about 20 francs per day, inclusive). The knowledge possessed by the workers of trains, distances from stations to cemeteries, and addresses of reliable drivers, guides, bureaux, etc., is at the disposal of all visitors. You realise a little what it means to inexperienced persons to be able to travel from England to a foreign port, thence to some battered town in the old war-zone, and from there to a cemetery, often without any knowledge of the language of the country, all the way under the protection of the St. Barnabas Hostels, which study the individual and arrange for each one personally.

Unfortunately, these Hostels are comparatively little known; not only do many people thus miss the chance of visiting the graves of their dead through fear of travelling alone or else in a large impersonal party, but the Hostels are seriously handicapped for lack of funds.

The passport, which costs 7s. 6d., is obtainable from the Passport Office, 1, Lake Buildings, St. James' Park. The application must be accompanied by two photographs, and it is better to have extra copies for an emergency.

The French visa, for which one waits one or two or more hours, according to the time of day and the rush, costs 20s., and the Belgian one 1s. 3d.

As important as the passport is, the obtaining from the Directorate of Graves Registration, 33-35, Baker Street, W.,

August 28, 1920



A VIEW OF THE COMPLETED MILITARY CEMETERY AT FORCEVILLE, NEAR AMIENS, SHOWING THE CROSS OF SACRIFICE.



THE GREAT STONE OF REMEMBRANCE IN THE BRITISH MILITARY CEMETERY AT FORCEVILLE, NEAR AMIENS. IT IS CONNECTED WITH THE CROSS OF SACRIFICE BY A PATH THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE GRAVEYARD.

the fullest possible information concerning the grave to which one journeys. Failure to do this means bitter disappointment. There are, I believe, eighteen hundred cemeteries in the war-zone, some of which contain several thousand graves. Often there are several close to one large centre. Imagine what it would mean to go abroad with such vague information as that a man is buried in "the" cemetery at Ypres!

The Directorate will supply, when possible, the plot, the row and the number of the grave, when it should not be difficult to find it upon arrival at the cemetery.

Sympathetic Officials.

I can say from experience that enquirers receive ready and sympathetic help both in this country and in the war-zone. In France and Belgium men are working day in and day out tracing graves and seeing that the dead are identified and buried reverently. They are brought into contact incessantly with what is painful and depressing, and it speaks well for them that they retain the kind and sympathetic spirit which has comforted so many travellers.

At Ypres I had occasion to ask for information from the Graves Registration Bureau, over which a Union Jack was flying. The young officer in charge courteously and quickly looked up the facts, and when it was necessary to obtain further information from the Canadian War Graves Detachment he called an orderly to take the visitors to that office.

We had gone but a few steps when there was the rattle of a car behind us, and an unmistakable Canadian voice asked—"Going to the Canadian office? Get in."

The Canadian Office at Ypres.

The Canadian office, a small hut, but rich in significance to Canada and her people, is in charge of Captain Charter, M.C., who came Overseas as a private with the 13th Battalion, was wounded several times, as his gold stripes testify, and continues to serve his country splendidly in his search for the dead, his care for the proper interment of the bodies of Canadian soldiers and his sympathetic attitude towards the far-off men and women craving for any information concerning their lost ones.

Captain Charter is responsible for a large number of cemeteries in the district where Canadian soldiers lie. His records are extraordinarily complete and detailed, and the whole history of each grave is permanently chronicled. This work is certainly not the least important part of the record of what was done by Canada in the war.

The correspondence in connection with it is deeply moving, and I could not but think of the strain of letters which required so much care and thought as those written to parents and wives, whose tender feelings must be saved as much as possible.

The War-Zone Cemeteries.

The cemeteries are everywhere. As you drive over the rough roads, now so empty and still, once so vibrant with life and haunted by Death, you see on every side the plain, small crosses.

These war cemeteries are literally the "foreign fields" of Rupert Brooke's poem. Fields set apart as sacred places for all British people, because they contain the bodies of our dear, our forgotten, dead. Many have not been reached yet by those who are to make these cemeteries seemly places; there are some which even deserve the criticism published lately in *Canada* under the title of "Neglected War Graves." There are others which could not grieve the most tender of mothers. I keep in mind among them the Nine Elms Cemetery at Poperinghe, where the graves are beautifully kept, and bright flowers spring among the crosses.

So far from disappointment, one wonders, after a little thought, that so much has been done in the time. There is so much to do, and the work is necessarily slow.

The great lack in all these new cemeteries is trees, and for obvious reasons trees are impossible for some time to come. When hedges of laurel, which it is intended shall border the walls of all the graveyards, are tall and green, the hearts of mourners will no longer be wounded by the air of crudeness which is now unavoidable. Even to-day there is a simplicity about the rows of crosses, each with its little metal slip bearing the simple facts of a soldier's life and death.

Among the plain little crosses I saw an older and larger one which stood out. At its top was a maple leaf; below it the words "Canada. For Home and Empire. No.... Pte. 47th Canadian Battalion. Died of Wounds, 21/10/17." A touching story silently told.

Sad are the crosses which bear only the words "Unknown British soldier," or "Canadian" or "Austrian," as the case may be. How these men have been mourned for, and what tears have been shed because there was no grave beside which some woman could stand! But there is comfort, for the verse on such a grave in one of the three war cemeteries already finished according to the plan of the Imperial War Graves Commission for them all is "Known unto God."

The three already finished, at Le Troport, Louvencourt and Forceville, indicate the plan for all. The photographs, taken at Forceville, which accompany this article, show the great Cross of Sacrifice with its sword, the Stone of Remembrance and the uniform white tombstones, which bear name, rank, regiment, badge and the text chosen by the dead soldier's own people. The text is all that is personal, as it is the only part of the inscription for which the families are responsible.

Some Practical Suggestions.

I have been asked if there is great difficulty in reaching the cemeteries, and whether travelling in the old war-zone is beset with hardships. On the contrary, it is surprising how easily one gets from one place to another, considering the terrible devastation of the two countries and the short time they have had in which to become something approaching normal in ordinary matters.

The train service in many parts is good, and the trains very comfortable. After one has obtained from the authorities or from the various organisations which smooth the path for the graves pilgrims, the address of the station nearest to the cemetery, the rest of the journey is usually made by car. The latter may be hired from the chosen Hostel, whichever it may be, at a moderate fee (about 1.75 francs per kilometre), and the officials thoughtfully plan the trip. Even when arrangements are not made through one of these organisations, addresses can always be had from reliable persons, or drivers who are familiar with the cemeteries, and can act as guides; such, for example, as a demobilised officer at Ypres, Captain Robert Angus, who is head of the "Wipers Auto Service," and is most helpful to those searching for particular graves.

Going to France and Belgium for a few days only, and for the purpose of visiting cemeteries which lie in the battlefield area, take as little luggage as possible, and only what can be carried easily. A heavy case becomes a great drag when there is much changing to be done. It is better to be independent of porters, as in some stations there is no one to assist with luggage.

Such a journey is sad, yet it is full of interest. Because of the places visited—battered, torn or destroyed though they be, but linked for ever with tales of deathless valour and sacrifice. Because of the admiration aroused by the courage and industry of the people of the devastated areas, who are rebuilding their homes. More than all because one cannot fail to be stirred by the knowledge that so many are working unselfishly, sympathetically and unobtrusively, for those who have suffered.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

III.—In New Brunswick and Quebec.

By "Canada's" Special Representative.

ST. JOHN, Canada's great winter port, was reached on July 30. Embarking on one of the ferry-boats, the delegates were able to obtain a good idea of the capacity of the harbour and the commercial and industrial importance of the city.

St. John is boldly situated on the Northern side of the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the St. John River, whose famous Reversing Falls are near its junction with the harbour. Its population to-day is estimated at 63,000.

The harbour is being developed on a very large scale on the Courtenay Bay side. At present it has fifteen ocean berths, and warehouse accommodation of 412,000 feet, and it possesses a dry-dock 1,150 feet long.

From St. John to Fredericton the journey, made on the following day, lay through the picturesque St. John Valley, with its wonderful stretch of river, its wooded slopes, and its fertile fields.

At Fredericton, the capital of the Province, a particularly hearty welcome was extended at a luncheon in the Parliament Buildings, in a chamber whose walls are hung with portraits of many notable men of the Province.

Fredericton is a great lumbering centre, and one of the attractions of the visit was a drive to the Douglas boom, where rafting operations are carried out on an extensive scale.

The Beauties and Resources of Quebec.

On our way to Quebec on the morning of Sunday, August 1, we crossed the great Quebec Bridge, a truly wonderful piece of engineering. On our arrival we took up our headquarters—for our last night in a hotel—at the C.P.R.'s splendid Chateau Frontenac. From the Dufferin Terrace, in front of the hotel, as well as from the Citadel itself, the view is one of the most magnificent in the world. One overlooks the majestic St. Lawrence sweeping down to the Isle d'Orleans, with Levis opposite and the docks on the left. Beneath lies the lower part of the city, with its ancient buildings and its quaint narrow streets. Quebec is a beautiful and a historic city, full of romantic memories. It is embellished with many statues of great men and many relics of war. Its public buildings are, architecturally, of a high order. Its streets, its shops, and its residences have a French touch about them that gives them a peculiar attraction and appeal. Many of the Press party visited the Plains of Abraham, the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and the Montmorency Falls.

In the evening the officers of the C.P.O.S. *Victorian*, who had brought us safely across the Atlantic, Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, of Ottawa, our liaison officer; Mr. C. F. Crandall, of Montreal, the secretary of the Canadian Executive Committee; and other representatives of the Canadian Press, were the guests of the visiting delegates at dinner.

En route to Quebec, and on our westward journey on Monday, we were able to realise something of both the beauties and the resources of the Province—its great areas of useful timber, its long stretches of fertile land, its many farm-houses and fields, its picturesque villages, and its large habitation families.

A Self-Contained Community

On Monday, August 2, a most interesting time was

spent at Grand' Mère, on the St. Maurice River, inspecting the works of the Laurentide Co. The buildings are strikingly situated at a point of the river particularly well-adapted for the purpose. With pulp and paper mills, conveyer power plant, and dam, they present an imposing appearance when approached from the Quebec side. From the groundwood (mechanical pulp) and sulphite (chemical pulp) mills about 285 tons of newsprint, cardboard, and wrapping paper are produced daily. By the end of the present year this output will be increased to about 435 tons, of which 375 will be newsprint.

At the power-house of the Laurentide Power Co. about 180,000 h.p. is developed, of which the paper mills use 25,000 h.p., the balance being transmitted over the

lines of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. for power users in Quebec and Montreal.

Grand'Mère is a fine example of a self-contained community. Without counting the 4,500 woodmen employed in cutting the trees required for the mills, between 1,500 and 2,000 persons—practically all French-Canadians—are employed in the works. The 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants of the town are housed in Grand'Mère under most attractive conditions. The part next the river is laid out with beautiful lawns where, among other amenities, is a

children's playground. In the centre stands the rock, resembling on one side the face of an old woman, who gave its name to the community. This was originally in the centre of the river, and was removed and rebuilt on shore.

One of Montreal's Great Assets.

Montreal—131 nautical miles above Quebec—is fortunate in the possession of a great harbour, managed by an efficient body of Commissioners. The President (Mr. W. G. Ross) and other officials took us a trip to help us to realise the greatness and potentialities of the harbour. On either side 16 miles of water-front are held by the Harbour Commissioners, though only about half of one side has been developed. The numerous factories behind the wharves, as well as the grain elevators near the city, testify to the business that is being done. One great asset which it possesses is the extensive shipping yard of the Canadian-Vickers Co., with its large floating dry-dock. At present there are four steamers on the stocks for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and European firms, and four more of the former ships are being fitted out.

Our stay in Montreal was marked by two outstanding ceremonies. The one was a special convocation at McGill University, the other was the banquet given by Lord Atholstan in our honour.

There is only room here for a bare mention of our visit to that splendid educational institution, Macdonald College, at St. Anne de Bellevue. It is affiliated with McGill University, and over 500 students take the course in scientific agriculture, domestic science, and education. With its fine buildings and beautiful grounds, it is a model of its kind. At the time of our visit a large number of country clergymen from various parts of Canada were taking a ten days' course in rural economy.

(To be continued.)



A VIEW OF QUEBEC, SHOWING THE C.P.R. HOTEL, CHATEAU FRONTENAC.

FARMING, COAL AND WATERWAYS.

Some Comments by Mr. C. A. MAGRATH.

These opinions, expressed by one of the prominent public men of Canada on matters on which he speaks with recognised authority, will be read with close attention. Mr. Magrath, who is paying a short visit to this country, is a member of the International Joint Commission, and during the most difficult period of the war most efficiently carried out the work of Fuel Controller.

IT is hardly likely that Canada will again reach, at least for a few years, its high-water mark in agricultural production obtained during the middle period of the war. However, this year's crop is fairly good, and should bring to the country about \$100,000,000 over and above last year's return.

Our Main Problem.

We have in Canada, as is well known, vast areas still untouched and capable of production. The Prairie Provinces of our Middle West are still our most suitable areas for settlement, owing to their being largely treeless and ready for the plough. We have room there on our vacant lands for hundreds of thousands of people to settle. Immigration, therefore, not to our cities, but to our lands, is our main problem. If I mistake not, that problem will grow in intensity during the next decade, as unquestionably urban life at the present time is very much overcrowded.

Anyone who visits our West every three or four years must be tremendously impressed with its growth. In the early

nineties I had occasion to spend considerable time in certain sections of Manitoba. I saw pioneering on the prairies at its worst. Some pulled out and went elsewhere, the great majority remained and won out. To-day those districts are highly prosperous, with fine buildings and well cultivated farms. My conclusions, then, are that the settler who goes to a new country and settles on virgin soil, either within or without "a garden of Eden," is a pioneer, and must expect to rough it for a few years. However, the strenuous life all lived during the



(Photo) MR. C. A. MAGRATH. [F. A. Swaine.]

war was far greater than that which the average pioneer will have to face. With the motto "What can I save?" instead of that, so much in evidence to-day, "How much is it possible for me wastefully to spend?" he will quickly get on his feet, and in a few years, in Western Canada, should find himself engaged in the most healthy and most independent calling in the world—that of an agriculturist.

Labour Questions.

The industrial situation in Canada is very promising. Labour is organised as elsewhere, and our labour leaders, on the whole, have taken a very sane view of the situation. Some are more articulate than others, and occasionally we hear a good deal about the oppression of labour. I think the day has gone by for very much oppression so far as the worker is concerned. We are all more or less alike. There are droues amongst the workers as well as amongst the "Coupon clipping class," and no amount of talk is going to get rid of either. Unquestionably, there are many instances where the employee pushes too far, because the advantage at the present time is his, just as there were many instances in the past where he was treated most unfairly, when the pendulum had been over on the other side. It is true we have many in the ranks of labour in Western Canada, largely foreigners, who have seriously disturbed the labour situation with their extreme views. I refer to the advocates of the "one big union." Its doctrines seem to be "Might is right." It is vigorously opposed by organised labour in both the United States and Canada, and its life will be very short indeed.

State Ownership

I believe I am right in saying that we hear very little from organised labour in Canada about State ownership. Per-

sonally, I hold that the time has not yet come when Governments can successfully engage in commercial enterprise. Progress is very largely the outcome of ambition. Remove incentive to the individual, and in time we shall start to move backwards, probably losing even the power of speech, the last refuge of the man who is unwilling to work.

I may be told that the Canadian Government has embarked on State ownership through the acquisition of certain railways, which was the most important and far-reaching step, in domestic affairs, taken by our Government during and since the war. We in Canada understand our Government had no option in the matter. For my part, we cannot too quickly make some business consolidation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., so that we may have one great railway system, operated by a directorate largely made up of those in control of the Canadian Pacific with a strong Government railway board controlling rates, with power to say where and when new branch lines are to be constructed. That would do away with the existing duplication of lines, and permit the one system to meet the business needs of the country.

Our Coal Supply.

One thing that has been causing us more or less alarm within the past few months is our coal supply for industrial Canada—Ontario and Quebec. While we have vast beds of coal along the Atlantic Coast, mainly in Nova Scotia, and much vaster in the far West, principally Alberta and British Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been obtaining their fuel for years from the nearer fields of Pennsylvania and adjoining States. Nova Scotia coal in the years preceding the war supplied the Montreal market via water transportation up the St. Lawrence River; but only after a 2s. per ton duty was placed on imported bituminous coal. During the war the supply of Nova Scotia coal, about two millions annually, to Montreal ceased, owing to the ships being taken for other purposes. The enlistment of miners soon brought the normal output of the Nova Scotia product below the two million tons supplied to Montreal. It is very gratifying to be able to say that the United States came to our rescue and made good the deficiency. In fact, our normal importation of bituminous coal—varying between 10 and 15 million tons annually—jumped up to about 18 million tons, and our neighbours generously met our demands when there was great shortage at home. In addition to the above, we imported from four to five million tons of anthracite annually.

Tribute to the United States of America.

During the war I was Coal Controller for Canada, and invariably was met at Washington by a desire to be absolutely fair to us. I cannot speak too highly of the very liberal manner in which Canada was treated by our neighbours. As to the part the United States took in the Great War, from an intimate knowledge of what was going on at Washington I knew that that country was gradually working into a vast fighting organisation. I have frequently said that if the Government of the United States believed there was something under the Capitol at Washington which was necessary for war purposes, dynamite would be placed under the building within twenty-four hours. Whatever may be thought or said about our neighbours, they are a broad-minded and generous people. We shall be disagreeable to each other from time to time—an evidence of virile people—and, while there are always disagreeable people about in both nations, it is not necessary to lose very much time with them, as we can always find agreeable ones by looking beyond the other kind.

Lack of Transportation

The transportation system of the United States, overworked during the war, and with no effort to keep up equipment, roads, when handed back to the companies by the Government of that country some months ago, found it quite impossible to meet the traffic needs of the nation. The result is that the coal mines have not for months been receiving their normal supply of cars, and industries in both countries, in consequence, have suffered for lack of sufficient fuel; in fact, some have had to be closed down. There is no shortage of coal; the trouble is entirely one of transportation, and, while our Canadian railways have been able to meet the traffic needs of Canada, the coal originating in the United States must be carried over American rails to our border, reaching our roads. The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington made certain rulings re the movement of fuel which it was hoped would relieve the situation. I believe an embargo was placed upon the movement of fuel from the

order to allow the needs of both countries to be partially met at least.

Cheapest Coal in the World.

The export of American coal is a matter of considerable interest to the coal operators of Great Britain. I see that you are getting about £4 per ton for export coal. That, I anticipate, will not last very long. As soon as transportation conditions are righted in the United States there will be a heavy movement of coal to ocean ports for shipment abroad. It must be remembered that the cheapest coal produced in the world is in the Pittsburgh field, Pennsylvania. I remember meeting a prominent coal operator in Pittsburgh during the war. He was from Yorkshire, and had gradually taken a front place among the coal-mining men in the United States. I was interested in his statement that England was far ahead of Germany in methods of coal production, and the United States in turn was ahead of England—not in the methods of production, but in the movement of coal from the face of the mine to the shaft, as well as, on the surface, into the cars for shipment to the consumer.

Navigation and Power.

Under a treaty entered into in 1909 by Great Britain and the United States, the International Joint Commission was brought into existence, consisting of three Americans and a like number of Canadians. It can quite readily be understood that the relations of the two adjoining countries, with a common frontier of over 3,000 miles, will become more intimate from year to year, and that intimacy will bring differences, especially along the international waters, which form a very important section of the boundary between both countries. The functions of the International Joint Commission are both judicial and investigatory. Recently a very important series of questions was referred to the Commission by both Governments, in substance, to determine the maximum of efficiency that may be obtained from the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario in the matter of navigation and power, the cost of same, and the division of cost between the two countries.

Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie.

A vast carrying trade has been developed on Lakes Superior, Huron, and Erie through the movement of iron ore and wheat southward to Erie ports and of coal northward. In this lake trade a special boat has been designed, the largest some 700 ft. in length, which can be loaded and unloaded in a marvellously short time. Of course, such a vessel could not operate on the ocean. The development of that trade made necessary the deepening of the waterways joining the three lakes, the controlling draft at the present time being about 20 ft. The Government of Canada has under construction a new Welland Canal, joining Lakes Erie and Ontario, which when completed will accommodate boats drawing 25 ft. Those interests responsible for having the St. Lawrence River investigation referred to the Commission have in view the opening of the last link which will enable ocean-going vessels to enter the Great Lakes. Fourteen of the Middle and Western States are very active in urging the deepening of the St. Lawrence and the construction of locks to overcome the rapids. They tersely express it as bringing the Atlantic Ocean two thousand miles into the heart of the American Continent. It is a very large question, and will involve a heavy expenditure of money should it be decided to proceed with the project.

While the Commission's engineers have made no estimate as yet of the possible power that may be developed, it has been stated in public hearing before the Commission that 2,000,000 horse-power will be made available to both countries. It will be fully a year before the Commission is able to report its findings.

Racial Issues.

Respecting racial issues in Canada, though still alive they are not before the public to any extent. The main issue arises out of Regulation 17 of the Ontario School Law, which the French complain against as an effort to proscribe their language. In certain schools, attended by French-speaking children it is provided that French must be taught a limited time. I am personally convinced that it would be less offensive if the regulation fixed the length of time to be devoted to English subjects, leaving the balance available for the teaching of other languages.

The object of the legislation is that all should know the rudiments of English. As a matter of fact, I believe there is not a French-speaking Canadian who, having the opportunity, is not doing his utmost to learn English. My judgment is that the "habitant," with his own view-point—naturally different from that of the English-speaking Canadian, a feature we too frequently forget—is a first-class British subject. They are a warm-hearted, kind, and considerate people. It is only a question of time when we shall pay more attention to each other's virtues and less to our weaknesses.

The Irish Question.

A matter in which many in Canada are deeply interested is the Irish question. Those of Irish extraction, vastly more than

any other race, have a deep-rooted desire for Ireland's welfare. Here, again, a racial question exists. The cloud over that island today are murky and threatening, and with no sign of a silver lining, but, unquestionably, there is a way of finding a solution of the present difficulty if serious-minded men go at it, thinking only of Ireland's good, and forgetting about the rights of the wrongs brought into existence by Cromwell, or the Battle of the Boyne, or any other event in Ireland's past history. If Irishmen would think less of themselves and more of their country there would be some chance of meeting on common ground. Law-making alone, either at Westminster or Dublin, will never give a country much industrial development. What about Ireland's natural wealth—her water-powers, fuel resources, etc.? What are her possibilities for further industrial progress? Her economic welfare as well as local autonomy should be dealt with concurrently. The former should have a steady influence on the political side of the work.

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SIR HENRY E. BURSTALL, Canada's New Inspector-General.

Major-General Sir Henry E. Burstall, K.C.B., who has succeeded Sir Arthur Currie as Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia, is, like the new Principal of McGill



MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. E. BURSTALL.

Photo, [P. A. Scaine.]

University, an Artillery expert as well as a keen military tactician. Born at Quebec on August 26, 1870, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery on October 29, 1889, becoming lieutenant-colonel in 1908. He served in South Africa (1899-1900) with the 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regiment, being twice mentioned in despatches and receiving the Queen's Medal (four clasps) and the Kings (two clasps). From 1901 to 1904 he, in common with many other Canadian officers, served with the South African Constabulary. When the European War broke out he came overseas in command of the Artillery of the First Canadian Division, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but was appointed Brigadier-General prior to going to the Front. In 1915, on the formation of the Canadian Corps, he was appointed G.O.C. Corps Artillery, and on December 15, 1916, succeeded General Turner as commander of the Second Division, with rank of Major-General. He was repeatedly "mentioned" for his services, and the awards of the C.M.G., C.B., and K.C.B. corroborated the value of that service. On June 3, 1917, General Burstall was made an additional A.D.C. to the King, and he accompanied the Prince of Wales through Canada last year. General Burstall was one of the most popular of the Canadian Divisional commanders in France.

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SEIZURE OF WHISKY IN CANADA.

An Appeal to the Privy Council Suggested.

A Vancouver message says that owing to liquor having been unlawfully kept for sale, the magistrate last week ordered the stocks of the Canadian Pacific Wine Company to be seized. These include 5,000 cases of bottled whisky and 130 casks, the wholesale value of which is placed at nearly \$250,000 (\$62,890), while its retail value is probably \$750,000.

This is the largest seizure ever made in Canada. The case is to go to the Privy Council. The provincial prohibition law permits the holding of stocks of liquor for export, but the case originated in the conviction of an alleged member of the firm for retailing locally.

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BELATED HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

The following decorations and medals, awarded at various dates, are announced:—

BELGIAN.—Ordre de Leopold (Chevalier): Lt. D. M. Wiswell, 85th Bn.

FRENCH.—Legion d'Honneur (Commandeur): Col. (T. Major-General) W. G. Gwatkin, K.C.M.G. Officer: Col. (T. Major-General) J. L. Biggar, C.M.G. Chevalier: Lt.-Col. A. D'O. Le Pan. Palmes Académiques Officier de l'Instruction Publique: Lt. R. Girard, C.P.C. Ordre du Mérite Agricole (Officier): Lt.-Col. J. W. H. McKinney, D.S.O., O.B.E., Quebec Regt.

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The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, on his sixty-fourth birthday, on July 31, received a congratulatory telegram from his father, who is nearly 90 years of age. The latter lived at Maryborough, Ont.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Bishop of Willelson, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Perrin, celebrates next month the fiftieth anniversary of his Ordination. From 1893 to 1911 he was Bishop of British Columbia.

During the absence in England of the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Hon. Arthur Sifton will be acting president of the Privy Council, and the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, will be acting Minister of Immigration and Colonisation.

Major-General Seely, M.P., will leave Liverpool early in September for Quebec on a visit to his comrades of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, which he commanded in France.

Sir Alfred W. Smithers, M.P., chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, sailed for New York and Canada in the R.M.S. *Olympic* last week, accompanied by Mr. Harry Deer.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation has invited Sir James Yoxall, M.P., to make a tour of the Canadian Provinces upon his visit to Canada next year to attend the Imperial Conference of Teachers, which will be held at Toronto.

Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Cambie and their family, leaves for Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic* next Saturday, being his first visit since 1915. Mr. Cambie is a member of the Organising Committee of the British Chambers of Commerce Congress, which meets at Toronto on September 18. After attending its sessions he will visit the Pacific Coast before returning to London.

The University of Toronto has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, who is one of the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference now in Canada.

Mr. E. C. Macleod, manager of the newly-opened branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in London, has taken up his residence at "Embleton," Hook Road, Surbiton, where he has been joined by Mrs. Macleod.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, of St. John, N.B., Supervisor of the branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the Maritime Provinces, is staying at Morley's Hotel, S.W.

Lt.-Col. W. S. Dinnick has arrived from Canada, and will stay for some months in Cornwall.

Dr. Lewis Hunt, formerly of Nova Scotia, who has been twice Mayor of Richmond, Surrey, is on a visit to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paterson, of Toronto, are staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. F. Watson and Mrs. Watson, of Vancouver, are at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. William Braid, of Vancouver, who also arrived by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, has left the Easton Hotel for Scotland.

Among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week were Miss L. Adams, Mr. William Hanson, Col. B. M. and Mrs. Humble, Senator J. H. Ross, and Brig.-Gen. John A. Gunn, who is staying at Brown's Hotel.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. G. GWATKIN, Chief of General Staff, Canadian Militia; created K.C.M.G. recently.

On Tuesday, at the Thatched House Club, Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, gave a luncheon to the Hon. J. A. Calder, Dominion Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, the Agents-General for Ontario and Nova Scotia being the other guests. Mr. Calder has left London for a tour of the Government Emigration Agencies in the United Kingdom before returning to Ottawa.

Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, left by the *Empress of France* on a visit to Canada. He will visit Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and possibly other towns further west; but the main purpose of his visit is to consult with the officials of the branch of the Association in the Canadian Parliament on various matters of common concern.

Viscount Cave is leaving England this week to be present at the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. A'Court, Rev. H. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. George R. Hodgeson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matheson, Mr. William Macfarlane, and Mr. C. E. Sprague were among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa*.

The departures by the R.M.S. *Le Tonnerre* on August 28 included Lady and the Misses Le monde, Sir Herbert Holt, Lt. T. Nesbitt, Major E. W. Ryan, Col. B. C. White, Canon W. H. and M. Carnegie, and Major C. G. D.

Among the departures by the *Empress of France* on August 28, Lady, the Lewises and family, who will remain in Canada three months, Col. Herbert Matheson, Lt.-Col. and Mr. A. J. I., Director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The following Canadians have joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police: D. A. Balfour, W. A. Black, M. Brown, L. A. Brown, W. Croft, W. H. Davidson, G. H. A. Harrington, M. A. H. Day, G. James, J. T. Laffin, J. F. MacGregor, J. S. McKinnon, O. H. F. D. Ponton, E. C. Thorne, W. Wainwright, J. C. Willard, and C. T. Young, all of Toronto; H. F. Goshin, Montreal; and E. P. Still, Oakville, Ont.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The wedding took place on August 27 at Strathroy, Ont., of Gertrude, daughter of the late Dr. Douglas DeCoe, of Montreal, and Mrs. DeCoe, of Strathroy, to Capt. John Gale, of St. John, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gale, of Young's Cove, N.B. The Rev. S. F. Robinson, assisted by his son, the Rev. Bernard Robinson, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Douglas DeCoe, late of the Canadian Artillery, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marjorie DeCoe, and her niece, Miss Marjorie Complin, of Toronto, was flower-girl. Capt. J. C. Carling, M.C., London, Ont. (late of the 24th Bn.), acted as best man. Capt. and Mrs. Gale will reside in Fredericton.

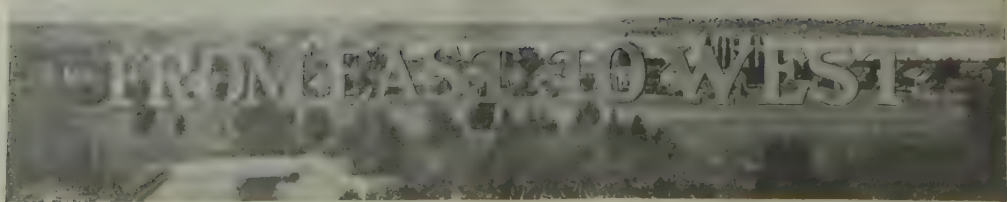
At Victoria, on August 3, the wedding of Miss Marie Louise Durand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Durand, of Gordon Head, to Mr. Bernard Russell Ker, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, of Victoria, was performed by Col. the Rev. G. H. Andrews, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, assisted by the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, Rector of St. John's, Victoria.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Duncan, widow of Mr. Maximilian Eugene Duncan, former vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Montreal, to Mr. William Milbury Greene, of Cincinnati, Ohio, former vice-president and general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railroad.

The marriage of Major C. B. Berners Lee, of Great Barr, Birmingham, to Miss Helen Campbell Gray, of Winnipeg, will take place at Great Barr Parish Church on September 1.

Christ's Church Cathedral, Hamilton, was the scene of a large military wedding when Dorothy, third daughter of Mr. E. D. Cahill, K.C., became the bride of James Murison Dunn, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dunn.

On behalf of her many friends now in England, Mrs. Chirmes, daughter of the Agent-General for British Columbia, sent cable congratulations to Miss Florence Leighton, whose marriage to Comdr. William Glasford, U.S.N., was to take place in Vancouver last Wednesday.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Fire insurance companies operating in the Dominion in 1919 experienced one of the most prosperous years in the records of the Dominion Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. Net premiums amounted to almost \$44,000,000, as compared with slightly over \$38,000,000 in 1918. Net cash received for premiums was just under forty million dollars, while the net losses paid amounted to less than seven million dollars.

—Canadian Chartered Banks have opened 315 new branches this year to date.

—The Canadian pulp and paper industry now represents a total investment of \$250,000,000.

TORONTO.—A National Farmer-Labour party is to be organised in readiness for the next Dominion general election, and to this end circular letters are being sent to secretaries of Labour parties in the various Provinces of the Dominion by Mr. James Simpson, of this city, secretary of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour party.

—Over 100,000 horse-power will be available from the Chippawa-Queenston power development by October 1, 1921, according to an announcement made by Sir Adam Beck.

—Ore shipments from Cobalt camp maintain their volume.

—Canadian National Railway officials expect a large immigration from the United States during the next two months.

The great naval seaplane of the Canadian Aero Film Company has left on an 800-mile trip to Hudson Bay, where pictures will be taken for the Provincial Government and a survey made for the Dominion Government. The plane is bound for Belcher Island, on the west coast of Labrador, in the bay, stopping at North Bay, Cochrane and Moose Factory.

HAMILTON.—The will of the Countess of Albermarle disposes of an estate of which Hamilton property to the value of \$202,500 is the principal holding.

BRANTFORD.—The Y.W.C.A. has opened cottages at Port Dover for the benefit of local girls, the donor being Mrs. James Cockshutt, in a memorial to her son, Lieut. Harvey Cockshutt, killed at Zillebecke.

KINGSTON.—On August 9 the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, arrived as the guest of the Navy League and Naval Brigade, and, with the Hon. C. J. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Services, inspected the training ship *Pinta*, and the Naval Brigade. Later they visited the Royal Military College.

WOODSTOCK.—In Oxford County 3,200 motor-car licences have been issued this year, and since the population of the county is a little over 45,000, this means that there is an average of one car for every 14 people. Two-thirds of these cars have been bought since 1915, and most of them are owned by farmers. The estimated amount of money invested in the county in automobiles is about \$4,000,000.

MONTEITH.—The Provincial Experimental Farm here is to be made into a breeding ground for stock for the benefit of the settlers of Temiskaming, stated the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, in a speech here. The Minister further announced that in connection with the farm there would be established a continuation agricultural school, and, later, a Normal School, these to be under the supervision of the Department of Education.

COLLINGWOOD.On July 28 the bulk oil steamer *Transpet*, the sixth vessel built by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Imperial Oil, International Petroleum and Standard Oil Companies, was launched. The *Transpet* will go to Buenos Aires and be put into commission by the Standard Oil Company.

POR T ARTHUR.—The Indian population of this district is decreasing yearly, according to statistics gathered by the Indian Agent here. In the seven bands in this district there are to-day but 1,511 left. In 1917 there were 1,610.

FORT WILLIAM. The plant of the Nipigon Fibre and Paper Co., which is in course of erection, will have an average output of 40 tons per day, which it is expected will be increased to 100 tons within the next couple of years.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. H. L. F. Blake, representing English syndicates, who has been exploring Chibougamou and Northern Quebec with a party, is to make further explorations in Ungava. Mr. Blake predicts that the day is not far distant when the large steel interests will look to Northern Quebec for their raw material. The enormous water-powers will provide the part which coal has played with regard to the production of iron and steel.

The Asbestos mine at East Broughton known as the Montreal Asbestos has been sold by its owner, Mr. Maurice Rousseau, K.C., for \$60,000.

The Northcliffe interests have purchased the plant and timber limits of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co.

—The s.s. *Canadian Otter*, a new vessel for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, has made a trial trip and will go on the West Indian service.

MONTREAL.—Gas will cost the citizens of Montreal \$1.20 per 1,000 cubic ft., instead of \$1.00, from August 1.

Mr. Colin Rankin, chief factor the Hudson's Bay Company for over half a century in the company's service, celebrated his 94th birthday at his home here. Born in 1826 at Halifax, N.S., Mr. Rankin entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at the age of 22, as a clerk, with the distinction of being the first Canadian to be engaged by the company, which until then had imported all their office staff from England.

—At public auction a property situated at the north-east corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Beaubien Street fetched \$2.05 per foot. The area of the property was 14,700 feet. A property of 2,092 feet, situated at Nos. 1503-1505-1507, Notre Dame St., West, adjoining the Royal Bank property on Atwater Avenue, was knocked down at \$17,000.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The biggest deal in Grand Lake coal properties for some years has just been concluded in the purchase of three properties at Minto by the International Pulp and Paper Co. The reported price of the transfer is \$150,000.

ST. JOHN.—A large amount of lumber belonging to the British Admiralty, and which has been stored here for some time, has been purchased by a local lumber dealer, who shipped same to United States ports.

Miss Madeline Fritz, formerly of St. John, has been chosen by the Geological Department of the Dominion as a member of a special expedition, in which she and Miss Wilson, of Ottawa, are making a 200-mile trip down the shores of Lake Winnipeg to collect fossils for the Department at Ottawa.

—At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Dental Association, held here, the following officers were elected: Dr. O. B. Price (Moncton), President; Dr. W. R. Wilkes (St. John), Vice-President; Dr. F. A. Godsoe (St. John), Secretary.

As a result of the last day's play of the Maritime Provinces Golf Association tournament on the Riverside Golf and Country Club links, the Maritime Amateur Championship went to the Brightwood Golf Club, Halifax, Mr. Gerald C. Meikle, of that club, having defeated Mr. J. M. Murphy, of the Halifax Club, by nine up and eight to play.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—In the Provincial Rifle Association matches, Major D. A. McKinnon, D.S.O., formerly of the 36th Battery, won the Ottawa Aggregate, the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Medal, the National Rifle Association Medal, the Governor-General's Medal for best aggregate, and the Dawson Challenge Cup for artillery aggregate.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley is estimated at 1,200,000 barrels. While this means about 100,000 barrels less than last year, the decrease in quantity is said to be made up by the unusually high quality of the crop.

On August 5 there was launched at Spencer's Island the tern schooner *Rupert K.*, 400 tons. The vessel will load deals at Parrishore for Europe.

A total of 26,000 fur skins were shipped from Nova Scotia last year. Those included 120 bear, 1,256 skunk, 915 raccoon, and 6,700 weasel.

Bee-keeping is attracting more attention throughout the Province, and it is estimated that there are now 6,000 stands of bees in the country.

Major-General Thacker, O.C. the 6th Military District, presented the prizes at the fifty-second annual prize meet of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association. Major S. G. Bacon, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, carried off the honours in five of the events on the three-day programme.

YARMOUTH.—At the first annual meeting to be held since the incorporation of the Guides' Association, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Fred A. Graham (Halifax); Vice-President, Mr. James White (Berkwick); Secretary, Mr. G. H. Allen (Yarmouth).

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The fisheries branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries announces that the Manitoba hatcheries have completed distribution of fry for the season, the total liberated numbering 226,446,850. Of these, 25,353,600 were pickerel, and the balance whitefish.

A large party of American bankers has been visiting Western Canada this month.

Dr. J. R. McDermid, superintendent of the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute here, was drowned while swimming at Minaki on August 6.

Building permits issued in July represented a total in estimated cost of construction of \$1,160,450, the highest figure for the corresponding month in any year since 1914. The total for the period from January 1 to July 31, inclusive, was also higher than that for the corresponding period in any year since 1914, but more than \$8,000,000 less than the total for the first seven months of 1912, Winnipeg's record building year.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Recently there has been quite a movement in farm lands in this district, the sales aggregating in the neighbourhood of \$200,000. The deal involving the largest tract of land was the sale made by Mr. A. C. Stewart, of Westbourne, who has disposed of 640 acres north of Westbourne, land that is known as Lynch's Point, at a reported price of \$75 per acre. This land is only partly improved.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The grain growers of this Province decided not to enter Provincial politics yet, after a two-day session of the Association.

Speaking before the Canadian Club here, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, declared that \$500,000,000, or one-fourth of Canada's national debt, could be added annually to the wealth of the country by the adoption of more intelligent and enterprising methods of agriculture. "The one crop system is doomed," said Dr. Tolmie, "and mixed farming with stock-raising as its basis is destined to come into its own."

The Dominion has approved of Saskatchewan's \$1,800,000 road-building programme, according to an announcement of Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Highways. With the Provincial Government's \$2,700,000 roadway plans the Province will spend \$4,500,000 on good roads.

The decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great has been conferred upon Hon. W. F. Turgeon, Attorney-General for Saskatchewan, by His Grace Archbishop Mathieu at the Holy Rosary Cathedral in Regina.

The *Morning Leader* announces the appointment of Mr. A. E. Darby as editor in succession to Mr. W. F. Herman, who recently resigned to accept the position of Red Cross Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan.

The *Daily Post* has been taken over by the Leader Publishing Company, Ltd., and will in future be published from its office, and the Saskatoon *Daily Phoenix* has been taken over by Mr. W. F. Herman, and will in future be published from the office of the Saskatoon *Daily Star*.

A record price for land 25 miles from Regina, in the Pense district, is reported in the sale of a half section for \$225,000, or a little better than \$130 an acre.

SASKATOON. Among the appointments to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan is that of Rosalie G. Anson (Associate), Royal College of Science, Dublin, Instructor in Chemistry.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. W. A. Sowman, of Glenheim, New Zealand, is a recent arrival, and will take up livestock farming on a large scale as soon as he has had a good look around, with a special view to sheep raising. Mr. Sowman is an experienced sheep raiser and poultry fancier, and has been one of the most successful prize-winners in both classes at the New Zealand fairs.

The Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company has passed into the hands of the Provincial Government, and the stock of the company has been turned over to a new board of directors made up of Cabinet Ministers, who will exercise full control of the road and arrange for its operation and extension.

Farm wages have been running at from \$75 to \$85 a month, with board. For harvesting the rates will advance to at least \$5 a day with board, and in some cases promises of \$7 and \$8 a day have been made.

Fishing in the lakes along the line of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway has commenced, and indications point to a good season's catch. Large consignments of white fish will be exported to Eastern Canada and the United States markets.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Preliminary to the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway system in the northern central section of the Province, the Provincial Government has arranged to have a complete report upon a feasible railway route and of the resources abounding in the district, situate between the Nechako River and the Peace River.

The contract for the completion of the Hudson's Bay Company's department store on Douglas Street has been let to Messrs. Carter, Hall and Adlinger, of Winnipeg.

The first shipment of British Columbia coal to Europe was made this month by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir, Ltd.), viz., 4,500 tons to Sweden.

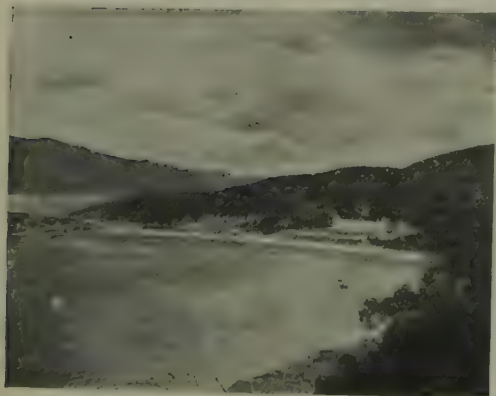
VANCOUVER.—The new register of voters contains 9,486 names more than has ever appeared on any Vancouver city list. Of those who registered, approximately 50 per cent. are women. The total number of names on the Vancouver city list is 53,400; South Vancouver, 12,702; Richmond (estimated), 9,300; North Vancouver (estimated), 7,000.

At the yard of Messrs. J. Coughlan and Sons, Ltd., on August 2, the keel of the third steel carrier to be operated by the Canada Western Steamships, Ltd., a subsidiary of the big shipbuilding concern, was laid at the False Creek yard this month. This vessel, the name for which has not yet been selected, is the fifth to be built to the firm's own order, two having been disposed of while on the ways. The vessel will be of the same type as the preceding four, 8,880 tons.



THE ST. FRANCIS VALLEY, BETWEEN SHERBROOKE AND RICHMOND, SHOWING THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

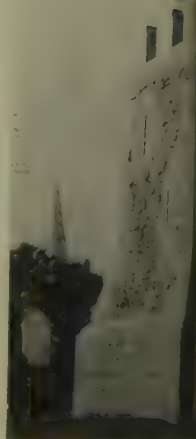
THE PRO



THE HOTEL TADOUSSAC AT THE MOUTH OF THE SAGUENAY.

A HEROINE OF FRENCH-CANADIAN HISTORY.

This monument at Vercheres, Quebec, is in honour of Madeleine de Vercheres, one of the heroines in French-Canadian history. In October, 1692, when only 14 years of age, she successfully defended her father's home at Vercheres against a band of Iroquois who besieged the place for a week. During the greater part of the time she was assisted only by her two brothers, who were younger than herself, and by two very old men. She held the post for 14 days and nights, until a company of soldiers from Montreal came to her relief, when the Indians cleared out. The monument was designed by Philippe Hebert, the Canadian sculptor, and shows the heroic girl awaiting on onslaught of the Indians, gun in hand. The base is representative of the fort she defended.



MADELEINE



IN RURAL QUEBEC: THE RIVER ROAD AT SHERBROOKE.



QUEBEC, THE GATEWAY OF THE ST.

IENT
ICE.



THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER, NEAR WINDSOR MILLS, QUEBEC.

"NEW FRANCE."

In an article, entitled "New France," an American journal pays this tribute to Quebec: "A French-Canadian battalion, returned from the Great War, mounts guard over the Citadel of Quebec—the key of the New France, the key of the upper New World. If the shades of Maisonneuve, Salaberry, Montcalm, walk these ramparts, they mingle in congenial company with the living. New France still lives. Quebec remains New France. All that part of the British Empire is still the habitant's, and he is there all the Empire. Let none question his fidelity *a la outrance*. No alien power could subdue Canada until the last French-Canadian able to carry arms had died where the union in final sacrifice of Montcalm and Wolfe had begotten in the flesh that new Canada."



THE LITTLE FISHING VILLAGE OF PERCE, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

ERES.



FROM THE G.T.R. STATION, LEVIS.



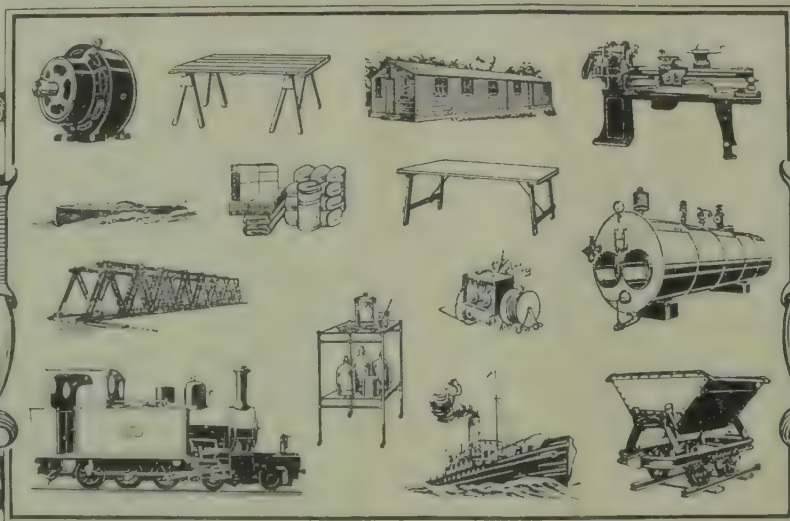
MINISTRY OF

MUNITIONS

by Order of the Disposal Board.

GOVERNMENT

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Etc., Etc.

NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the **EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.**

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2- post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

THE C.P.O.S. SERVICES.

RED LETTER DAY IN
THEIR HISTORY

TUESDAY at last week was a red letter day not only in the history of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Services, but also in that of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company and the great industry for which the Clyde is world renowned. The successful launch of the *Empress of Canada* was briefly alluded to in the last issue of *Canada*. It was stated by Mr. R. A. Workman, Chairman of Fairfield's, in his speech at the reception following the successful ceremony, that the *Empress of Canada* is not only the largest vessel ever built by his Company, but also the largest and finest now under construction in any British or foreign yards. The fact that on the same day the *Empress of Britain*—practically rebuilt after distinguished war services—left the Clyde for Liverpool, to re-enter the transatlantic mail service of the C.P.O.S. on September 1, lent additional interest to the occasion, which produced from Sir Thomas Fisher, C.B.E., late Commander R.N., now General Manager of the C.P.O.S., an illuminative and weighty speech upon the existing situation as it affects the shipbuilder, the shipowner, and ocean passenger traffic generally, which has caused widespread attention, and, at the request of many readers, is herewith reproduced.

Mr. R. A. Workman, in proposing success to the *Empress of Canada* and the C.P.O.S., eulogised the work of Mr. Hugh MacDonald, the architect of the Canadian Pacific steamships, and reference was made to the far-sighted policy of Mr. G. M. Bosworth, the Chairman of the Company, who was unable to leave Canada to attend the launch.

Presentation to Mrs. Bosworth.

Mrs. Bosworth was presented by Mr. Workman, on behalf of the Directors of the Fairfield Company, with some fine pearls as a memento of the occasion.

Sir George McLaren Brown, in proposing success to the



HOW A GREAT CANADIAN LINER LOOKS IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT HAS BEEN LAUNCHED.

Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, spoke of the long and satisfactory connection which the C.P.R. had had with the Company. He recalled memories of the days prior to the completion of the C.P.R. transcontinental railway in 1886, when its flag was only represented on the Pacific Ocean by one or two sailing ships, and reviewed the progressive advance from steamers of the type of the *Abyssinia* and *Parthia* in the eighties to the first great white Empresses—*India*, *China* and *Japan* in 1891, the renowned *Empresses of Asia* and *Russia* in 1913, and the still finer addition to the famous fleet launched that day.

Sir E. Mackay Edgar, who acknowledged the toast, said that when quite a lad in Montreal he little thought he should live to speak as one of the Directors of such a Company as the Fairfield.

The other speakers were Sir Thomas Mason, who proposed "The City of Glasgow," to which Mr. Hugh Reid replied; and Sir Alexander Gracie, former Chairman of Fairfields, who proposed "The Fairfield Staff," to which Mr. A. M. Kennedy replied.

Sir Thomas Fisher commenced his speech by reviewing the development which had taken place in the class of passenger steamships crossing the Pacific Ocean to Japan, China and India. The policy of the C.P.O.S. had been amply justified. The record passage between Yokohama and Vancouver, now held by the *Empress of Russia*, was 9 days, 10 hours, 30 minutes; and, via the C.P.O.S. and C.P.R. transatlantic, transcontinental and transpacific route, Yokohama was within 28 days of London, instead of over 50 days via Suez; while to Shanghai the advantages of the Canadian route were scarcely less noticeable.

Present and Pre-War Comparisons.

Sir Thomas Fisher then proceeded to give an interesting comparison of the current and pre-war costs of building and operating ocean liners, and contrasted with the increase in expenses the advances made upon passenger fares. He stated that the *Calgarian*, a ship built by the Fairfield Company before the war, a sister ship to the *Empress of France*, some-

what similar to the *Empress of Canada*, cost her company £200,000. He believed the cost of the *Empress of Canada* would run into £1,000,000. The growth in expenditure was even more striking from the point of view of maintenance. The difference between a ship built today and one built before the war in expenses of insurance, depreciation, and interest—capital involved an additional charge on every round voyage across the Atlantic of £20,000. So far as running expenses were concerned, the round trip, which cost before the war £1,500, now cost £21,000. Repairs which used to be £1,700 were now £7,700. Provisioning cost before the war £3,000 and now cost £8,000. Wages had risen from £2,500 to £10,000. In addition there was an increase in respect of the accommodation transferred from passengers for the greater comfort of the crew, an increase which he put at £5,000 for every round voyage. Summing up, he said that the *Empress of Canada* would cost £60,000 more to maintain and operate per round voyage than the *Calgarian* did before the war.

High Cost of Travel.

They heard, he continued, a great deal of grumbling to-day about the high cost of transatlantic travel, but he expressed the view that that cost was not half as high as it should be, having regard to the increase in capital cost of a ship and of the operating expenses. He pointed out that, roughly, transatlantic ocean fares had been increased for first class from £19 minimum to £50 10s. minimum; second class, £11 to £28; and third class, 46 10s. to £19. That was to say, passenger fares had been increased by 185 per cent., whereas the cost of operating a ship had risen by not less than 350 per cent. That was a position which could exist only under exceptional circumstances. He thought it was perfectly disastrous to have to charge the steerage fare of £19 per passenger in the case of a working man and his family, and yet it was not sufficient to meet the increased expenditure. There was a danger of killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and unless a stop was put to this rise in the cost of ocean travel it would tend towards a disintegration of the Empire. It meant that there must be fewer emigrants, and if there were fewer emigrants the tendency would be for the Canadian population to draw from across the border instead of from Great Britain. That would be, he considered, a most disastrous thing for the future of the Empire. Shipowners and shipbuilders should adopt some means of getting back to conditions under which less extravagant rates could be offered for ocean travel.

Suggestions for All-round Improvement.

As means to that end he suggested the development of shipbuilding organisation by, for example, combinations such as had been brought about recently, by improved methods of standardisation, and, he added, possibly by some reduction in shipbuilding profits. (Laughter.) Shipowners could also meet the situation, and he claimed that the policy which was being followed by his company was well adapted for the present circumstances. As an illustration of that policy he mentioned that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service had cancelled, by arrangement with the Fairfield Company, an order for a first-class ocean liner and had substituted one for an intermediate liner similar to their steamships *Medita* and *Minnedosa*. Their Chairman, Mr. Bosworth, considered that that step was more in line with modern requirements for democratic travel. The economies which could be effected by substituting a simpler class of ship for the costlier vessels which were formerly employed in ocean services were very great. The principal economy was in speed. Roughly, if four knots were knocked off an Atlantic liner—which meant a 24 hours' longer voyage than that of a 20-knot ship—it would result in a saving of half the cost of the coal bill. If the internal combustion engines were adopted (and he predicted that ocean liners with internal combustion engines would be produced five years hence), they would again halve the fuel cost. In conclusion, he said that by a simpler class of vessel, at a slower speed, with internal combustion engines, they would get back to conditions which would enable ordinary people to travel in pursuit of their business. (Applause.)

Oil Superseding Coal.

After dinner on the *Empress of Britain*, during the run round from Greenock to Glasgow, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," Sir Thomas Fisher said those who remembered the *Empress of Britain* in past days would no doubt have affectionate recollections of her comfort and sea-going qualities, but it could not be denied that she was hardly a first-class ship according to present-day standards. Mr. George Crawley, who was responsible for the decoration, had succeeded in making her look like new, and had succeeded in doing that with a minimum expenditure of money. Without elaborate carving or ornate display the general effect could hardly be bettered in the whole British liner fleet. Referring to the improvements that had been achieved in the reconditioning

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Sinn Féin and the Police.

The encounters between the Sinn Féin raiders and brave, lonely military outposts will not be emblazoned on regimental colours. No medals and bars will be issued. There is no recognition of a state of war. The soldiers technically are merely engaged in putting down civil disorders, a duty which every soldier hates. Still it is a duty that has to be done, and it will be of immense help to the devoted men engaged in it if they can feel that they are acting in the name of a united England. The Irish are not fools, and once they find that the British people are united and resolved on the Imperial issue they will assist in creating the conditions that have been laid down as the necessary precedent of the utmost concessions they will ever consent to make.—*The Vancouver Daily World*.

Canada's Ships.

Had it not been found necessary to afford work in Canada for the thousands of shipbuilders who would have been thrown out of employment with the conclusion of the British orders for ships, Canada would not have the magnificent fleet that now sails the seas, and which will be greatly increased during the present year. Possession of these ships gives Canada the one want it required to enable it to go out and seek trade and bring to our markets direct the goods of far distant lands we require, and to carry to those lands Canadian goods in exchange. Our ships are now sailing to many parts of the world, and are to be found in ports where Canadian ships never before entered.—*News Chronicle*, Port Arthur, Ontario.

"Hand-Picked" Immigration.

Canada is able to gladly absorb all of Britain's overplus population of the right sort, but the Dominion has no more room for the unfit or undesirable than the Mother Country has, and the Government should see that thoroughly competent and practical men are on the spot to sift the good material from the bad.—*Moose Jaw Evening Times*.

* *

CANADIAN NATIONAL GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS.

Appointment of Officers.

Mr. William Phillips, European Manager, Canadian National Railway System, Orient House, New Broad Street, E.C., has been advised of the following appointments and changes in connection with the reorganisation of the offices and officers of the C.N.R. and G.T. Railways in Canada:—

Mr. A. F. Road, General Foreign Freight Agent, G.T.R., at Montreal (superannuated) has been succeeded by Mr. D. O. Wood, who will have general supervision of the export and import traffic of the two railways via Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, with offices in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Mr. Wood has made the following appointments as from August 1:—Mr. R. J. Foreman, Foreign Freight Agent; Mr. J. A. Wright, Assistant Foreign Freight Agent, with office in Board of Trade Building, Montreal; Mr. F. R. Porter, Foreign Freight Agent—office, 704, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Mr. Geo. Papall, Assistant Foreign Freight Agent—office, Union Station, Toronto.

* *

SIR HARRY BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO CANADA.

Sir Harry Britain, M.P., the chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa, has returned to London. He stated to a Press representative that the conference had been an immense success, and had been extremely valuable to journalists of the constituent parts of the Empire. Sir Harry Britain paid high testimony to the work accomplished by Viscount Burnham. The mastery with in which he had presided over the affairs of the conference, he said, had ensured its success, and had won great praise from every delegation to the conference. The members of the conference had gone to the "Pacific Slope," and on their return to Quebec it was intended to give them a reception worthy of the great Dominion which had taken all of the delegation "warmly to their hearts."

* *

REINDER MEAT PROJECT.

"As Palatable as Beef."

That reindeer will eventually replace beef as the world's chief meat food is the belief of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who was recently granted a 30 years' grazing permit for reindeer in Baffin Land, including a strip of land ten miles wide. The Hudson's Bay Company is backing this huge project, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, thereby heating United States capitalists in the first attempt in the American Continent to create a new meat supply. Reindeer tongues have long been known to epicures, and it is claimed that buck reindeer flesh is as palatable as beef. In March last Mr. Stefansson told the Canadian House of Commons that reindeer meat was being sold to wholesalers in New York at 2s. 6d. a lb., but that when the meat became general it could be sold at a quarter of that price.

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COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	7,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,266
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous Products	1,000,000	1,241,575

Totals .. \$41,083,000 .. \$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,688.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, \$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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Bankers and Money Exchangers.

Railwaymen on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway are demanding wage increases from 50 to 100 per cent.

Canada's pension bill for the year ending August 31, 1921, will amount to between \$33,000,000 and \$34,000,000. Disability and dependent pensions number approximately 87,000, and beneficiaries, as a result of Canadian pensions, number approximately 177,000, including the wives and children of disability pensioners and children of widows of deceased members of the Forces.



A VERANDAH CAFE.



THE DINING ROOM.

HOTEL LIFE ON CANADIAN LINERS.

of the ship, Sir Thomas remarked that he did not think that with the present indifferent quality of coal they could have got a speed of more than 15 knots, and the conditions of work would have been nearly intolerable; but with oil she had attained a speed of 19 knots at about 20,000 horse-power, and he looked forward to her doing a regular 18 knots across the Atlantic, which should be sufficient for all practical purposes. Sir Thomas made special reference to the intention of the C.P.O.S. progressively to increase the comfort of the third class passenger. The old standards had, he said, passed away, he hoped for ever. Their Company was the first of any line to adopt the system of spring mattresses for their third class passengers, and other innovations in the way of comfort were to be seen on their latest ships.

The Number of Passengers Carried.

Dealing with the necessity for reasonable and economical ocean transport, he said that up to July 30 this year the Canadian Pacific Company had carried backward and forward no fewer than 100,000 people. In the seven months they had landed in Canada more passengers than had ever been landed by any company in a similar period, and 99.91 per cent. were of British birth. That was what Canada wanted. It was well known that the foundation of the steamship business was

the third-class passenger, and, excluding the Mediterranean traffic, with which they were not concerned, they had carried within 350 of all the British lines put together. It might be said that they had got the ships and other companies had not, but he thought it was mainly due to the high efficiency of the passenger department.

Mr. Griffith's Plea for the Poor.

The toast was replied to by Mr. W. I. Griffith, secretary of the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London; Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario; Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia; and Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia. Mr. Griffith said that in 1884 Western Canada produced about a million bushels of wheat, whereas this year the estimates were for 250 million bushels of wheat and from four to five million bushels of oats. This should encourage the Canadian Pacific Company to order further vessels like the *Empress of Canada*. He would like to see the third class fare of £10 reduced, and to see a rate that would enable poor people to go to Canada. The United States had been built up by poor people, and in populating and developing Canada it was the great mass of poor people who would provide the necessary settlers and workers.

CANADIAN VOYAGES—PAST AND PRESENT.

Some Personal Recollections and Reflections.

AMONG the large number of guests who experienced the generous hospitality of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., as passengers in the *Empress of Britain* on the run from Greenock to Liverpool after the launch of the *Empress of Canada* were some who, like the representative of *Canada*, recalled the first arrival of that vessel in Quebec after capturing the blue riband of the direct transatlantic Canadian mail service. Her size, comfort, speed, and luxurious appointments then created something of a sensation, and up to the day in 1914, when she commenced her useful services to the Admiralty, she was probably the most popular steamship of the company with all three classes of passengers. The *Empress of Britain*, which will sail next Wednesday, bears little resemblance to the same ship as she was in pre-war days. Her reconstruction has been so complete that little remains but the hull and twin-screw engines; even her funnels are new and altered in size and shape. The installation, at the suggestion of Sir John Biles, of a new system of boat lowering gear has still further altered her external appearance. Her exceptionally spacious and lengthy promenade deck, with its shelters, still remains.

As regards the interior accommodation for saloon and second-class passengers, it is only necessary to say that reconstruction has meant additional comforts, while the colour scheme in the spacious dining saloon and the decorations of the public rooms generally are delightful and restful to the eye. The first-class lounge and smoking-room have been enlarged, and the latter—panelled in oak—has been moved a deck higher. Other notable features are the winter garden adjoining the promenade on both port and starboard sides, a card room, and the introduction of a first-class gymnasium equipped with the most modern appliances. In the second-class lounge is twice its original size, the promenade space is increased, and, as an illustration of other added comforts, an electric grate fire was burning cheerily in the main saloon.

It is in the third-class accommodation, however, that the visitor, who recalled the hardships endured by the "steerage" passenger in the days of yore, found the most striking evidences of the actual carrying into effect of that practical policy of "make the third-class passengers comfortable," which has been voiced by Mr. G. M. Bosworth, chairman of the company, and which was emphasised in the able speech of Sir

Thomas Fisher to the guests last Tuesday. Enclosed four or six-berth cabins are the rule, not the exception; each berth is supplied with a real mattress instead of the stuffed pallet, which used to be pitched into the St. Lawrence in the old days as soon as the big passenger liner had landed its steerage freight. The spacious dining-room might almost be dignified with the title of "saloon," containing as it does revolving chairs and other comforts. Two smoking-rooms, retiring rooms for mothers and children, perfect ventilation, and improved lavatory and hospital accommodation are other features. As to food, it is only necessary to say that in the third-class galley were seen electric bulbs which are introduced into the food for infants so that it may be served at the proper temperature. With such attention to detail, the adult may be sure that his creature comforts will be well looked after, and the food properly served instead of being handed round in tin pails and buckets, as it was in the writer's experience of the steerage not so very many years ago.

Out of sight, in the bowels of the ship, is to be found the greatest change of all, for the introduction of oil fuel has done away with the grimy coal trimmer, and justified the message sent by the chief engineer to the guests, asking them to "visit the cleanest and most wholesome portion of the ship." Not only has much space been gained, mostly to the advantage of the crew, but the speed of the *Empress of Britain* during her trip round to Liverpool went as high as 20 knots in an hour—more than aimed at in service, but evidence that she will, in ordinary weather and subject to fog conditions, make the passage from port to port in a week.

The introduction of the new boat lowering system, by which not only those carried in the davits, but those swung inboard, can be more easily and expeditiously lowered, guarantees the safety of the traveller in case of emergency, so far as it is humanly possible to do.

Those who were privileged to enjoy the delightful tour and instructive experiences on an up-to-date ocean liner owe a debt of gratitude to the management of the C.P.O.S. and its courteous representatives, who were unremitting in their efforts to provide comfort and "copy" from the time the special train left Euston on Monday night for Glasgow to its return there from Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon.

A H B

STE MARGUERITE OF CANADA.

First Canonisation for American Continent Nearing Completion.

The tercentenary anniversary of the birth of the Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys, foundress of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, Canada's great Catholic teaching order, which has recently been celebrated with great pomp in Montreal, calls attention to the fact that the American Continent will shortly have its first saint, says the Montreal Gazette.

Preliminary steps in the process of canonisation have taken place in Rome and in Montreal at various periods since her death, and when they are completed this remarkable leader in French-Canadian religious work and education will be known as "Ste. Marguerite of Canada."

Born Three Hundred Years Ago.

Born at Noyes, France, on April 17, 1620, Marguerite Bourgeoys went to Canada with the Sieur de Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, his niece, the gentle Jeanne Mance, and other celebrated figures of the early days of that colony, and during most of the eighty years of her life she struggled against adversity in the form of Indian raids, fire, famine, and pestilence, to maintain a high standard of education and religious devotion among the Indians as well as the children of her fellow-colonists.

She died at the old convent which she founded on St. Didier Street, Montreal, on January 12, 1700, and the first step toward her canonisation was taken half a century later in an application to Rome for her enrolment in the Calendar of Saints. Four preliminary decrees have been issued from the Vatican, in 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1910, the verification of her remains having been made in the last-named year by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Papal Delegate to the Eucharistic Congress, which was held in Montreal that year.

The first ceremony, the "introduction process" took place under Pope Pius IX., Cardinal Simoni the "Protector" of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, being the applicant, while the "Devil's Advocate" of that day was Mgr. Satrali, his duty being to present all possible objections to the proposed canonisation.

Claims Closely Examined.

What is known as the "Non Cult" proceedings began in Rome in June, 1879, under Pope Leo XIII., ending in April, 1880, with the late Archbishop Fabre of Montreal, acting as presiding Judge, with a council of leading prelates and priests. Three nuns of the convent, one priest, and one layman testified to the virtues of the proposed saint and certified miracles said to have followed her intercession.

At the verification ceremony in 1910 the *process-verbal* was signed by Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinal Bourne of Westminster, Archbishops Bruchesi of Montreal, Quigley of Chicago, Langevin of St. Boniface, and Bishops Emard of Valleyfield, Larocque of Sherbrooke, Archambault of Joliette, and other visiting dignitaries of the Church.

It is said that no case for canonisation has ever been more rigidly examined, obstinately contested, clearly proven, or impartially decided than that of the venerable foundress of her order.

The future Ste. Marguerite of Canada has already given her name in memory of 131 religious houses in the United States and Canada, and these have an enrolment of 41,000 pupils.

— * * —

AMERICA AND CANADA.

Trade Restrictions Suspended.

The news of the suspension of the order of the American Inter-State Commerce Commission requiring the prepayment of freight on commodities consigned from American points to Canadian destinations is welcomed in Canadian business circles, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. Owing to the high rate of exchange, it was considered by Canadian importers that the regulation was an unjust discrimination, especially the rule applying to payment in American currency at the point of shipment for the whole of the freight charges, including possibly a lengthy haul on Canadian roads.

The regulation was strongly opposed by the boards of trade and other commercial bodies throughout Canada, who made many representations to the Canadian Railway Board and the Canadian Government asking that steps be taken to end this, asking also that if they were unable to secure the complete abrogation of the American regulation they should at least get an alteration permitting prepayment in American currency to the far border, after which payment could be made in the usual manner at the point of destination in Canadian money.

The prepayment in American funds added upwards of 15 per cent. to the freight charges, which for a large shipment often amounted to thousands of dollars being added to the charges owing to the adverse exchange. The enforcement of the rule practically amounted to an addition of a tariff on goods entering Canada to an extent which caused a serious stoppage of the trade of the United States to Canada, causing loss both to American exporters and Canadian importers.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

"Chief Old Sun" and "Little White Lady."

Perhaps the most picturesque of the functions in connection with the tour of the Imperial Pressmen in Canada was the visit to the Blackfoot Indians at Gleichen, a prairie town. The Indians, in their time-honoured way, created Lord Burnham "Chief Old Sun," which was the name of a famous chief of the tribe who died twenty-five years ago. Lady Burnham was made "Little White Lady." Both wore the picturesque costumes pertaining to their rank, presented to them by the tribe.

A Quaint Incident.

In connection with the initiation in the above ceremony a curious incident is reported. It appears that a minor chief named Coffee Jaw, piqued at his exclusion from the organisation of the ceremony, stole both the costumes intended for Lord and Lady Burnham, and sold them to a local dentist for \$35. As there was no time to prepare others, the ruling chief, Yellowhorse, with true chivalry, doffed his own robes and regalia, and, having persuaded a brother chief to do likewise, handed them over to the two guests. He himself appeared as the ceremony in a composite rig—tall hat with yellow braid, and blue coat and trousers—but as the visitors were under the impression that this was the regulation dress for the occasion, Yellowhorse's dignity suffered little by his generosity.

As we go to press the delegates in Canada are enjoying the wonderful scenery of the Rockies.

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August 28, 1920

IT WOULD PAY CANADA.

(Special to "Canada.")

By J. OBED SMITH

(Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe)

EVERYTHING costs more, and emigration propaganda is no exception to the rule. It will cost Canada several times more per head for her new settlers than at the present time, but if she could only see this, it would still pay Canada to do it.

To induce more British people to emigrate to Canada financial aid is needed in many cases, because the war has destroyed the savings of so many of them. The compulsory Military Service Act in the British Isles practically brought every fit man into the Army; his family lived on his savings (if he had any) plus the separation allowance for the family, which ceased on demobilisation. The cost of living mounted to 150 per cent. above pre-war rates; wages did not. The cost of ocean and rail transport has become largely prohibitory for domestic and other working classes, and these are the classes most wanted in Canada.

The majority of those going abroad in their thousands during the past twelve months have been able—and, indeed, obliged—to take advantage of the Imperial Government war gift of free transportation to a port of landing in Canada, but this ends with the end of 1920, and then what?

If a new settler is worth five or six thousand dollars to any new country, it is a reasonable and cheap proposition to get him (her, or them) by making an advance of the whole or part of the cost of transportation. Without that assistance from someone or from somewhere these classes cannot be secured in the numbers needed, and Canada really needs ten times what she is now getting to fill her vacant spaces.

Apart from their value as Empire builders, the return on the outlay is immediate, and begins on the day the immigrant lands, when he or she begins to consume Canada's products.

The "Times Book of Canada," just published, states:—"Canada's great period of expansion from 1903 to 1914 was associated with three factors: (1) The exhaustion of free lands in the United States; (2) a tide of immigration that brought in some 3,000,000 people; (3) the new readiness of the London money market to lend great sums of money for the building of railways, the development of Canadian industries, and the equipment of the new towns that sprang up throughout the Western Provinces. The first of these factors certainly contributed largely to the increased volume of immigration, and this increase made large borrowings at once necessary and possible."

Canada can make it worth while to live there. It will pay her to do so. There is no royal road to success in any branch of farming in Canada. There can be no compulsion on any class, or members of any class, to stay on the land and work it. You cannot chain a worker to the plough, or nail to the kitchen floor the shoes of the kitchen maid. If the work be available, be made interesting and worth while, there will be no lack of suitable workers, because the law of supply and demand never fails if there be freedom of action on both sides.

Inducements that seemed superior have in the past drawn to the United States millions of Canadians. They saw a beckoning hand somewhere "South of the Line," and we need the same sort of hand stretched out in Canada, beckoning to those in the Old Land, who prefer to remain under the Union Jack. Let me hope that the Governments of Canada will be authorised by the Canadian people to make the necessary expenditure, at home as well as abroad.

What is a vote of two or three million dollars for an immigration and colonisation propaganda to a country so vast as Canada? Twenty-five millions is not too much for the needs of the greatest money-getting proposition Canada has in sight to-day. Even Egyptians could not make bricks without straw.

Economic and industrial conditions in the British Isles are not improving. There are signs that unemployment will occur in some trades, and as no man improves by being out of work the time to help him is not when unemployment has sapped his energy and spirit, but rather the immediate present. Canada wants real workers for her development. These workers can find ready occupation, and their advent means more and more development, agriculturally and industrially. It would pay Canada to do it now.

There should be control of the advertising of wild-cat real estate schemes, and prevention of sales outside Canada of town lots of fictitious and inflated values. Canada has lost much credit overseas by permitting such schemes to fructify, and it will take years to undo the damage to Canadian interests that results from the disappointment and disgust of thousands who were induced to buy town lots miles from nowhere and utterly valueless to-day. The assessment rolls of many towns and villages tell the tale. Prevent "wild-catting" in Canadian lands, at least outside the Dominion. It will pay Canada.

No new country can develop its natural resources without armies of unskilled workers. If Canada cannot get all these of British stock she must turn to her Allies and neutral nations, and men who are carefully selected will work, and, if properly guided, will qualify to become Canadian citizens.

Those who study the question know that a very large number of Canadian families have rich foreign blood in their veins, and there are more serious conditions to be guarded against than the advent of "foreign hewers of wood and drawers of water," for work which British people cannot, or will not, undertake.

Canada must fulfil her destiny as a nation within the British Empire by developing much more rapidly in the future than she has in the past her wonderful natural resources. Only by immigration on a large scale can she do it. It will pay Canada to do it.

This developing energy will not be limited to British-born stock, because it is the foreign immigrant who is able and willing to do the disagreeable and even unhealthy work and very largely find the men for hazardous occupations underground.

The stock of the immigrants has not been poor, but the immigrants themselves have often been neglected by the public, and sometimes prove a danger instead of an asset until the public change their policy towards them. Make the immigrant, British or foreign, a good Canadian citizen, or do not admit him at all.

There is no need to gibe at the foreigner within the gates. There is no quality that adds to the dignity of manhood really wanting in that class of immigrant. These people of other blood have physical courage, patience, self-sacrifice, thrift, filial affection, obedience, ambition, love of personal liberty, and a longing for freedom of spirit and religion. The guiding of these sentiments, which belong to all classes, Canada cannot afford to disregard, and it should be a part of the public duty of every Canadian.

Sixty per cent. of the farmers and farm workers in Canada came from Europe during the past twenty years, and 90 per cent. of the labour to build Canadian railways came from the European Continent. These figures are sufficient to give Canadians much thought.

Because the quality of the British emigrant has so much improved, the conditions of travel by sea should be as generous as possible. It might be well if sympathetic and skilled advisers travelled the ocean with them. So many leave these shores with nothing more than a cursory idea of what is in front of them. They are great venturesome souls, like those who generations ago made Canada what she is to-day. They need sympathetic guiding, at least as much as a Canadian would need were he leaving Canada to make a home for himself in some other land.

Conditions of railway travel in Canada are not always what one would like them to be, and have not kept pace with the improved character of the people, whose finances oblige them to use the cheapest class of travel. There ought to be a porter in charge of every colonist car, because on such a journey the qualities of human nature are seen in full play. One sees the advantage attaching to any special coach under the control of such an official. Would it be too great a strain on the financial fabric to provide something that would tend to relieve the long journeys of tired, and perhaps dirty, immigrants? Those who fail to appreciate this point should spend two or three nights in a colonist car and they would realise it was a poor sort of introduction for those we invited to come to Canada.

The system of giving free land in Canada was a trump card with the land hungry. It is possible to get free land to-day, but it is mostly some distance from a railway track. The policy of building gigantic lines of railway resulted in wide-spread and sparse settlements. That system has not proved the best, nor did the system of homesteading, which never provided for social intercourse and close settlement of the agricultural classes.

Instead of wonderful and long lines of railway, many branches were needed, and very many of them are needed to-day. If that policy had been adopted, one-half the great West would now have been closely settled, and the other half yet available for new people. The principle of obliging each settler to live miles away from his fellow on his own homestead, instead of giving each settler a couple of acres for his home at the cross roads in each township, has always been a mistake. The rectification of that error would remove a prolific cause of terrible isolation and lack of community between old and new settlers, and would bring down upon the Parliament of Canada the blessings of the present and the future generations yet unborn.

"Build up the vacant spaces" is an excellent slogan. And this is a good way. It would pay Canada to do it.

It is not permitted to me to discuss the political result of the American emigration movement, but it is clear as sunlight that the American farmer comes to Canada because our agricultural dollar is bigger than his. But why not make it easy for Canadians to take up their own birthright, seeing

(Continued on page 264.)

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 74; 4 p.c., 1922, 110; 4½ p.c., 1924, 116.
Brit. Columbia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 77.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 743; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 684; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 672; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-60, 624; 4 p.c. Stock, 722; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 743; 4 p.c., 1928, 83; 4 p.c., 1949, 764.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 72.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1905, 65; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 618; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 623; 3 p.c., 1947, 603.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 651.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 76.
Quebec.—3 p.c., 1937, Ins., 632; 4 p.c., 1888, 812.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1931, 713; 4 p.c., 1923, 113.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 78; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 79.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 89; 1932-52, 89; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 106; 1923-53, 83.
Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 69.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 473; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 733.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 60.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 72.
Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 1932-53, 79.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 854.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 92; 3½ p.c. Cons. Reg., 60; 4 p.c., 1961, 72.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 79.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 79; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 68.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 70.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 88; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 593; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 581; 4½ p.c., 1965, 66.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 73; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 691; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 724.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds., 71.
Algonia Cent. Term.—Slumped, 21.
Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c. Bds., 773.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 2nd., 77.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 60.
Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 64.
Canadian Northern Alberta.—3½ p.c., 1960, 603.
Canadian Northern Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1938, 613; 3½ p.c., 1961, 61; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 69; 4½ p.c., 1950, 743.
Canadian Northern Ry.—4 p.c. Perp., 54; 4 p.c., 1930, 94; 4 p.c. Alberta, 623; 4 p.c. Bds., 1934, 803; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 912; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 963.

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance, and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Canadian Northern Western.—4½ p.c., 1942, 803.
Can. Pac.—164; 4 p.c. Non-Perf., 623; 4 p.c. Perp., 63; Algonia, 79; London Reg., 136.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 603.
Grand Trunk Junc.—5 p.c., 1934, 75; Pacific Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 84; Pacific Branch 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939-42, 84; Pacific 3 p.c., 1962, 63; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 64; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 63; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 64; 4 p.c. Bds., 56; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 984.
Grand Trunk Ry.—5½; 4 p.c. Guar., 563; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 42; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 30; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 134; 2nd Equipment, 704; Perp., 4 p.c., 583; Gt. West. Bond, 5 p.c. Perp., 693; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 1921, 984; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 984.
Grand Trunk Western.—4 p.c., 1960, 684; Dollar Bds., 793.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 80.
New Cape Cent.—4 p.c., 58; 4 p.c. Income, 51.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 758.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—704 p.c., 4 p.c., 583; Gt. Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 514.
Quebec Cent.—72; 1st Mort., 4 p.c., 673; 5 p.c. 3rd Mort., 1963, 724.
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—4 p.c., 591.

Financial, Land and Investment.
Brit. Empire Land.—2/3; Funding Shares, 20/-.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pl., 10/9.
Canada Land & Irrigation.—4/6.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—428.
Hudson Bay.—61; Pref., 78/5.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 223.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—13/3.

Electric Power and Traction.
Brant Traction.—6½ p.c. Pref., 81.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 50; Pref. Ord., 48; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 523.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. 1st Mort., 681.
Cedar Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 1013.
Can. Gen. Elect.—144.
Canadian L. & Power.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 1949, 61.
Cities Service.—5 p.c. Pref., 862; Comm., 424; Fractions, 300.
Montreal L. H. & Power.—275; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1932, 104.
Montreal St. Ry.—4½ p.c., Nos. 601-2,000 (1922), 93; 4½ p.c., 1922, Nos. 1-500, 1003.
Shawinigan Water—Cap., 129; 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 119; 5½ p.c. N.F.G. Bds., 104.
Toronto Power.—4 p.c., 633.
Vancouver Power.—4 p.c. Perp., 50.
Iron, Coal and Steel.
Algonia Steel.—Bds., 52.
Canadian Collieries.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 152.

Canadian Iron Foundries.—Comm. (810), 4/-.
Dominion Steel.—Ord., 73; 6 p.c. Pref., 864.

Mining.
Casey Cobalt.—1/-.
Ming. Corp. Canada.—8/6.
Mond Nickel.—52/3; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 16/9; 6 p.c. Red. Bds., 933.

Miscellaneous.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Comm., 14/9; Pref., 15/13.
Bella Uld. Aebetos.—32/6.
Canada Steamship.—Bds., 82; Voting, 78.
Canada Cement.—Pref., 1981; 6 p.c. Bds., 1083.
Canadian Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 105.
Canadian Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Bds., 563; 5 p.c. Income Bds., 12 13/16; Comm., 1/5.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 66; Comm., 173.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Bds., 10.
Furness-Withy.—31/-. Pref., 7.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—19/3; Pref., 17/43.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 1174.
Marconi of Canada.—9/43.
Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 903.
Penman.—5 p.c. Bds., 1063.
Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 1063.
Sampson, B.—6 p.c. Pref., 823.
Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 1143.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Particip. Pref., 433.

Mr. Henry S. Fleming, of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., has been investigating the possibilities of the establishment of a steel plant on the Pacific Coast to use Vancouver Island iron ore and coal. The plant will probably be established either at Union Bay, near the coal mines on Vancouver Island, or at Vancouver.

The Canadian Motors and Machine Company, Ltd., with headquarters in Quebec, will manufacture all kinds of machinery, tools, fixtures and gauges, and will also handle automobiles and all accessories and work pertaining thereto, as well as operate a garage. The company will be incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, and the provincial directors are J. A. Scott (president), Sir William Price, Frank W. Ross, Thos. Craig and William Campbell. The administration as well as the mechanical staff is practically the same as that connected with the former North American Arms Company, which had the contract for Army pistols for the United States Government.

Investors desiring Information on Canadian Investments.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

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ESTABLISHED 1891.

TORONTO, CAN.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Wednesday, Sept. 1

Ticket Day, Friday, Sept. 3

Tuesday, Sept. 14, Wednesday, Sept. 15

THROMPHORON STREET, Tuesday.

Business in the general markets of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been on a restricted scale. Holiday influences have again been operative, and the threatened coal strike next month has overshadowed most domestic markets, though at present provincial exchanges are more influenced than Thromphoron Street. The actual volume of selling in this connection has not been large, but buyers have been chilled and insiders at times have been disposed to mark values lower, especially among home rails and in the industrial department. On the other hand, the speculative revival in oil shares has further developed. This section has obviously benefited from its recent rest, and the coal labour trouble provides rather a "bull" point for the market than the reverse. Trading has been on quite a big scale in this part of the House, and the public are now increasingly inclined to follow the professional lead, recently given. Gilt-edged issues have turned flabby after firmness, a tightening of conditions in the money market being the chief factor in the easier tendency of values. This has more than offset the notable improvement in the Polish news. South American rails have fluctuated a good deal, an improvement in Argentine rails being checked by the steps taken by the Argentine Government to expropriate sugar stocks at cost price. Foreign loans have been unsteady and rubber shares easier with the staple after a moderate improvement.

Among Canadian securities business has been light throughout the week, and prices have been lacking in settled tendency. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have hardly moved. The 4½ per cents. hold at 90, and the fours at 73. Municipal bonds have been hardly so firm. Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacific has been further hoisted to 165 in sympathy with the higher exchange value of the dollar, but Grank Trunk issues have been quiet and flabby and are hardly changed on balance. Canadian Northern Income debts. at 30½ are 1 down. Hudson's Bays in the land group have recovered moderately to 6 7/16 on a cessation of the recent liquidation. A distinctly firmer tone has predominated among industrials. Lake Superiors exceptionally have fallen 1 to 1½, but Dominion Steels at 74 are a dollar up, while Canadian General Electrics at 118½ are also 1 to the good. Canadian Cars have receded 1 to 58½, but the preferred has rebounded 8½ to 114½. Canada Cements at 69½ are 5 up, and the preferred has gained 3 at 108½. Shawinigan Water at 130½ shows a rise of 2, and Spanish River Pulp preferred has spurted 15 to 150½. Brazilian Tractions have eased fractionally to 46½. Mexican traction issues record a few mixed changes of ½ to 1 on adjustments. Canadian silver mining shares, though lacking activity, have kept on the firm side, and Mining Corp. of Canada registers a slight gain at 8/6.

Cities Service Stock has been a good feature of the report, but Cockshutt Plow

Preferred have reacted a little, although the Common Stock has again been mysteriously in demand, marking up to 17½. British Controlled Offfields have been active, both the Common and Preferred advancing sharply.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 10

The remarkable break in prices, of which I wrote in my last letter, continued steadily during last week until Friday, when a much more cheerful sentiment became apparent, and was reflected in an up-turn in the price-trend, the day closing with the list showing quite as many gains as losses, and while the latter were generally fractional, the gains were in some cases quite substantial. The paper stocks led the way in this recovery, Brompton, Spanish River, Laurentide, and Atitibi all being active and strong, and while Roridon showed a considerable loss from its previous quotation, this was accounted for by the fact that for some days the stock had been inactive, and the quotation had therefore not reflected the previous weak situation. The general list also included several other satisfactory gains as, for instance, an improvement of seven points in Dominion Textile, which had been one of the heaviest losers in the previous few days. The week ended, therefore, more cheerfully. On Saturday the Stock Exchange was closed to enable accumulations of clerical work to be overtaken.

Yesterday, when business recommenced, it was soon apparent that the improvement had been but temporary, and that a general condition of apprehensiveness still ruled. Though at the opening of business the tone was fairly strong, it soon weakened, with the result that last evening prices were, in many cases, well below the final prices at the week-end. For this result the unsettled conditions in New York, due largely to apprehensions in regard to the European situation, seem mainly to be responsible, as in well-informed financial circles the opinion is expressed that the local market situation is sound enough, and there is little or no cause for anxiety on that score. However that may be, there was a good deal of sacrificial selling yesterday.

The paper stocks completely reversed their form of Friday, and in some cases sold down to new low prices, though they then displayed resiliency and closed well above the lowest for the day. Breweries, which were noticeable as

a firm spot among the general averages and took some to form a good deal of business yesterday. Brazilian Traction has sold steadily downwards, reaching at one time in Toronto the lowest price it has registered for about two years. Among closing prices of active securities yesterday Atitibi was 70½, Ames Holden Pref. 94½, Atlantic Sugar, 155½, Pref. 16½, Brompton Traction, 30½, Brompton, 6½, Cement, 57, Pref. 49½, Can Gen Electric, 100, Can Steamships, 46, Pref. 75½, Smelters, 25, Don Bridge 45½, Don, Canners, 50, Don Glass, 63½, Pref. 85, Don Steel, 40, Textile, 132, Laurentide, 106½, Montreal Power, 81½, Nat. Breweries, 61½, Penman, 125, Quebec Rly., 27½, Roridon, 190½, Shawinigan 106, Spanish River, 106, Pref. 113½, Steel of Canada, 57, Weyganak, 100. In Toronto Brazilian Traction was the most active stock yesterday, selling down to 37½. Among banking shares Commerce is 182, Hamilton, 120, Merchants, 177 ex-rights, Montreal, 195½, Royal, 211 ex-rights, Union, 153½. The war loans are: 1925, 94, 1931, 91½, 1937, 96½.

— * * —

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The Dominion Bank.—The London Branch of the Dominion Bank reports the profit of the institution for the half-year ending June 30 last to have been \$566,229, as against \$553,698 for the same period last year.

London and British North America.—The profits for the year to March 31 of the London and British North America Company were £20,752, and £11,936 was brought forward. Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, £13,044 forward, after transferring £3,645 to taxation reserve.

Notices by the Bank of Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, notify that for preparing interest due October 1 on the Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Reg. Stock, 1940-1960, and 2½ per cent. Inscribed Stock 1947, Province of Quebec 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1937, City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Cons. Reg. Stock, 1940, and the City of Saskatoon 4½ per cent. Cons. Stock and 5 per cent. Cons. Stock, 1941-61, the balances will be struck on the evening of September 1, after which date the stocks will be transferred ex dividend. It is also notified that coupons falling due on September 1 on Dominion Iron and Steel 5 per cent. Cons. Mort. Bonds, 5 per cent. First Mort., 50-year Gold Bonds of the Algoma Eastern Railway, the City of Regina 5 per cent. Deb. Loan and the City of St. John, New Brunswick, 4 per cent. Deb. Loan may be presented, on and after August 16, between ten and two o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

— * * —

Canadian woollen mills have received large orders from Europe.

Out of the 63 vessels ordered for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine 35 have now been delivered.

Under the heading "Canada a Nation—Not an Adjunct," a special supplement to "Investment Items," issued by the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, deals in strong terms with the Canadian Crown lands pulpwood export controversy. The Underwood resolution is denounced as embodying principles antagonistic to Canadian industrial development.

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Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

the time is at hand when wheat production in the United States must decline? Because Canada has ample land areas from which to provide the world with foodstuffs, that is good reason why Canadians should not stand aside and let pass by the chance of being producers, instead of importers of American goods to the great value she pays to-day. Wheat will always buy imported goods.

Canada has resources, but she wants her sons (and others) to develop them for Canada's own sake, and not to give up too readily her own birthright. One knows the value of American farmers, but it would be better to have these resources made profitable for Canadians. No one can forget that the United States does not give Canada very much for nothing.

Canada ought diligently to seek the desirable settler and help him. It is not true that the poor man is unworthy or worthless: on the contrary, men with capital are useful if they use their money in the proper way, but a hundred poor men who can work are better for Canada than any imported millionaire. No man should be prevented from "doing his bit" in Canada because he has not the price of his transportation. The Canadian people need to get hold of this idea that the workers—men and women—are what Canada really needs and she should be willing to pay to get them.

A man will stick and stay anywhere his womenfolk want him to stick. Those who can and will help to settle a man with a family ought to realise that very important truth. The splendid women organisations in Canada should be encouraged to continue and develop their good work for the benefit of women, especially the newcomer. They who make them welcome, let them help newcomers to found a new home and raise a family to the honour of themselves and of Canada. The National Council of Women of Canada embrace practically every association of women, and in the immigration field there is opportunity unlimited to do good service that will place the newcomers for ever in the debt of the people of Canada. Give the women a chance and then see their menfolk quickly realise that in Canada men have a mighty respect for the other sex.

So long as a partially disabled ex-Service man from overseas is not taking the place of a Canadian ex-Service man, give Tommy Atkins a chance to show what he can do in a new land. He was maimed in a great cause.

The exchange of visits by school teachers in Canada with similar teachers overseas has produced better results than the originators ever hoped. Those from Canada, being Canadian, cannot help telling what they know, and those from overseas come back from Canada laden with news of a great land of opportunity.

Children are under the control of teachers more waking hours in a day than they are with their parents, and the best of teachers should be encouraged to lead the foreign child as well as the Canadian born. It will pay Canada.

Give all newcomers some good literature and papers immediately on arrival. See that they get it continually. Let them read and "think Canadian," and teach them "A Canadian's Creed," by Margaret Bayne:—

I believe that a citizen of Canada belongs to a country whose explorers, founders, pioneers, and makers are as noble as any race in all history.

I desire to be a true Canadian, to be a maker, however humble, of this great commonwealth, and to contribute whatever of good I may bring from my homeland.

To perform adequately whatever tasks the needs of this new country may impose upon me, I pray that the lust for labour and the gift of growth may be mine.

(Concluded.)

—*—

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Lord Beaverbrook on the Maintenance of Amity.

Lord Beaverbrook arrived in New York on Saturday last on board the *Aquitania*, accompanied by Lady Beaverbrook. The newspapers give prominence to the fact that he was called on for a speech at a concert on board. In responding, he spoke on the subject of Anglo-American relations, and said:—"The greatest thing in the world to-day is the maintenance of amity and co-operation between the United States and Great Britain. Any person, whether he is an American or a Briton, who tries to create discord between them is a traitor to his own country."

Thus, the reaction shook out of the market prices of many stocks the proportion which might be considered to represent excess over the intrinsic value of the securities, and cool-headed investors have been presented with opportunities for investment in which much of the speculative possibilities remained unaccounted.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is not surprising, in view of the social unrest and the very unsettled and obscure industrial outlook in Great Britain just now, that people with money to invest should again be turning their attention toward Canada as a field which is likely to afford a greater degree of safety for their capital. It has been pointed out with great truth that Canada is passing through the troubles which were the inevitable aftermath of the war with greater ease than almost any other nation which was actually combatant. She, like almost every other country, has experienced serious labour troubles, but they have been wisely dealt with, and the same comparatively high average of intelligence among her labouring classes, which leads them to insist upon what they consider to be a "square deal" at the same time, increases their resistance to intrigues or influences, which might lead them into action disastrous to their own and the nation's interests. In this connection the potentialities and scope for development possessed by the Dominion, with its enormous territory, great natural wealth, expanding industrial outlook, and growing population, are obviously a very important factor, and must be so for many years to come.

* * *

For a good many months prior to the end of July the growing confidence—largely on the part of Canadians and Americans—in the soundness of Canada in general and Canadian enterprises in particular, was reflected in a steady—at times swift—appreciation in value of securities quoted on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. Just lately, as reported by our Montreal correspondent, a reaction has occurred, during which the prices of many stocks, even of well-proved and reliable undertakings, have in some cases lost all their gains of the previous few months. This reaction was in some measure, doubtless, the natural result of the preceding period of optimistic speculation, and from that point of view might be healthy as rendering the market situation less vulnerable. But it seems evident that the decline was considerably greater than the situation warranted, and had little, if any, relation either to the intrinsic merits of the securities themselves or to general financial and commercial conditions in the Dominion.

* * *

In this regard it is interesting to note that the *Toronto Mail and Empire* quotes the "chief executive officer of one of Canada's largest banking institutions" as seeing no reason for apprehension in the financial situation at the time. In the course of an interview, this authority stated that:—

"The position here is sounder to-day than it has been for some time past. The stock market, to be sure, has experienced some drastic readjustments in values, but the process has ruled for the removal of conditions which bankers as a whole did not regard with favour. There can be no doubt that the developments of the past few days have resulted in a purging, so to speak, of many of the unhealthy elements which existed when speculative enthusiasm was at its height and when many securities were being sent to levels far above their inherent value.

"Now that this has been largely corrected, the situation is the healthier and it would be well if the public would appreciate this fact.

"As to conditions prevailing throughout Canada generally, the banker stated that the demand for accommodation from commercial and industrial sources had recently shown a substantial slackening as the result of the healthy contraction in business. With this process continued in its present orderly course, money he thought, should work easier in the near future, but speculation should be held in check. The assurance of a good harvest in grains as well as other produce rendered the outlook bright and, viewed altogether, there was every reason for optimism."

* * *

The force of the reaction may be clearly indicated by the depreciation between July 24 and August 9 of some of the leading securities in groups which had been strongly in favour on account of their well-known prosperity or plainly apparent prospects. Thus, in the pulp and paper group, Abitibi Pulp and Paper Shares fell nearly 16 points, Brimpton 12 points, Laurentide 17½ points, Riordon 25 points, Spanish River 20 points, and the Preferred 18½, Weyagamack 23 points. In the textile group Canadian Cottons dropped 10, Dominion Textile 13, and Penmans 16. Among shares of more general character, Ames-Holden Pref. lost 26½ points, Atlantic Sugar Pref., despite the certainty of early payment of large dividend arrears in cash, lost 22 points, and Canada Steamships 7 points; in fact, the decline was general and heavy throughout the list, the least effect naturally being apparent in the case of shares which, though carrying much public confidence, had not been the mark of special speculative interest, as, for instance, Canadian General Electric, which, closing in Montreal on July 24 at 102, was dealt in at 100 on August 9. The closing prices of many securities active in Montreal on the latter date will be found in the letter from our Montreal correspondent elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued at foot of first column.)

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GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of the world, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

DOMINION OF CANADA**THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.

Head Office, 101, St. James Street, Montreal.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust," Montreal.

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CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provinces of Canada on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., etc., and the sale of properties.

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Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$17,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$18,000,000. Aggregate Assets, \$580,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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590 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 95 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad.

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F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, and
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**THE COLONIAL BANK.**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836. SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

Subscribed Capital

£3,000,000

Paid-up Capital

£900,000

Reserve Fund

£375,000

Head Office: 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

Branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, New York, West Indies and West Africa.

Shipments of Produce financed.

OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Mr. Sydney Laird, a nephew of Chief Justice Mathieson.

At Montreal.—Mr. Benjamin Huguenin (76), well known in the carpet trade.

At Toronto.—Rev. John Maclean Bellard (84); Rabbi Solomon Jacobs (79); Mr. W. J. Mulloy (73); ex-Warden of Wellington County, Ont.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Alexander Christie (53), a prominent contractor.

At Cornwall, Ont.—Mr. Henry George Stanton, C.E. (65), a well known railway engineer.

At London, Ont.—Mr. Alfred Miller (52), managing Editor of the Free Press.

At Regina.—Mr. Justice J. H. Parker (42), of Yorkton.

At Victoria.—Mr. William Wilson, a resident of the city since 1861.

* * *

Manitoba Mennonites are sending delegates to Quebec to study conditions in that Province, with a view to settlement.

DOMESTIC HELPS WANTED IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Miss F. Biden, representing the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, has been making a tour through England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland, to interview women household workers who desire to accept the offer of assisted passage which that Province is making. Miss Biden has already sent out two parties, and parties of 25 each will go out—one by the R.M.S. Minnedosa this week, and the other by the R.M.S. Megantic on September 4. Miss Biden informed a representative of Canada that the parties are accompanied to Regina by a Government official, and, after resting in a hotel there, are distributed through the Province to good homes, where they can earn \$30 per month. Up to 75 per cent. of the passage money is, in certain cases, advanced upon bonds for repayment on easy terms. Miss Biden is in attendance at the Canadian Government Emigration Offices, 11-13, Charing Cross, to interview applicants, in the morning and afternoon up to 4.30 p.m.

Banking and Finance.

Northern Ontario's Gold Record.

Whilst a feeble interest has been shown in a few of the Canadian Silver Mines—stimulated by the recent boom in the white metal generally speaking, the Canadian mining industry has of late years received scant attention from the British investor, who has not yet forgotten the disappointments following the British Columbia-Klondike boom in the late 'nineties. In Canada itself, however, mining developments are very closely followed, and the results achieved by the various fields are given special prominence in the financial pages of our Canadian contemporaries. One of the Ontario mining areas that attracted a good deal of attention in this country for a time was the Kirkland Lake goldfield, and it is of interest to note that to a property known as the Lake Shore, operating in this area, belongs the distinction of forming one of the trio of Ontario's gold-mining companies, which have together paid out well over \$2,000,000 in dividends during 1919, the other two being the Hollinger Consolidated and the McIntyre Porcupine, carrying on operations in the well-known Porcupine goldfield. Ontario has of late years achieved prominence as a gold producer, and it is of interest to record the progress made by this Province, in view of the consistent attention devoted to the subject by *Canada's* own correspondents. According to latest information, the total dividends distributed by Northern Ontario's gold mines to the end of December last is the very respectable sum of \$15,545,238, or well over £3,000,000 sterling.

* * *

Canadian Oil Developments.

Canadian oil developments are attracting a good deal of attention just now, and in view of the threatening coal crisis, it is satisfactory to learn that so much interest is being displayed in the subject in the Dominion, as it is becoming increasingly manifest that it is imperative that every effort should be made to emancipate transportation companies and power users generally from the thrall of the coal operatives' tyranny. This week comes cabled information from New York stating that a merger has been completed between the International Petroleum Co.—a Canadian organisation which controls two producing companies and a marketing concern and carries on operations in Peru—and the Tropical Oil Corporation, involving a capitalisation it is reported of as much as \$100,000,000. It is stated that it is intended to form a new International Petroleum Co. in the Dominion which should rank in importance with the world's leading oil organisations. Further advices with regard to the new combination will be awaited with interest, and it is worthy of note that the Canadian Company includes in its directorate such prominent Canadians as Sir E. B. Osler, and Messrs. G. H. Smith and W. Nesbitt. Another feature of interest has been the activity this week in the Preferred and Common stock of another powerful Anglo-Canadian oil concern, the British Controlled Oilfields, the prices of both shares having advanced smartly on the growing recognition of the company's prospects and the belief that at no distant date it will be obtaining a very large production from its properties in Trinidad, Venezuela and Ecuador. The company's British interests are in the hands of a powerful Anglo-Canadian financial group, and its future is regarded with assurance by those conversant with its huge potentialities.

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C.P.R.'s Latest Acquisition.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway has assumed the operation of the Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co. and the Central Canada Railway Co. furnishes evidence of the enterprise of the management of the vast trans-Atlantic undertaking, and should materially strengthen its position in the areas covered by the two systems of which the C.P.R. has secured control. It is understood that the Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Company's lines will be operated for a period of five years, and that the C.P.R. holds the option to definitely acquire the system at any time within that period. In this connection it is announced that Mr. J. D. McArthur and his colleagues have resigned from the directorate of the Edmonton-Dunvegan Co., and that the new board will consist of Messrs. D. C. Coleman (president), Charles Murphy (vice-president), and Hon. Chas. Stewart, Wm. Kirkpatrick and G. A. Walker. The 4 per Cent. First Debentures of the Edmonton-Dunvegan Co. last changed hands at 59½, at which price the field works out at relatively high level of £6 14s. per cent., and, in view of the fact that the line is now under C.P.R. control, and that it will almost certainly become an integral part of the C.P.R. system, and also bearing in mind that the issue is guaranteed unconditionally both as to principal and interest by the Province of Alberta, it can only

be regarded as an attractive security. On the outbreak of war it stood at 80½ and as recently as March changed hands at over 60. If the system is eventually taken over, the stock, which is redeemable in 1942, should, of course, rank in all respects with the Debenture issues of other lines under the control of the C.P.R., and should be quoted at nearer 70 than the last marking of under 60. The Central Railway Co. of Canada, incorporated in Canada in 1903 with the title of the Ottawa River Railway Co., has had a very chequered career, and in coming under the control of the C.P.R. it has opened a new and, it may be confidently assumed, a more prosperous page in its history. The 4 per Cent. 1st Mortgage bonds, 1949, of the Central Counties Railway Co., which was taken over by the Central Railway Co., are quoted in the official list, and were last dealt in about a month ago at 50½, at which the yield is the exceptionally high one even for these times of just about 8 per cent., a disparity with similar 4 per Cent. Canadian Railway bonds which may be reduced as a result of the above developments.

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SALVATION ARMY AND OVERSEA SETTLERS.

Ex-Service Men's Alleged Grievance Against Canada.

Commissioner D. C. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has returned to London after six months' tour in British Dominions, in company with General Booth. The Commissioner's part in the mission was mainly concerned about emigration, and in the result important arrangements have been arrived at bearing on the part the Salvation Army will play in assisting the Australian and New Zealand authorities in their endeavour to secure suitable British people and settle them in these Dominions.

Commissioner Lamb also draws attention to an alleged grievance of British ex-Service men who desire to go to Canada. Ex-Service men, according to the British Government Overseas Settlement scheme, are entitled to a free passage to any of the British Dominions if they have work to go to and friends to receive them, but this hardly obtains as far as Canada is concerned. Unless an ex-Service man can say he is going out to farm work and can bring evidence to prove that there is a farm job waiting for him, the Canadian authorities will not approve of him for a free passage—this notwithstanding that he may have some other kind of a situation offered him and friends ready to receive him. The inconsistency of the position is obvious when it is stated that these men who have been turned down by the Canadian authorities will be admitted to Canada if they pay their own passage money.

Plea for Broader Policy.

"I cannot understand the Canadian difficulty in this matter," Commissioner Lamb goes on to say. "The immigration authorities do not bar the men. The men are quickly absorbed into the life of the community. Therefore, it is not an economic question. Immigration hitherto, at least as far as Canada is concerned, has never been a political question. The men are exactly the class of settler the other Overseas Dominions are encouraging. Surely workers of all kinds are wanted in Canada, and Canada is the poorer by the loss of these men. I know that housing is a difficult problem, but it cannot be worse there than here. Whenever men have friends ready, willing, and able to receive them and their families, despite any little temporary inconvenience through overcrowding, there should be no difficulty in admitting them to the country. All the ships are booked far ahead for the other Dominions, except Canada, and Governments are encouraging the transference of men, women and families who have friends in the Dominions, even although the conditions may not be ideal."

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST HURDLER.

Earl J. Thompson, of Province Albert and Dartmouth College, N.S., who won the 110 metres hurdle race at the Olympic Games, last week, in 14.45 secs. (an Olympic record), scored Canada's first win in the international contests. Two months ago, at Philadelphia, Thompson established a new world's record of 14.25 secs. for the hurdles, but his win at Antwerp on August 18, on a bad track and when he had drawn the worst station, was probably the better performance of the two. "A greater hurdler we have probably never seen," wrote the sporting editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

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Twenty-two thousand cases of gin, chiefly for shipment into Ontario, have been unloaded at Montreal.

The Admiralty announce several vacancies in the officer personnel required to commission the light cruiser and two destroyers which are being handed over by Great Britain to the Canadian Government.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

MAJOR J.M.G. (Osborne).—The address you want is Clayton & Shuttleworth, Stamp End Works, Lincoln.

"QUEBEC."—The area of the province of Quebec is 703,653 sq. mi., of which 15,969 are lakes.

"ENQUIRER."—Canada is very nearly as large as the Continent of Europe. Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles, while Europe's area is about 3,750,000 square miles.

"AN INTERESTED READER."—To answer your question in full would mean writing an article. The following facts may, however, help you.—The tides enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic mainly through Cabot Strait, between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The tide entering through Belle Isle Strait is little felt. The undulation in passing up the Gulf expands so widely as to be almost imperceptible in places. At the Magdalen Islands the range is about three feet at spring-tide, becoming effaced at neap tide. The greatest tidal range is attained in Northumberland Strait and in the Baie des Chaleurs, where it is 10 feet. At Anticosti the tide has again the range of about six feet, proceeding up the estuary in ever greater volume, attaining a maximum of 19 feet at the lower end of the Island of Orleans, 650 miles from the Atlantic at Cabot Strait. At Quebec, 30 miles further up, the range is nearly as great; but at 40 miles above Quebec it is largely cut off by the Richelieu rapids. It ceases to be felt at Three Rivers, 160 miles from the sea.

A CANADIAN-AMERICAN OIL MERGER.

The reported amalgamation of the International Petroleum Co. Ltd. (of Toronto) and the Tropical Oil Company (of Pittsburgh) will bring about a considerable extension of Canadian oil activity. The International Company has several prominent Canadians on its board, including Mr. G. H. Smith, Mr. W. Nesbitt, K.C., and Sir E. B. Osler. Its issued capital is 100,000 Preference and 2,606,802 Ordinary shares of £1 each. Of the latter 1,353,401 shares were issued last March. It controls two producing and one marketing company, and operates in the Peruvian oilfields. The Tropical Oil Company has a capital of \$50,000,000 in 2,000,000 shares of \$25 each, of which 1,565,000 are issued, a portion of them being offered as recently as last November. It has a big concession in Columbia, and high grade oil has been produced. The amalgamation, according to the cable, is on the basis of a new Canadian company exchanging 1,802,534 of its shares for 1,575,000 shares of the Tropical Company.

DOMINION TRUST LIQUIDATION DIVIDEND.

The best piece of Dominion Trust liquidation news that has been received since the eventful day in October, 1914, when that institution closed its doors and brought ruin to thousands, reached Vancouver last week in the form of a telegram from the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, notifying Liquidator J. C. Gwynn that his private Bill had received Royal Assent and is now law. With the passage of the special Act the last obstacle which prevented the paying of the first dividend to the depositors and creditors of the Dominion Trust Company has been removed by Mr. Gwynn.

"I expect to make my application to the Supreme Court for leave to pay a first dividend as soon as the courts re-open in September, and to send out the first cheques by the end of that month," stated Mr. Gwynn, who was greatly relieved at the success of his efforts in the matter.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Week Ended August 14.

Canadian Pacific, \$4,043,000; inc., \$745,000.
Canadian Northern, \$1,367,700; inc., \$229,700.

Grand Trunk, £351,064; inc., £300,258.

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FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The increasing fruit production of the Kelowna district, British Columbia, is indicated by the increasing storage facility being prepared. The Kelowna Growers' Exchange is erecting a storage plant to hold 150 cars of apples. Several fruit companies are adding to their fruit warehouse accommodations. The Dominion Cannery are adding an \$8,000 building to their cannery, and additional fruit packing plants are being erected in the orchard districts. The local fruit growers' association of Chilliwack, British Columbia, have received an inquiry from a produce house at Cairo, Egypt, for a quotation on 300 tons of apples.

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MONTREAL BRIDGE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

A severe fire occurred at the Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, on Sunday last. The bridge, which is the main artery of both railway and road traffic between Montreal Island and the mainland on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, caught fire in the early morning. The blaze spread rapidly, damaging three-quarters of a mile of the structure. The fire was confined to the highway section of the bridge, the railway section, which is used by the Grand Trunk and other lines, being of stone and metal, was fireproof, with the result that railway traffic was uninterrupted. General traffic over the bridge was completely suspended.

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ORE SMELTING IN CANADA.

Trail's (British Columbia) New Rod Mill, costing £50,000, is practically ready for operation and the copper plant is resuming operations at once. The Canada Copper Corporation, of Copper Mountain, is expected to shortly commence shipping copper concentrates from its 20,000-ton concentration mill, and the smelter and refinery at Trail will be kept busy looking after the company ores as well as those from Copper Mountain. The new addition to the copper refinery is nearly completed, and the combined plants will have a capacity of about 100 tons a day of refined copper. The concentrates from Copper Mountain will run about 25 per cent. pure copper.

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WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

The offices of the Directorate of Graves Registration and the Imperial War Graves Commission, while under removal from Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.1, will be closed from August 25 to 30, both dates inclusive.

The new address of the two departments will be 33-38, Baker Street, London, W.1.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 764. August 28, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

SITUATION WANTED.

FOR CANADA, sisters require situation, Cook and Parlourmaid; experienced; good references.—Raymont, 27, Kilburn Lane, Harrow Road.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGE WANTED.

CAPABLE GIRL, desirous of joining brother Canada, wishes work any capacity, return passage or part. Can someone help? Genuine. Box No. 541, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—For good farms, special educational facilities on English lines, fishing, shooting, and excellent social advantages.—Write, Leslie Wiltshire, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal & London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CREEMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.) Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joucreel.")

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensl," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN TOBACCO FOR BRITAIN.

British buyers will shortly have an opportunity of testing the merits of Canadian leaf tobacco. The Agent-General for Quebec informs that a section of the tobacco land in the eastern townships of Quebec, with a packing and sorting warehouse at Farnham, has been bought, and the leaf will be sorted and packed on the lines followed in the tobacco sections of Kentucky and Virginia. Careful attention will be paid to the sorting of leaf of the same colour and grade, which will be packed to meet the requirements of the British manufacturer.

August 28, 1920

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Anglo-French Review"

The August number of the *Anglo-French Review* is the first of a new volume, and opens with an article by Matland Davidson, entitled "The Nostrum of Nationalisation," which exposes beyond question the falsity of the common arguments in favour of nationalisation and the dishonest methods adopted in trades union ballots. Especially interesting to history students is Georges Roth's "Strasbourg et la 'Revolution Society.'" In "French Critics and English Women-writers," Miss Rowland Grey shows how chivalrous and generous French critics have always been in their attitude to English women-writers; and, in "La Reeducation Professionnelle des Blessés de Guerre en France," Dr. Francois Poncetton tells how practically France shows her gratitude to her men broken in the wars. "Concerning Abraham Lincoln," by Lord Charnwood, and "The Windmill of Graeveno," by H. Bagenal, are continued; the poetical contents are particularly good, and the reviews are, as always, most interesting and useful. This number includes the index to Volume III.

"Overseas."

The current issue of *Overseas*, the journal of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, has a story on "The Silent Watches of the Great Lone Land" (i.e., the men whose duty it is to look after the Yukon telegraph). This article, from the pen of C. L. D. Maxwell, Ocean Falls, B.C., won the editor's prize for the best contribution of general interest.

"London."

The *London* is probably the "lightest" fare in the magazine world, and no one will deny that for holiday reading this type of literature makes strong appeal to thousands of readers. The best of the fiction in the August number is Dudley Sturrock's contribution to his "Pixie at the Wheel" series. The inability of the police organisations of the country to bring to justice the numerous undiscovered criminals is made the subject of a telling article by George Dilnot. "Her Hidden Heritage," by Mary Synon, is good fiction.

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CANADIAN MAGAZINES.

"Canadian Magazine."

An admirable summary of current Canadian opinion is furnished month by month in the *Canadian Magazine*, by Sir John Willison. Of the retirement of Sir Robert Borden he says:—"Whatever his faults or virtues it is certain that he held office during the great days of Canada, and that the relation of the country to Europe and its status in the Empire have vitally altered since he became leader of the Conservative party. One doubts if Borden ever was a Conservative. In his attitude towards Imperial problems he was a Liberal, and in domestic affairs he was far more radical than was Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

"Rod and Gun in Canada."

The July *Rod and Gun in Canada* contains, among other items of interest to the sportsman, a further instalment of A. Bryan Williams's article on "Big Game Hunting in British Columbia." William Beck tells of some of his experiences in that Province with the rod, as do also "Skookum Chuck" and Norma Dumbleton. F. Bradshaw, the Chief Game Warden of Saskatchewan, discusses matters pertaining to game conservation; and "The value of Ontario Wild Life" could not have a finer protagonist than Jack Miner, who, during the past thirty-five years, has "hunted at nearly every dropping-off hamlet between Lake Temiskaming and Fort William."

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Mr. M. Rose Gooderham, of Toronto, has been appointed a director of the Union Trust Company, Limited.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Cross

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal
Wednesday, September 1—*Empress of Britain*.
Friday, September 3—*Metagama*.
Monday, September 6—*Prince F. Wilhelm*.
Friday, September 10—*Metagama*.
Wednesday, September 15—*Victorian*.
Friday, September 17—*Melita*.
Wednesday, September 22—*Empress of Britain*.
Wednesday, September 29—*Empress of Britain*.
* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Tuesday, August 31—*Pretorian*.
Saturday, September 25—*Sicilian*.

London to Montreal via Havre

Tuesday, September 7—*Scotian*.
Tuesday, October 19—*Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, September 17—*Scandinavian*.
Wednesday, September 29—*Grampian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, August 28—*K. A. Victoria*.
Saturday, September 4—*Caronia*.
Saturday, September 11—*Carmania*.

Southampton to New York

Saturday, August 28—*Imperator*.
Saturday, September 11—*Aquitania*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, September 1—*Adriatic*.
Thursday, September 2—*Koonland*.
Wednesday, September 8—*Olympic*.

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, September 11—*Mobile*.
Thursday, September 9—*Lapland*.
Wednesday, September 15—*Celtic*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, September 4—*Megantic*.
Thursday, September 9—*Canada*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.
Saturday, September 4—*New York*.
Saturday, September 11—*St. Paul*.
Saturday, September 18—*Philadelphia*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.
Thursday, Sept. 2—*Manchester Mariner*.

Direct letter, newspaper and parcel mails are due from Canada by the R.M.S. *Corsican* and *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm* on Monday next, and by the *Melita* on September 6. Letter mails via New York to-day (Saturday) by the a.s. *New York*, *Lapland*, *Celtic*, and R.M.S. *Caronia* on Monday next, and by the R.M.S. *Olympic* and *Aquitania* next Friday.

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YOUNG EMPIRE BUILDERS.

Mr. J. W. Hobday arrived back from Canada on Tuesday morning by the C.P.O.S. *Metagama*, after taking out a party of 197 boys and girls from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and on arrival there were over 2,000 applications for those healthy youngsters. On June 25, which is a day of festivity, being founders day of Dr. Barnardo's, the children were at the time crossing the Atlantic bound for their new homes in the Dominion. Sports were held on deck, and money prizes were distributed amongst the successful competitors.

These young empire settlers have a wages trust fund, into which all their earnings are placed until they become 21 years of age, and the fund now reaches the splendid sum of 188,000 dollars. Many prominent Canadians came along in their motors in the hope of securing a child.

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Sea fish landed on both coasts of Canada during the first six months of this year weighed 2,837,424 cwt., valued at \$10,564,146 (\$2,576,620), compared with 2,546,773 cwt., valued at \$9,393,495 (\$2,291,090), for the same period last year.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Experimental tests of the effect of first summer and preliminary summer months on the crops of that Province.
Mr. Charles Campbell, Deputy Minister at Ottawa, stated at Winnipeg this month that the progress of crops in the West of Canada.
He considers that the copper mines of the Flin Flon district of Manitoba are promising of a rich development.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

A 534 yards swimming handicap decided at the Lexington Street Baths, resulted as follows: Heat 1—H. D. Chapman (4 sec. start), 1; W. H. Phillips (3 sec.), 2; E. A. Baldwin (4 sec.), 3; 30 4 5 sec. easily. Heat 2—L. G. Pearce (3 sec.), 1; A. J. N. Foss (3 sec.), 2; C. S. Kern (2 sec.), 3; 29 2 5 sec. touch. Final—L. G. Pearce, 1; A. J. N. Foss, 2; W. H. Phillips, 3; H. D. Chapman, 4; yard; for

— * * —

OIL DISCOVERY IN CANADA.

Advices brought from the Far North by Mr. Hugh Kindersley, son of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, substantiate the reports that the Imperial Oil Company have found oil near Fort Norman, 300 miles north-west of the Great Slave Lake, says a Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*.

The well is down 130 ft. and is yielding 30 gallons daily of good-quality crude oil. It is expected that the district will produce oil in commercial quantities at 300 ft. The discovery is the result of many months' drilling near the border of Arctic circles.

— * * —

Branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada have been opened at London (market branch), Ontario, and at Unionville, Ontario.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has received the following cable from its head office:—"We continue to receive favourable crop reports from all over the country, and our opinion is that whole country will have better than average crop."

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D

Danner, W. E., Perth, Ont.—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

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Graham, J. G., Toronto—18, North-Eastern Road, Thorne, Yorks.
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Dr. Grenfell, writing on his "programme" in the *July Toilers of the Deep*, states that he will devote one more winter to lecturing, in order to raise funds for the continuation of the mission work in Labrador.

The Railway Commissioners (says *Router*) have prohibited from August 1 the export of coal from Canadian Atlantic and St. Lawrence ports, except to the United States and Newfoundland, unless otherwise permitted.

Branches of the Union Bank of Canada have been opened at Saskatoon, West Side, Toronto (Dawes Street and Danforth Avenue). The branch at Beaville, Sask., has been closed, whereas the branch at Kyleville, Sask., has been closed temporarily.



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CANADA

No. 765. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920. Vol. LIX. | 9^D WEEKLY

GOLF IN CANADA.



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The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter.

Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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"WORK AND PROSPER."

SUCH is the motto of the great National Exhibition, which was opened last Saturday at Toronto by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States. The reporter to whom we are indebted for the account of the opening proceedings declares that in his twenty years' experience of exhibitions on the other side of the Atlantic he has never met "such an impressive and magnificent demonstration of industrial resources and national enterprise and possibilities." From the same source we learn that "the exhibits—agricultural, manufacturing and all sorts—are housed in fine permanent buildings, artistically designed and grouped upon beautiful lawns gently sloping towards Lake Ontario." The description makes us realise that the National Exhibition at Toronto, an annual fixture which was started 42 years ago, has most fully succeeded in achieving its mission. The Exhibition is both a symbol and an epitome of Canadian effort; and the spirit underlying that effort is with rare felicity expressed in the Exhibition's motto, "Work and prosper." Effort without a policy is like a ship without a compass; so it is gratifying to be reminded that "the key-note of Canadian policy with regard to exhibits is

"Trade Imperially." There, too, a national ideal is wisely conceived and laconically phrased.

In his inaugural speech, which was characterised by eloquence, wise discrimination, and common sense, but, above all, by a high sense of patriotism and a genuine affection for Canada, Sir Auckland Geddes proved how worthily he is filling his great and responsible position. No Canadian, no Briton, no son of the Empire at large, and no American can read this speech without feeling the better for it. It grips things as they are, and with uncommon clarity of words and judgment provides an inspiring tonic. In these days of unrest and uncertainty that is one of the highest functions of diplomacy, as it should be practised by ambassadors of Great Powers. It was natural, perhaps, that the chosen Principal of McGill's University should say, "By deliberate wish and choice I was one of you," and as one who knew the Dominion intimately he emphasised in glowing words the confidence all Canadians feel in the future greatness of their country. He characterised Canada's "vast, natural, unwasted wealth" as "a sheet anchor of the Empire"; and, speaking doubtless as a European statesman and "the servant of the whole Empire," his special message to Canadians was given in these words: "Work for Canada that Canada may prosper mightily, and, working for Canada, remember that you are working for that still greater thing, the British family of nations, whose existence in unseen ways, in a manner that only the archives of the chancelleries of the world's capitals would reveal, serves, watches, and protects your interests." No one can deny the uplifting quality of such a message, especially when one reads the fine tribute to "England, the Mother of Freedom," and the reference to the interest of the United States and ours being "interwoven through a million ties."

Finally, we come back to the motto with which we began—"Work and Prosper." It is capable of universal application. In the words of Sir Auckland Geddes it "must be made to ring in the ears of all British people." It is something more than a phrase; it implies a past, grim and spiritless by virtue of its inherent selfishness, and it suggests a new orientation of the old short-sighted industrial system, which wracked Carlyle, giving to us hope and the promise of a comforting reward—prosperity. How the Sage of Chelsea would have cherished the motto! He could not see with our eyes, nor perceive the paths we are treading. Depressed by the soul-destroying industrial conditions of his day, he yet preached the gospel of work. Work, and be happy; work, for work's sake; work, to forget the grinding poverty. It was an object in itself. It brought happiness and contentment. That was his philosophy. "Work is great," he said, "and there is no other greatness. To make some work of God's creation a little fruit-feller, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little wiser, happier, more blessed"—that was his ideal. He never dreamt of prosperity as the reward of work. So far have we advanced. Work is no longer a blind alley. It has a beneficent purpose in a far wider sense than Carlyle's exhortation. It will be to the eternal credit of Canada that she was the first among the Commonwealth of Nations which sprang from the loins of Britannia, and which reached their fullest independence and maturity in a world cataclysm, to give practical direction on an imposing scale to the old doctrine, more honoured in its breach than its observance, that "the labourer is worthy of his reward."

—*—

A REPORT ON LAND SETTLEMENT.

THE question of the settlement of ex-Service men in the different Dominions has occupied the attention of the Imperial and the Dominion Governments, and also of many private bodies. The Land Settlement Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute has requested Mr. Christopher Turnor to make certain investigations and prepare a report. Mr. Turnor has revised his original report very drastically, but even in the final form in which it is now issued, it is so open to controversy that it has been necessary to issue it with a note stating that the Royal Colonial Institute disclaims responsibility for the statements made or the opinions expressed. Under these circumstances it is a pity that the name of the Royal

September 4, 1920

Colonial Institute is prominently connected with this pamphlet.

Where his views are constructive there is little in Mr. Turnor's suggestions that is novel, but many of the remarks can be usefully repeated, as they are in accordance with the advice of those who are entitled to speak from long and practical experience. Group settlements and co-operation have been long advocated for the greater happiness and success of the settler in new districts. In these, and many other points, Mr. Turnor's opinions are in agreement with the recognised authorities. But when he comes to discuss the different portions of the Dominion that are most suitable for ex-Service men from the British Isles, he makes many statements which are not warranted by facts, and his views appear to be unduly coloured by his fears of Japanese penetration.

We are on common ground with him in requiring that the British Government should make every endeavour to keep its own citizens under the flag and we will grant that the vast spaces of Australia urgently need a white population, but we cannot go so far with Mr. Turnor as to admit that migration from the Motherland should be in the main directed to Australasia. Canada needs its fair proportion of British settlers, and it can offer opportunities and advantages fully as great as those of any other Dominion. It is here that Mr. Turnor shows a peculiar bias and one against which it is necessary to warn those who may be inclined to attach undue weight to his pamphlet. It is obvious that he made a very cursory examination of the merits of the nine Provinces in Canada, otherwise the attractions of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario would not be so feebly recognised.

Apparently Mr. Turnor does not like the Prairies, and he would hustle the British settler across Canada to the Western Province. This discloses fundamental ignorance in two important particulars. The Prairies offer an opportunity to the poor man to obtain a much quicker and more substantial return for his labour than is offered by any other portion of Canada. Again, owing to the large influx of settlers from the United States, many of whom are of Latin or Teutonic origin, it is extremely desirable to encourage an inflow of settlers from Great Britain to act as a leaven among this alien and at least un-British population. Mr. Turnor, it seems, would complacently view the Americanisation of the Middle West so long as certain of his selected parts of British Columbia could receive British settlers. In his pamphlet Mr. Turnor shows that he is by no means a safe or reliable guide to Canada, and we regret that his report should in any way have become connected with the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, as it cannot benefit the prestige and reputation of that most useful and patriotic Institution.

— * * —

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Tariff Commission.

A revision of the Tariff was promised by the late Government and a revision was also one of the chief planks in the platform of the official Opposition. It was a singular unanimity; it began and ended with the call for revision. How the Tariff was to be revised, whether upward or downward, neither party vouchsafed an answer. So matters have hung fire until the advent of Premier Meighen's Ministry; and still the subject is a bone of contention between Parliamentarians, just as it is a controversial topic in everyday life. There are those who want a Tariff only for revenue purposes—the same as the Free Traders in Britain—and there are others who would, in addition, so enlarge the scope of the Tariff as to build up industries—pretty much the same as British Tariff Reformers.

Moderate opinion oscillates between the two extremes. But what is the will of the majority, so that practical legislation can be based thereon? To ascertain that, the Dominion Government has now decided to implement the pledge first given in 1919 by Sir Thomas White, and confirmed last session by his successor, and has created a Commission of Cabinet Ministers to revise the Tariff and hold public enquiries to collect evidence concerning it. This is a step in the right direction. The Commissioners are Sir H. Drayton, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. A.

Cadde, President of the Privy Council; and Hon. Gordon Robertson, Minister of Labour. The initial meeting will be held at Winnipeg on the 15th inst. The Commission will then proceed direct to the Pacific Coast, and on the return journey visit many places in the Prairie Provinces.

* * *

Wealth in Trees.

The results of the deliberations of the British Empire Forestry Conference have now been issued as a White Paper.

We referred to the discussions when the Conference was sitting in London in July, but the resolutions, as we also noted some time ago, form a feature by themselves, inasmuch as they collectively constitute the Empire's forest policy. Canada takes her full share in these resolutions, as she is entitled to do by reason of her vast forest wealth.

What the Conference calls for is something more than a policy—namely, the machinery for carrying out a definite forest policy; and this is "a properly constituted and adequate Forest Service," presumably on the lines of the Civil Service. There is certainly scope for such an organisation. Then there is the question of research work—how is that to be conducted? Directly by the State, through its own officers, or through the Universities and kindred institutions? As yet there is no ruling on the subject, but opinion inclines towards the Universities undertaking the work according to Government requirements. Canada is actively engaged in the effort to solve the forestry problems, and will doubtless have a good deal to say when she plays host to the delegates of the next Conference in 1923.

* * *

Fewer Farmers.

While the eyes of the world are on the Canadian harvests—and bumper crops are assured—we regretfully turn to some disquieting statistics about Canadian farmers. It is said that, proportionately, 50,000 fewer Canadians are engaged in agriculture to-day than in 1872. According to the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, 30 per cent. of the population some 48 years ago lived in towns and 78 per cent. in the country. To-day the figures are exactly reversed. What is the explanation?

Apparently it is the same as in this country. We read: "Country life has not been made attractive enough, farming not sufficiently remunerative. The youth of the country prefer the panorama of the picture palace to the panorama of the prairie dawn. Hence the rush to the cities, the increase of the consuming public and the decrease of the producing." The same thing can be said word for word, leaving out the "prairie dawn," about this country. Yet there never was a time when farming in Canada was more in need of recruits. The larger interests of the Dominion demand it, and the sooner the problem is faced the better.

* * *

Timely Tribute.

We have heard so often the story of the hopeless and hidebound conservatism of British manufacturers that it is refreshing to have a somewhat different picture presented. "They are catering for the demands of the market as they never did before," says Mr. L. B. Beale, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Western Canada, adding: "Only recently a British Columbia order of large proportions was being sought by a number of agents. The requirements of this purchaser were rather out of the ordinary, but the British firm made up new patterns, submitted prices, went after the business, and got it. By securing this order factory equipment had to be changed, but it was done. This same spirit is noticeable in every Old Country industry. To get the business they realise that they must give the customer what he wants, and that is what they are doing."

Such recognition will be widely welcomed in this country, and we trust Mr. Beale's tribute is fully deserved. According to the same authority, British manufacturers and exporters now regard Vancouver as the key distributing point for merchandise from the United Kingdom for Western Canada. Vancouver has, indeed, by reason of her geographical position and the enterprise of her sons, an uncommonly bright prospect. Each year will add to her wealth and power and influence.

Vancouver Projects.

Everyone delights to paint the future of Vancouver in rosy colours. Imaginative writers have endeavoured to picture Vancouver as the "Queen of the Pacific," the go-ahead capital city of the British Empire. London will be relegated in those days to the position of a holiday resort for the millionaires of the New World. Meanwhile, practical Vancouver is not bothering its head over "visions" so remote and, possibly, improbable; but is going ahead with projects which will tend immediately to enhance its business reputation and add to its powers and resources.

We understand that three great harbour schemes will be well under way within the next few months. According to the Harbour Board authorities, the construction of the Ballantyne Pier will be started almost at once. It will cost \$5,000,000. The big dry dock will be commenced before the end of September, the estimated cost being \$3,500,000, while the C.P.R. pier, costing between three and four million dollars, is well under way.

* * *

The Devonshire of Canada.

It will be seen from the announcement of the Agent-General for British Columbia on another page that the resources and attractions of British Columbia are worthy of the consideration of all those people in this country who, owing to economic conditions and high taxation, find a difficulty in making ends meet, and must therefore seek "fresh woods and pastures new" in the hope of doing better. British Columbia has the advantage of having several varieties of climate, and many other recommendations which we have no doubt Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General, would enumerate and enlarge upon for the benefit of all enquirers.

The Pacific Ocean gives access to lands where dwell two-thirds of all mankind and where the British Empire enjoys great prestige and power. The Western front of this Empire is British Columbia, which is now so much nearer by sea—the Panama Canal having reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles—that a new world, so to speak, awaits development.

* * *

Why Be Educated?

The question is asked in Toronto's *Saturday Night*. "Much has been heard in recent years," says our contemporary, "of the unfortunate lot of the 'white collar man' as compared to the horny-handed son of toil in the matter of remuneration, but it is nevertheless something of a shock to find the metropolitan city of Montreal inserting the following advertisement in the *Star* of that city: 'Men Wanted, for the following positions: One senior law clerk, \$1,020 per year; one furnaceman, municipal bath, \$1,080 per year. For further information apply to the office of the Commissioner of Municipal Service.'"

This is on a par with the case of the chore boy and the schoolmaster, to which we referred a few weeks ago. As Mr. C. A. Magrath pointed out in *Canada* last week, the horny-handed son of toil is having the full benefit of the swing of the pendulum. He is enjoying a highly inflated economic value. But present conditions will not last for ever, and when the reaction comes once again there will be no need to ask, Why be educated?

* * *

Trade Congress of the Empire.

As was announced in the news columns of *Canada* of August 21, the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will be held at Toronto on September 18 and during the week following. Delegates from all parts of the Empire will be present, and Lord Desborough, the President, will preside at the meetings. The King is Patron of the organisation, and the Governor-General of Canada is the Honorary President. The Canadian Board of Trade announces that the arrangements for the Congress are now complete, and no doubt keen interest will be taken in its work.

Eight years have elapsed since the last gathering was held in London, and 17 years since this Congress was held in Canada. The meetings are usually held triennially, in London and one of the British Dominions alternately, to which representatives are officially nominated by British Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, or Associations thereof throughout the world. The difficult conditions

which have resulted from, and the lessons taught by, the war are reflected in many of the resolutions which will come up for consideration.

* * *

Going to Canada.

The *Daily Express* correspondent at Carrick-on-Shannon says: "A startling feature of the unrest in Leitrim and adjoining counties caused by the present serious political situation is furnished by the extremely large number of auctions of properties, businesses, houses, furniture and effects put up by owners who are leaving the country."

We are not surprised. It is becoming more and more impossible to live and carry on one's business in Ireland. Law-abiding people have no option but to leave the country. The report just quoted adds that these Irish families are going to Canada. Why not? Where is there a better place for them to go to? But it is to be hoped that the Canadian authorities will insist on obtaining from would-be Irish settlers satisfactory assurances that they are not Sinn Feiners, and that they will have a proper respect for law and order. The right kind of settlers are urgently needed in Canada, but, of whatever race, they must be the kind of people capable of being trained into good Canadians. We do not wish to see a whole army of Irish agitators and ward-healers let loose in the Dominion.

— * * —

RAPID PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

The United States mail for the Orient is to be carried across the Pacific Ocean by the C.P.O.S. Empress steamers, according to arrangements just concluded. A probable feature of the arrangement is the transportation of the American mail by aeroplane from Seattle to the port of Vancouver, thus making a saving of nearly a day on the trip.

— * * —

Messrs. Harold Bounsall and Herbert MacDonald, of Toronto, competed in the 50-kilometre cycle race at the Olympic Games at Antwerp on Tuesday. MacDonald was placed fifth, after an exciting race. Bounsall burst a tyre and lost a lap.

One of the delegates to the Foresters' High Court, held in London last week, was Mr. G. R. French, of St. Catharines, Ont., who was welcomed by the High Chief Ranger. He expressed the hope that the High Chief Ranger of the Order would pay a visit to the next Canadian High Court, to be held at Hamilton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 81, for 35 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE.—At Regina, on August 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Currie, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.—a daughter.
EVANS.—On August 20, Ethel (née Stevens, of Farnham), the wife of Frederick Evans, Abernethy, Sask.—a daughter.
ROBERTS.—On August 23, at Toronto, the wife (née Imrie) of C. D. Roberts—a daughter. (By cable.)

MARRIAGES.

FAIRHURST—CAVER.—On August 25, at St. John's Church, Vancouver, B.C., Capt. Thurston W. Fairhurst, R.E., son of the late George Fairhurst and Mrs. Fairhurst, of Woodstock, Grampian Hills, Cheshire, to "Helen," youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cavers, of Vancouver, formerly of Hawick.
MILLER—KENNEDY.—At Outlook, Saskatchewan, on August 24, by the Rev. Ruth M. Lyons, M.A., Alexander Henderson Miller, manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Loughheed, Alberta, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Thurso, to Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Clark Kennedy, Chaplain Terrace, Beardsden.
MACDONALD—TODD.—On August 25, at the Church of St. Botolph, Shenley, Joseph Harrison Macdonald, of Montreal, to Doris Marguerite, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Topham, of Villa Haute Rive, Canada. (Montreal papers, please copy.)
McLENNAN—GUTHRIE.—On August 24, at St. Peter's, Hammermill, Harry Ernest (of Vancouver, B.C., Canada), son of the late James and Mary Phoebe McLeish, of Liverpool, to Marie Louise, only daughter of Louis and Emilie Grandin, of Boucé, Orne, France.

DEATHS.

BEALE.—On June 28, at Cadboro' Bay, Victoria, British Columbia, Katharine, widow of the late Major-General Edward Charles Beale, Indian Staff Corps, Bombay, aged 89.
HIGGINS.—Suddenly, at 138, Galapark Road, Gales-hills (the house of her mother), on August 19, Mary Gracie Cockburn, beloved wife of John Craig Higgins. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
JONES.—At Grouse, Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, on August 23, Charles third son of the late Charles Inglis and of Mrs. Inglis, Gracie Street, Dunfermline. (By cable.)

IN MEMORIAM.

MACMILLAN. In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, Lt. Alex. P. MacMillan, M.C., 1st C.M.R. (Canadians), killed in action at Monchy, Ypres, 26, 1918.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 35 words, 8s. for the year. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

September 4 1920

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

IV. The Conference at Ottawa—Visit to Niagara Falls

By "Canada's" Special Representative

THE Imperial Press delegates had a busy three days in Ottawa (August 5-7), where the Conference proper was held in the Railway Committee Room of the Dominion House of Commons.

The interest of the Dominion Government in the Conference was shown at the opening of each day's session. On the first day a welcome was extended by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition. On the second day an address was given by the Postmaster-General (Hon. P. E. Blondin), and on the third by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir George

Langemann in every feature of this memorable visit to Canada," and to all those "whose voluntary aid has been generously applied in receiving and entertaining without stint the Overseas delegations." Others recorded the delegates' obligations to the C.P.O.S., the C.P.R., the C.N.R., the Dominion Government and various officials, and also to the Provincial Governments and the cities and towns throughout the country for their "hospitable welcome and unlimited courtesies." Thanks were also accorded to the Press of Canada for its co-operation, and also to Lord Burnham for the able and impartial way in which he presided over the deliberations of the Conference.

The delegates also expressed their appreciation of Lord Burnham's services in more tangible fashion by present-



THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

Foster)—an eloquent exposition of the case for preference in Imperial trade.

A particularly striking address on "Empire Partnership" was given at one of the sittings by Mr. J. W. Dafoe, editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, which evoked loud applause and much favourable comment. The war, he declared, had revealed to the world this one dominating fact, that the British Empire was a free partnership of equal nations.

For the assistance of the Conference, three experts in their particular lines addressed the Conference—Mr. E. A. Burrows, of the Marconi Company, on wireless telegraphy and telephony; and Mr. J. W. Imrie, secretary of the Canadian Newspaper Association, and Mr. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, on the paper situation. In the course of the discussion on the latter subject the fact was brought out that about 75 per cent. of the capital in the Canadian paper mills is American, and a strong plea was made that British capital should be interested in this very important and profitable national industry.

The numerous resolutions on the agenda paper proved a fruitful ground for discussion. The subjects to which most attention was directed were cable and wireless communications, the paper supply, and the enlargement of the Empire Press Union. Other subjects dealt with were postal rates, the dissemination of Empire news, the maintenance of the independence and privileges of the Press, the function of the news carrier, interchange of staffs, travel scholarships, and the harmonising of commercial law and of the curricula of the Universities of the Empire. A resolution of congratulation was passed on the West Indies agreement.

A series of votes of thanks, expressive of the feelings of every delegate, was passed by acclamation. One was to Lord Atholstan, the Chairman of the Canadian branch of the Empire Press Union, for the "all-embracing



THE OBSERVATORY, OTTAWA.

ing to him and Lady Burnham a gigantic moose head.

The Conference is generally felt to have been in every way successful. The meeting of delegates from every part of the Empire, and the interchange of opinions on so many questions affecting both journalism and the future of the Empire, have alike been productive of results which cannot fail to be of the greatest public benefit.

Leaving Ottawa on the night of August 7, we arrived at Toronto next morning in time to board the s.s. *Chippewa* for the crossing of Lake Ontario to visit Niagara. For the seven miles to Niagara Falls the river, running between precipitous banks, presents a continuous succes-



NIAGARA FALLS, FROM THE CANADIAN
From the little steamboat, *Macl of the Mist*, many of the Imperial Pressmen

sion of racing rapids, whirlpools, and leaping waves. At various points are evidences of the industrial enterprise and engineering skill that have harnessed Nature for the needs of man, attaining their culmination at the titanic Falls, which we reached through the thronging Sunday crowds of the two towns that have been built on both sides of the great gorge.

Under the Boundary Waters Treaty, the United States are allowed to divert 20,000 cubic feet of water per second and Canada 36,000. The "white coal" thus manufactured is distributed over a wide area, and is an industrial asset to the Province of Ontario whose value cannot be over-estimated.

The Niagara Falls are, of course, one of the wonders of the world, and it is to be hoped that utilitarian demands will never be allowed to make inroads upon their picturesqueness. No adjectives can be too strong to describe the majestic beauty and overpowering grandeur of those tremendous volumes of water, foaming over great precipices or tumbling in green masses into a boiling cauldron, whence rise great clouds of spray circled with a rainbow diadem. Both Falls have their own beauties, but the Canadian, with 93 per cent. of the water flowing over its cliffs, is by far the more impressive. Most of the Press party viewed the waters from the tunnel behind the Falls, and from the deck of the *Maid of the Mist*, as well as from the shores. The Falls by daytime continually grow upon the spectator. The illuminations at night give a strange, ghostlike effect that adds something of a glamour to the memory of even the most fleeting visit.

The beauty of the setting of the Falls is well preserved on the Canadian side by the Queen Victoria Park, the chairman of whose Commissioners is Mr. P. W. Ellis, of Toronto.

R. J. A.

(To be continued.)

CANADA'S NEW WARSHIPS Expected at Halifax This Month.

The five war vessels presented by the British Government to Canada are expected to arrive in Halifax towards the end of this month. The squadron will be headed by the oil-burning cruiser *Aurora*, and will include two destroyers and two submarines.

From Halifax the ships will proceed to Quebec and Montreal and the submarines may be taken through the St. Lawrence canals to the Great Lakes. It is possible, however, that the submarines may draw too much water to go further inland than Montreal. The ships will be kept a good deal of the time at sea, in order that their officers and crews may be thoroughly trained in their duties.

The squadron may prove to be the "nucleus of a Canadian navy," although a permanent naval policy will not be formulated until after the subject has been discussed at the Imperial Conference in 1921.

The cruiser *Aurora* is of modern design.

The destroyers were constructed in 1917 and the submarines in 1918.

Speaking at a dinner at Kingston, Ont., tendered to Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, by the Kingston Branch of the Navy League, Mr. Ballantyne defended the expenditure Canada was making on naval defence and expressed regret that the naval question should have been cast into politics. Referring to the ships received from the British Government, the Minister said they would be kept at sea, enabling the officers and men to get a real active naval training. If it ever became the policy of Canada to have a navy of her own, these ships would provide an excellent nucleus.

CANADIAN WAR GRATUITY.

It is officially stated that only those ex-members of His Majesty's Forces who were *bona fide* domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war, who returned to Canada after discharge, and who are domiciled in Canada at the date of application, are eligible for the Canadian rate of war service gratuity. But those who have not returned before March 21, 1921, owing to wounds or sickness, will also be eligible, provided they return to Canada within one month of being certified as fit to travel and become domiciled in Canada. Applications must be made to the Paymaster-General, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, before March 31, 1921.

Mr. R. Waddington, M.P. for Rossendale, Lancs., sailed for Canada last week. He will interview several prominent members of the Dominion Parliament in connection with the work of the Empire Development Committee.

THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE. British Policy Criticised.

At a Press delegates meeting at Guelph (Ont.), the Hon. Manning Doherty, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, criticised the Home Government's policy in regard to the embargo on Canadian cattle. He said:—"This embargo was placed on account of pneumonia in Canadian cattle many years ago. The presence of this disease in Canadian cattle exported to England has been long since disproved, if it ever existed. There is no good reason why Canadian cattle should not be allowed to enter Great Britain. The British Government promised Premier Borden in 1915 that the embargo should be lifted as soon as the war was over and space in trans-Atlantic shipping was available. The continuation of the embargo to-day can be justified only as a measure of protection for British growers. We maintain that this protection should be afforded them in the form of a tariff on cattle imports, and the slur on the quality of Canadian cattle should be removed."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Greatest Wealth per Head of the Population.

Which Province of the Dominion has the greatest wealth per head of the population? Most Canadians would be surprised to learn (says the *Vancouver World*) that it is the isolated Province of Prince Edward Island. Agriculture and fox-breeding have brought about this happy state of things for the "Red Islanders." Well over 80 per cent. of the population live on the farm. They produce almost all they require to support existence, and there are not large towns to lure the youth away from the pleasures as well as the labours of country life. Prince Edward Island is not only the wealthiest Province, but also the most populous, proportionately to area.

TWENTY CANADIAN MAJOR-GENERALS. Militia Orders Granting Substantive Rank.

Militia orders, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and promulgated by the Minister of Militia grant substantive rank of major-general to many Canadians who won temporary rank while serving with either the Canadian Expeditionary Forces or the Canadian Militia during the war.

Those included in the list are Maj.-Gens. G. C. Jones, Sir David Watson, H. M. Elliott, Sir Henry E. Burstall, A.D.C., G. B. Hughes, G. la F. Foster, J. T. Fotheringham, R. E. G. Leckie, Sir A. C. MacDonell, A. D. MacRae, Sir E. W. B. Morrison, P. E. Thacker, W. B. Lindsay, Sir F. O. W. Loomis, J. H. Elmsley, J. W. Stewart, A. McDougall, H. D. B. Ketchen, J. H. MacBrien, and D. M. Hogarth.

The following are transferred to the reserve:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. O. W. Loomis and Maj.-Gen. J. W. Stewart. Maj.-Gens. A. D. MacRae, Sir J. W. Carson, E. W. Wilson, W. A. Logie, J. Hughes, A. McDougall and D. M. Hogarth are placed on the retired list.

OVERSEAS CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Overseas Club and Patriotic League, whose chief aim is "to draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over," and which has a membership of 26,000 mostly in the Dominions, celebrated its 10th birthday last week. The members of the League, whose founder and chairman is Mr. Evelyn Wrench, are kept in touch through the monthly magazine, *Overseas*. The offices of the League are at General Buildings, Aldwych, London.

GOLF.

The Canadian Open Championship.

Mr. J. D. Edgar (Druids Hill), Mr. T. D. Armour (Lothianburn), the holder of the French amateur championship, and Mr. Albert Murray (Kanawaki), who yesterday (August 27) tied for the Canadian Open Championship, with aggregates of 298, replayed over the Royal Ottawa links to-day (August 28). Play was over 18 holes, and the result was a win for Mr. Edgar, with a score of 73. Mr. Murray was 74, and Mr. Armour 75.

Mr. Edgar won the championship for the first time at Hamilton, Ont., last year, with the world's record aggregate of 278. He left Northumberland some little time ago for America. Mr. Armour also left Edinburgh recently on a visit to the United States.

Vardon and Ray in Canada.

Two local professionals, Tenfold and Daniels (says *Reuter*), were heavily defeated by Vardon and Ray in an 18-hole match, which was played at Winnipeg last week. The British pair proved a combination too strong for the local men to hold, Vardon and Ray winning by five holes up and three to play.

GREAT CANADIAN EXHIBITION AT TORONTO.

Eloquent Speech by Sir Auckland Geddes.

CANADA'S greatest industrial exhibition was opened with a military and naval display last Saturday afternoon by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States. This exhibition was first held forty-two years ago, and has been continued annually with ever-increasing success. In 1898 the attendance for two weeks was 22,000; last year it was 1,300,000, and the prospects for 1920 are 1,500,000 at least. The motto for the present year is "Work and Prosper," and the keynote of Canadian policy with regard to exhibits is "Trade Imperially." American exhibits are not barred, but manufacture in Canada is a regulation which applies to all entries.

Never in my experience of exhibitions on this side of the Atlantic during the last twenty years (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) have I seen such an impressive and magnificent demonstration of industrial resource and national enterprise and possibilities. The exhibits—agricultural, manufacturing, and all sorts—are housed in fine permanent buildings, artistically designed and grouped upon beautiful lawns gently sloping towards Lake Ontario.



THE RT. HON. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES,
British Ambassador to the United States of America.

How Canada is Marching Forward.

Among the guests to-day were 26 Canadian heroes, winners of the Victoria Cross, and all Canadian soldiers in uniform were admitted free. The Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and State and civic officials attended the inaugural proceedings yesterday, at the conclusion of which massed bands played "God Save the King." The exhibition was a proof in miniature of the way in which Canada marches forward imperially and unfolds a vision of still greater glory and strength in the immediate future.

Her Reconstructive Efforts.

In his inaugural speech Sir Auckland Geddes said:—
"Four years of bloody war have made heavy inroads on the accumulated wealth and seriously impaired the prosperity of the Empire. It will take all our efforts to regain the ease and comfortable times, the quiet leisure for holidays, for art, for study, for research, for invention, that were ours before the war. To you whose proud privilege it is to be Canadians is granted a great opportunity of helping in that restoration, to extend aid in a measure that is not granted to any others of our fellow citizens. I know your spirit, for I have lived among you; I never forget that by deliberate wish and choice I was one of you. (Cheers.) I know your great country and its wonderful natural richness, for in the days before the war with pride I called it to mind; but now I am the servant of the whole Empire, the servant of India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, no less than of Canada and of the British Isles. I can see you as a great part of the great whole, and realise how much for us all depends upon your efforts and upon your success."

"Work and Prosper."

"Work and Prosper," the motto of your national exhibition, is a motto of no limited applications. It is the motto which must be made to ring in the ears of all British people, but though it rang in the ears of England and the Dominions beyond the Seas, if it did not ring in Canada it would ring in vain." Sir A. Geddes spoke of Canada, with its vast natural, unwasted wealth, as a sheet anchor of the Empire, and he reminded his hearers that as Canadians they could not work for themselves alone. "Work for Canada (he said), that Canada may prosper mightily, and working for Canada remember that you are working for that still greater thing, the British family of nations, whose existence in unseen ways, in a manner that

only the archives of the chancelleries of the world capitals would reveal, serves, watches, and protects your interests."

England, the Mother of Freedom.

Remember too the continued that outside the family of nations to which we belong is a great and powerful nation that has drawn its fundamental ideas and laws as milk from the breasts of the same old mothers that nursed us in our infancy. England, the mother of freedom, is now but the eldest of the sister Dominions in the British Empire, but England and Great Britain were when Canada was not and it was in England that a vague theory of democratic government was made into a possible national practice. America with all her power, owes much to England, but let us not forget that we all owe much to America. Her interests and ours are interwoven through a million ties. It is vital for her, I believe, for us I know, for the whole world I feel sure, that she and we should work together in friendship based on mutual respect and understanding. (Hear, hear.) You in Canada are her nearest neighbours. An invisible line, unfortified, unguarded, separates you and her along thousands of miles of frontier.

American Friendship.

You have the great opportunity of interpreting us to—and her to us. Your prosperity must for many years to come be closely linked with hers. You and she are too near neighbours not powerfully to affect one another. Your life and her life cannot fail to act and react each on the other, and as you grow more powerful and prosperous that action and reaction must increase in intensity. Were it possible to destroy by an effort of will all other reasons which make friendship between all the English-speaking peoples essential, there would remain the all-sufficient reason that you, a member of the British family, and she, great and legitimately proud, are such close neighbours as to be almost economically interdependent, while your and her ideals and ambitions run on paths so closely parallel that not even the watchman on the tower can see any reason why, with prudence and statecraft on both sides, they should ever clash."

Faith in Canada's Future.

The Ambassador concluded amid ringing cheers by expressing unbounded faith in Canada's future and in the Dominion's capacity to serve her people, the Empire, and humanity. "The nation whose sons were such bonny fighters is not of the sort that is going to fail. You are winning back fast to prosperity. This great exhibition shows that the springs of confidence and energy have not run dry in Canada. What have you to fear? Your land and its resources we know. Your climate and its vitalising properties are the joy of all who have experienced it. The rest is in your own hands. What the red man failed to do in the millenniums you will do in the decades, for you are workers—workers by brain and hand."

His Excellency Renews Old Acquaintances.

Sir Auckland Geddes' address, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been very favourably received. His Excellency's speeches in the United States have differed somewhat from his predecessor's, in the sense that while he is keenly alive to the importance of a "common origin, common language, and common traditions" in promoting sincere friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples, he has also laid stress on the great international, economic, and commercial advantages flowing from the best possible understanding between London and Washington. That Canada is best able to prove the interpreter of England to the United States as of the latter to England is the opinion of a man who possesses the unique claim of being intimately acquainted with all three. Before leaving Toronto for Ottawa to address the Canadian Bar Association, Sir A. Geddes paid a warm tribute to the work of Canadian artists, as represented by the War Memorial Paintings Exhibition. "No nation," he said, "can be great and prosper which is merely imitating another nation. One could not imitate either the United States or England and remain Canadian, and so he rejoiced to see on his home-coming to the Dominion a really Canadian life beating stronger than ever in their hearts and veins."

Sir Auckland Geddes spent the whole of Monday in renewing old associations with McGill University, where in years past he won fame at the Medical Faculty. He had a long conference with his successor as principal in McGill, General Sir Arthur Currie, after which he attended a luncheon with the Medical Faculty, and spent the afternoon inspecting improvements made in the University laboratory and other departments since his professorial days. In the evening a dinner in his honour was given by Sir Arthur Currie.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER'S POLICY.

Some Press Opinions.

The following newspaper comments on the policy of the National Liberal and Conservative Government, as enunciated recently (and fully reported in *Canada*) by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, will be read with interest:—

The Ottawa Journal.—"Mr. Meighen and the party he heads—a party merging the best in both the old political parties whose usefulness has been spent—stand for the supremacy of the one element, that which would walk firmly in the middle of the road, learning by experience, and retaining faith in British institutions."

Mail and Empire, Toronto.—"He is right in his remark that 99 per cent. of all the grumbling of recent times is base and harmless humbug. He stands for unity and national solidarity, for freedom of enterprise and for policies that have made the country what it is. The people will agree with him that 'the old party alignments are pretty well grown over now.' He is with the upbuilders and will resist with all his power the tearers down."

Gleaner, Fredericton (N.B.).—"We are starting anew in Canada after the war. We are forgetting our differences of the past. We are getting together or seeking to get together, for national purposes. The principles which Mr. Meighen adopts are the principles upon which we can unite for broad service."

Expositor, Brantford.—"This is a policy calculated to benefit the farmer by giving him a home market, while at the same time advancing the country as a whole. To this policy, however, Mr. Meighen is manifestly a new convert, seeing that not many years ago he was advocating the entire removal of duties on agricultural implements. With the responsibility of office resting upon him, the folly of such a course now appeals to him."

Moosejaw News.—"Strikes a militant note which has not been associated with Dominion politics for some time. A fighting defence and vindication of the policy of Sir Robert Borden's war government."

Le Pays.—"In the present circumstances, it is the duty of every citizen who has the interest of Canada at heart to give at least the new Prime Minister a chance to prove his worth."

Liberal Party Views.

Advertiser, London, Ont.—"Mr. Meighen made it crystal clear that the new party is really the old Tory party devoted to the cause of special privilege."

The Evening Times, St. John (N.B.).—"High tariff is the chief plank of the Government's platform, and he also declared strongly against the farmers' party. The new party is a 'peace-time product of political ambition.'"

Prince Albert Herald.—"Mr. Meighen's speech is a splendid addition to the platitudes on which the people of Canada have been fed for years, but it contributes nothing to popular enlightenment as to whether Mr. Meighen proposes to dethrone the capitalistic régime at Ottawa and give the common people of the Dominion a chance."

The Globe, Toronto.—"It happened in the corridor of the House of Commons a few years ago. Arthur Meighen had emptied his political pop-gun at the old Liberal Chieftain and the majority in the Province of Quebec. It was a characteristic fusillade, with lots of smart and sting and bite. Laurier left the Chamber shortly after it ended. He stopped outside to chat with friends. There blazed up to him one of his French-Canadian followers—one who still is a member of the House. 'That man,' the fiery one exclaimed, pointing toward the triumphant Meighen, 'hates us, hates Quebec, and—with a sudden clenching of both fists—'I hate him.' The white-haired Leader shook his head. He put a hand on the shoulder of his angry compatriot. 'By-and-by,' he observed quietly, 'Meighen will be wiser. Some day, if he lives, he will regret the words that hurt. Some day, if he stays in public life, he will want us to forgive and forget.' That time has come. Hon. Arthur Meighen to-day is Premier of Canada. He finds Quebec distant and hostile. He realises now that the well-being and prosperity of the whole Canadian Federation can result only from toleration, understanding, co-operation, and mutual accord."

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Payr. Sub-Lieut. M. J. R. O. Cossette, R.C.N., has been appointed to *Aurora*, to date from August 23.

Since April 1 no fewer than 70,000 cases of liquor, according to a telegram from Toronto, valued at \$225,000 (£48,900) have been confiscated along the Windsor border by local licence inspectors, and fines amounting to \$215,000 (£46,700) have been collected.

It is stated, as a significant fact, that U.S. editors appear suddenly to have awakened to the fact that their readers are interested in the people and the problems of their big English neighbour. This is shown in the remarkable increase in the number of editorials dealing with Canadian affairs.

FRUIT GROWING IN CANADA.

Studying the British and European Markets.

The fruit industry is the only single Canadian industry that is honoured by having a special trade commissioner appointed to look after its export interests, and Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Fruit Trade Commissioner, who has been established at Liverpool, England, for the past five years for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the Canadian growers and shippers of fruit, especially apples, is now visiting Ontario. His object is to inform fruit growers of the conditions of supply and demand, and the special requirements in the way of package and shipment of apples to the English and European markets.

The Apple Demand in Britain.

Speaking of the apple demand in Britain, Mr. Smith stated that the best Ontario packs hold a very high place in the esteem of the fruit trade, and that the Ontario apple is the most popular barrel apple on the British market, despite the fact that some short-sighted growers persist in neglecting the grading of their crop, to their own loss and against the good reputation of the Province.

Apple shipments from British Columbia to the United Kingdom (according to a telegram) will be 500 carloads heavier this autumn than last.

Farmers in Western Canada have made a hobby of the growing of small fruits. Their success shows that with reasonable care and attention some remarkable results can be produced, and that much might be made of this branch of agriculture on the prairie.

The Provincial universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, through their horticultural departments, gathered much valuable information relative to this industry, and much successful experimentation has been done by the many experimental farms scattered throughout the country. At the University of Edmonton, 300 miles north of the international boundary, a large number of varieties of currants, raspberries and strawberries have been grown with gratifying success for many years.

Fresh Strawberries in October.

Strawberries are quite at home on the Canadian prairies, and have become the most popular of the small garden fruits. For many years strawberries grown on the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore, Alta., and supplied to the company's dining cars and hotels, occasioned much comment from their delicious flavour. One of the most interesting surprises prepared for the Prince of Wales on his tour last year was the presentation of a box of strawberries grown on a farm at Condale, near Lethbridge. Fresh strawberries in October are a novelty in the northern hemisphere, but quite a possibility in Alberta, many varieties being grown as far north as Edmonton. With great stretches of country becoming yearly more settled, it is possible for a farmer now profitably to devote greater time and energy to the growing of small fruits for market.

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PULP WOOD CONTROVERSY.

Suggested Conference Between Canada and the United States.

A convention of paper manufacturers and re-forestry experts, in session at New London, last week passed a resolution urging the necessity of a conference between representatives of Canada and the United States to settle the controversy over pulpwood from the Crown lands in Eastern Canada (says a Central News message). It was stated that efforts to induce Canada to lift the embargo had engendered resentment. Canada's policy was defended by Mr. Elwood Wilson, chief forester of the Laurentide Co., Quebec, who said that New York forbade the cutting of timber on State lands.

With reference to the above, it is pointed out that the Dominion Government's restrictions on exports of pulp and newsprint caused ill-feeling in certain quarters, although adopted as a necessary reconstruction measure. Demands on Canadian resources have risen enormously. In 1913 the newsprint production was 350,000 tons, rising to 808,000 tons in 1919. Of the latter total the United States took about 600,000 tons.

Lord Beaverbrook at Montreal.

The arrival of Lord Beaverbrook from New York on August 25, says Reuter's correspondent, gave currency to a report that the object of his visit to Canada was to complete negotiations to purchase, for British interests, the control of one or two large paper pulp companies in Quebec. Lord Beaverbrook (says another message) denies all knowledge of any negotiations.

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Temp. Maj. E. C. Complin, O.B.E., Manitoba Regt., who is in charge of the Ocean Railway and Transport Section of Canadian Headquarters in London, has been made Temp. Lieut.-Colonel, to date from February 28.

Col. J. B. Donnelly, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada in London, has received advice from Canada which indicate that the official estimate of the harvest realising 202,338,000 bushels of wheat is likely to be exceeded.

THE WEST INDIES.

Prospects of Closer Relation with Canada.

THE story of the West Indian islands is picturesque, interwoven with the strands of "our own island life"; and now, when the Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, which was submitted and commented on in *Canada* of August 14, is ratified by the Governments concerned, the West Indies will, it is hoped, begin a new era of trade expansion and commercial prosperity.

When the West Indies were discovered by Columbus in



A COCONUT GROVE IN THE BAHAMAS.

1494, Spain and Portugal were the two great Powers of the world, and they desired to share between them all newly-discovered lands. Not content with using force against the English Merchant Adventurers, the powerful aid of religion was invoked. Pope Alexander VI. was induced to issue a Bull dividing the whole world beyond the confines of Christendom into two spheres of influence, the one assigned to Spain and the other to Portugal. Spain was to have exclusive rights to all new lands to be discovered in the west, and Portugal to those in Africa and the east.

Early Struggles with Spain.

There was never a more momentous Papal Declaration. It affirmed the contention, on the highest authority of the day, that Englishmen had no right to make discoveries or open up new trades. Naturally, Englishmen rebelled when such a theory was put into practice, and they rebelled with sustained determination; but before they could succeed they had to be hard fighters. Three of the greatest forces of modern times thus sprang directly from the Papal ban, namely—the English Navy of Tudor times, the English Merchant Adventurer, and the Protestant religion.

Fired by Marco Polo's description of Cathay, and other trading adventures, English merchant seamen went forth in quest of what they could get in spite of the King of Spain. Thus one John Rut, a sea captain, and Albert de Prato, a canon of St. Paul's, sailed from the Thames on May 27, 1527, and shaped their course for the coast of Labrador. One of the boats was lost in a storm, but John Rut, in the *Mary Guilford*, continued the voyage. From Newfoundland he coasted down the American shore in search of Hispaniola, the name given by Columbus to the island now known as Haiti. Rut's vessel was fired upon at San Domingo, and he never made a landing there, but returned to Porto Rico, and so back to England. That was the first recorded visit of an English ship to the West Indies.

Plunder and Revenge.

John Hawkins discovered a new road to wealth, about 1562, by carrying off large numbers of blacks and selling them to the Spanish colonists in the West Indies. Though not the inventor of this kind of traffic, Hawkins was the first Englishman to engage in the slave trade. His daring adventures ended in what is known as the massacre of San Juan d'Ulloa, from which Francis Drake, one of Hawkins' captains, escaped barely with his life. The treachery of the Spaniards so enraged Elizabethan seamen that they abandoned trading. They sailed instead for plunder and revenge. Francis Drake, we read, became the leader of an ever-increasing band who sacked from end to end the Spanish Main and the Islands, the Isthmus of Panama, and the shores of Peru, until the

fearful Spaniards dared not leave their land without the protection of a great force. Such was the price they had to pay for the heretofore subjects of the Tudors the right of fair trade.

Drake's Exploits

These episodes, and particularly Drake's exploit, *Nombre de Dios*, "the treasure house of the world," Philip II. to demand the suppression of Drake. Queen Elizabeth responded by knighting Drake on the deck of the *Golden Hind*. The war with Spain followed (1585). Drake in charge of the expedition, with Martin Frobenius as second in command, to attack the Spaniards. He succeeded in a famous operation known as "singeing the King of Spain's beard." The insult stung Philip so keenly that he forthwith began again to plan the Armada campaign.

What followed is common knowledge. The maritime power of Spain was broken. Britannia ruled the seas. But the power of the West Indies remained undecided for many years. The Spaniards, as we have seen, were the first colonists. They conquered the Aborigines. Then English, Dutch, French and Danes strove for possession of them. Drake was not our only Admiral who made history in the West Indies. It was there that Morgan, Grenville Rodney, Nelson, Albemarle, as well as Drake, showed how English seamen faced odds and won victories which changed the course of events.

The Islands.

It was not until 1718 that the islands were permanently occupied by British troops, but since then most of them have been under the Union Jack. The islands belonging to Great Britain are Jamaica, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Barbados, Leeward Islands (including Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, Virgin Islands). Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), Trinidad and Tobago. The last of the two islands—Crab and Culebra—left to Spain passed to the United States of America after the Spanish-American War. America has also Porto Rico, and in 1917 she purchased the Danish islands St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz—for £5,000,000. The



NASSAU, THE CAPITAL AND PORT OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

French own Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew and St. Martin; the Dutch: St. Eustatius, Saba, Curaçao, Buen Ayre, Amba and part of St. Martin.

Hispaniola.

Most of the islands have experienced extraordinary vicissitudes. The Hispaniola of Columbus, for example, became a French colony in 1640. It was there that Napoleon attempted in 1802 to re-enslave the blacks who had been freed in 1794. The attempt resulted in a series of massacres, ending in the creation, in 1804, of a Negro Republic, and so Hispaniola became transformed into Haiti. Santo Domingo's perhaps the most perfect specimen of the sixteenth century Spanish city in America. In the old Cathedral are buried many of the notable characters of early American history, including the family of Columbus.

The Bahamas.

The Bahamas is the most northern group of islands, extending 780 miles between Florida and the eastern end of Santo Domingo. They include 670 islands and islets called cays or keys, and embrace an area of 5,450 square miles. On New Providence, with 12,500 inhabitants, is Nassau, the capital and only town of importance. The islands are historically interesting as the first land sighted by Columbus.

Barbados.

Barbados, according to a writer in the *Times*, occupies a unique position. Within her borders, 166 square miles, there are at least 200,000 persons, which makes the island one of the most densely populated in the West Indies.

the most thickly populated places in the world; the development of industries is carried out on the most scientific lines.

Barbados was the first West Indian colony to produce a newspaper, the first to appoint trading agents in England; she was one of the first colonies of the group to signify her intention of entering into a reciprocity treaty with Canada, by which she has been able to find a steady market for her sugar, molasses and other produce. Barbados is anxious for improved shipping facilities with Canada and the Mother Country, and also better arrangements to supply ships with water and fuel at Carlisle Bay—her only shipping port. And the people are in favour of a Federated West Indies.

Importance of the Islands.

Turning from the past to the present and the immediate future, several important considerations arise. Those people—some influential, others irresponsible—who but lately talked and wrote of handing over, or selling, the West Indies to the United States of America in part payment of our war-debt, could not have properly visualised the great part these islands have played in the unfolding of our Imperial history, and could not have adequately estimated either their strategic importance or their commercial value.

The islands are in the pathway of our trade routes to South America; they lie between Panama and Europe. Jamaica does, in fact, guard the entrance of the Panama Canal, the water-borne highway to British Columbia and the Orient, and, as a precautionary measure, it should be made a Western Gibraltar.

As for development, it is extremely difficult under the Crown Colony system of government. The islands are divided into so many colonies, each with a governor and a staff of administrators, all holding their appointments from the Colonial Office in London, which controls not only these officers but also all

social and industrial legislation and every scheme for the development of the resources of the islands. Until the advent of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Colonial Office was without vision, inelastic and unsympathetic, and swathed in red-tape. Things are now much better than they were, but there is room for improvement.

Why They Have Languished.

As Crown Colonies, each colony is a microcosm in itself; also, it is microscopic. In these conditions there is not much hope for a federal union; and without some sort of unity there can be no bargaining power, and no great development scheme has a chance of being carried. For these reasons the West Indies languished for years politically and economically; but, being a fruitful land, blessed with sunshine and moisture, it became a miniature paradise. With tropical islands of extreme fertility and vast unexploited resources so near to Canada, a vigorous go-ahead self-contained Dominion, it became a question of time and opportunity when the two would act and react upon each other. That time has come. The new Trade Agreement between the two countries is evidence of the fact, and not the least significant of this development is the successful joining together of all the British islands and some of the mainland colonies into a single entity for the purposes of the Treaty. If the entity can be preserved and strengthened greater developments will assuredly follow.

There are many, both in Great Britain and in Canada, who would like to see the British West Indies completely emancipated from the control of the Colonial Office and a Constitutional Union with Canada established. There is a good deal to be said for and against the proposal, but—well, sufficient for the day is the Treaty thereof. *Festina lente!*

J. V. M.

THE TRADE WITH CANADA.

Some of the Essentials of Success.

MR. T. H. MACDERMOT devotes a special article in the *Mail and Empire*, of Toronto, to the West Indian connection from the Canadian standpoint. In the course of this article, he says:—

"The subject of the relation of the Dominion of Canada with the British West Indies is to the front just now. Among those islands Jamaica, with its 4,400 square miles, and a population which is now nearing the million mark, stands out as the most prominent and important single member of the group. Its population, indeed, very considerably exceeds that of all the other British West Indies put together, casting into that total the 350,000 of British Guiana and the 50,000 of British Honduras.

The Line of Least Resistance.

"The idea has been brought forward, notably by Mr. H. J. Crowe, of linking up the Dominion and the islands in political confederation as well as in trade union. Trade union alone is advocated by other Canadian writers, and there is certainly, for the present at any rate, more interest and agreement regarding the extending and intensifying of trade relationships already to some extent on a reciprocal basis, than on the more controverted question of political union also. This is, at any rate, the case just now in the British West Indies themselves. These islands and regions are to a very considerable extent areas with large potential resources, with very great productiveness, but with those resources to a great extent undeveloped, and with a great need of sufficiently receptive, expansive, and secure markets for their products. Therefore, the line of least resistance is that which leads to enlarged trade with Canada, putting aside for the present the political aspect. Canada has, as it happens, a need for just those tropical products which the British West Indies produce and can produce in largely increased quantities. The West Indies, on the other hand, want such stuffs as wheat flour, cured fish, butter and bacon, and manufactured articles of various kinds which Canada produces, and will produce in larger quantities. There is thus a natural basis for closer and wider trade relations.

Jamaica's Trade.

"To those who take this view of the matter the latest report by the Collector-General of Jamaica contains facts which deserve close attention. Jamaica during 1918-1919 imported a value of £1,568,710, on which specific duties were paid. She imported a value of £1,331,405, on which ad valorem duties (at present £16 13s. 4d. per hundred) were paid, and a value of £445,608 admitted free of duty. She collected as customs revenue £438,688. Now, of the total imports of the island in 1908, ten years ago, Great Britain supplied 41.5 per cent. Last year she supplied only 16.1 per cent. Of course, her trade was frozen by her immense war

effort, and in the meantime that portion of the market which had been hers was invaded by the United States, which, for the first three years of the war, standing outside the conflict, was exceptionally well placed to take over this new business. Therefore, the imports from America to Jamaica, which in 1908 were 46.8 per cent., were in 1918 87.6 per cent. How has Canadian trade with Jamaica fared? Canada was, of course, though to a less extent than the Mother Country, hampered in her trade output by the war, especially after the wanton destruction of shipping by the Germans began to bite deep into the sea-carrying power of the Empire. She succeeded, however, in lifting her proportion of the trade slightly, having in 1918 9.6 per cent. to show against 7.1 per cent. in 1908. In food values Britain sent Jamaica only 4.1 per cent., which was worth £287,708. In raw material the proportions, respectively, were 7.1, 9.1, and 1.4. In manufactured articles they were 28.1, 64.5, and 1.9.

"Turning to the exports of the island, which amounted in value to £2,684,897, Great Britain took 50.2 per cent., valued at £1,347,998, an increase from 44.8 per cent., value £1,112,116, in 1917. The United States' share of 26.1 per cent. in 1917 dropped last year to 23.4, a value of £627,050. Canada's proportion fell from 15.1 to 14.3 per cent., but the value of the latter, £384,996, was an increase on that of 1917. The Collector-General comments:—'A slight improvement in our connection with Canada (was) due principally to the higher price which our sugar commanded this year' (1918).

The Conclusions.

"The conclusions to be deduced, as far as they bear on Canada and the British West Indies, are fairly obvious. The first thing that has to be done is to increase, and largely to increase, the trade relations between the Dominion and the islands. That requires not only enterprise and energy, but sloping perseverance, and above all a careful study of local conditions and local needs. To bring these things to bear effectively, one of the most important requirements is increased, rapid and direct shipping facilities. Another is the employment of agents on the spot, who have or can command local knowledge, and who possess a combination of good business ability and sympathetic understanding of the West Indian psychology and mental habits, for these islands are a region where these count for a great deal in business as in other things. Canadian business must learn the British West Indies, and the British West Indies must be helped to learn bit by bit a great deal more about Canada. In the mutual action and reaction of demand and supply, that intimacy of knowledge, of interest, and of confidence, will be built up, and there will be a natural basis to discuss what the future and ultimate relationship of the two British areas should be, to the mutual advantage of these territories."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Devonshire will leave Ottawa next week for an extended tour in Western Canada.

The Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, the Mayor of Buxton this year, is to be asked to accept the mayoralty again next year.

The Hon. J. A. Calder has been visiting the Dominion Government Emigration Agencies at Peterborough, Birmingham and Bristol, and will go to York, Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen before his return to Ottawa this month. Mrs. Calder is accompanying him.

Sir George and Lady Perley were the guests, in Montreal, of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hodgson, en route to Ottawa.

The Hon. Mackenzie King is to commence his tour of Western Canada at Victoria about September 25, and will address meetings in every city of importance in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Sir Alfred Smithers, M.P., who is in hospital in New York suffering from abdominal trouble, is progressing satisfactorily, according to a cable received at the G.T.R. offices in London on Wednesday.

Brig.-Gen. Seeley, who commanded the Canadian Cavalry Brigade for nearly four years during the war, leaves next Wednesday by the R.M.S. *Prince Friedrich Wilhelm* for Quebec, on a visit to his former comrades in Canada. He will be accompanied by his son, Mr. John Seeley, who recently attained his majority, and who during the war served as a lieutenant in the R.F.A.

Lieut.-Col. Amery, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who is spending a short holiday on the Continent, will return to London probably about the middle of September.

Mrs. A. C. Curtis and Miss Curtis, of Hampton Court Palace, sailed in the *Megantic* for Quebec, where they will spend the autumn with Mrs. Porteous, Island of Orleans, and proceed to California for the winter.

Mr. S. Clifford Oxtou, deputy Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, with Mrs. Oxtou, is visiting friends in London.

Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., Government "Whip" at Ottawa, is in London.

Mr. William Watkins, J.P., a director of The Land Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and secretary of the Canadian Land Owners' Association, sailed for Quebec by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on Wednesday. He is making a business trip, and will visit Winnipeg, Regina, Penticton, and Vancouver.

Mrs. D. C. Macarow, accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Caverhill, has been spending the summer at Dinard, and will make a tour of the battlefield area before returning to London en route for Montreal.

Mr. A. T. Wilgress, King's Printer at Toronto, is staying at H. Bedford Place, W.C., after visiting France and Belgium.

The Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General, is expected from Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Olympic* to-day, to attend the International Postal Convention.



HON. P. E. BLONDIN, M.P.,
Postmaster-General.

Col. H. F. Bowler, M.P., Mr. S. W. Beardmore, Lady Boulton, Mr. F. E. Meredith, Mrs. Lash, Mr. H. S. S. Molson, Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner in Paris, were among the large number of passengers who left for Canada in the R.M.S. *Empress of France*. Those who left in the *Minnedosa* included Mr. R. H. Gunn, Col. M. L. Hornby, Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. Pears and Lady Pears, Mr. F. C. Salter, jun., the Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Mrs. Worrell. Mr. A. R. Atkey, M.P., Mr. D. Stewart Tottie, and Mrs. Tottie left by the R.M.S. *Imperator*.

Sir John Morris Jones, of University College, North Wales, sailed by the R.M.S. *Kaiserin A. Victoria*.

Col. Sir James Purves Stewart and Lady Purves Stewart are paying a visit to Canada. Sir James, who is a nerve specialist, performed distinguished medical service in Gallipoli, Salonika and Egypt during the war.

Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, wife of the Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, was among the large number of passengers who left for Quebec by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on Wednesday.

At Vancouver the marriage of Lieut. John W. Southin and Miss Agnes Balkwill, second daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Balkwill, was solemnised at Christ Church. The bride is a graduate of McGill University. Lieut. Southin served with the 29th Bn. for five years.

Mr. William Smith, head of the Institute of Public Health at London, and Lady Smith are visiting Canada.

The arrivals from Canada by the *Leopolda* included Mr. A. H. I. G. Greenhields, Sir Horndes and Mr. Joseph Laporte, Mr. A. A. M. Brig. Gen. C. I. Reay, and Mr. H. G. by the *Prince Friedrich Wilhelm* Col. J. Barlow, Mr. F. H. Chergue, Mr. H. M. bin, Lady Dora Markham, Professor Mrs. P. F. Purcell, and Major Mrs. F. A. Wanklyn; by the *Corcoran* Col. W. R. H. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. Reginald Hamilton, Lt.-Comdr. F. W. Law, Mrs. E. Lefroy, Mr. J. P. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Petherbridge, and the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson.

Lady Ames has arrived from Montreal to join Sir Herbert B. Ames.

Lt.-Col. T. A. Hiam has arrived in England from Vancouver to take up a position in an advisory capacity to the Transport Commission of the League of Nations.

Lady Cynthia Colville, of Cowes, I.O.W., who has been visiting at Lake Louise and Banff, and also at Saanichton, B.C., where her sister-in-law, the Hon. Margaret Colville, resides, has returned to England.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage arranged between Gilbert Kemmis Colbourne, late lieutenant, Royal Berkshire Regiment, second son of Dr. and (the late) Mrs. Colbourne, of Llanfair, Beekenhamp (formerly of Buenos Aires), and Miss Ruth Helmer, of Vancouver, will take place on September 23, in that city.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly at St. John's, Newfoundland, between Denis Keegan, captain, Indian Army, the only son of the late Lieut.-Col. D. F. Keegan, of Dublin, and Mrs. D. F. Keegan, and Armine, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Gosling and Mrs. W. G. Gosling, of St. John's, N.F.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss Jennie Louisa Lomax, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lomax, Montreal, to Mr. W. G. Critchley, of Montreal, formerly of Manchester, and son of the late Mrs. S. B. Critchley, of Montreal.

Miss Charlotte Paule Boucher, daughter of Mme. A. Boucher, Montreal, was married in Montreal to Mr. Sydney T. Ritchie, son of Sir George and Lady Ritchie, of Dundee, Scotland.

The wedding of Dr. Wm. E. Thompson, of St. John, to Miss Marjorie Rowntree, daughter of Lloyd's surveyor at Genoa, is announced. Dr. Thompson is in charge of the British Travelling Hospital in Palestine. The ceremony took place at the British Consulate, and at the Church of the Holy Ghost, Genoa.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith, of Victoria, and Capt. R. C. Carthew, M.C., son of the late Mr. Ewart Carthew, of Bedfordshire, grandson of the late General Carthew, C.P.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, New Westminster, Miss Margery d'Easum, eldest daughter of Canon Geoffrey Cyril d'Easum, rector of Holy Trinity, and Mrs. d'Easum, was married to Mr. Arthur John Maurice Round, son of Mr. F. R. Round, C.M.G., and Mrs. Round of Witham, Essex.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Industrial insurance in effect in Canada during 1918 amounted to \$225,000,000.

—Building permits for all Canada during July represented a total value of \$12,250,000.

Business conditions throughout Canada are good, and there are prospects for a busy fall and winter trade.

After a first-hand investigation of the big irrigation district near Lethbridge, Sir James Loughheed said that he was more than ever a firm believer in the value of this method of land culture. The value of it was illustrated to him, he said, when he saw the enormous crops which were promised from the irrigated land alongside that which has been given no attention in this direction.

—There are now six vacancies in the Senate, two in the Ontario representation and one each in the delegations from Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The British Columbia seat has never been filled, though provided for a few years ago under the Act to increase the Senate representation of Western Provinces.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., O.C. of the 38th Ottawa Regiment, was elected president of the Canada Rifle League at the annual meeting of that organisation.

TORONTO.—Mr. C. O. Knowles, hon. secretary of the Dominion Lawn Bowling Association, has received a letter from Mr. A. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, secretary of the International Bowling Board of Great Britain, formally accepting the invitation to the British bowlers to tour next summer. The last of the international contests took place in 1913.

—Toronto's population, according to Assessment Department figures, is 510,464, being an increase of 10,000 over last year. Total assessment is \$63,596,896, or \$7,000,000 ahead of last year.

—A new town is being laid out near Bridgeburg.

—Three Ontario gold-mining companies paid \$2,186,028 in dividends during 1919. These were Hollinger Consolidated, McIntyre-Porcupine, and Lake Shore, the last-mentioned being in the Kirkland Lake area, and the two former in the Porcupine area. The total dividends paid by Northern Ontario gold mines to December, 1919, amount to \$15,545,238.

—Some 200 ex-soldiers of Ontario entered upon duty in the public schools of Ontario on September 1. It was one of the last acts of the Hon. H. J. Cody, when Minister of Education under the Hearst Government, to provide for the training at public expense of returned men for the teaching profession.

—In order that the farmers, who constitute the majority of the members of the Ontario Legislature, may complete attendance at the session early in the spring, it has been decided that the Legislature will meet in January instead of February.

SUDBURY.—Six hundred thousand pounds is to be spent by the International Nickel Company for a mill here, devoted exclusively to rolling of money metal.

LONDON.—Canadian railwaymen have launched a campaign here against the One Big Union, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Bolsheviks.

SARNIA.—There has been incorporated here the International Petroleum Company, with a capitalisation registered as \$100,000,000.

KINGSTON.—Land surveyors have arrived at Seely's Bay to lay out a new railroad line to run from Forfar to a point near Findlay, on the G.T.R. When the tracks are laid Kingston will be in direct communication with Ottawa, and the extension will shorten the distance by 25 miles between the two cities by combining the C.N.R. and G.T.R. lines.

WELLAND. The Atlas Crucible Steel Company, of Dunkirk, N.Y., has acquired a considerable interest in the Dillon Crucible Alloys, of this city, and the company will henceforth be known as the Canadian Atlas Crucible Steel Company, Ltd.

PORT ARTHUR. A syndicate of Pennsylvania capitalists is taking up options on several hundred acres of land in this neighbourhood with the announced intention of spending \$75,000 for boring oil and gas. The principals in the project are Messrs. Annis, Heman and Burton.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At a meeting of the Quebec Cabinet nineteen lawyers in the Province were made King's Counsel, as follows:—Messrs. J. H. Dillon, John T. Hackett, Wilfrid Jalbert, Eugene Audet, Rodolphe Deserres, Tancrede Fortin, Wm. H. Butler, Walter S. Johnson, Nap. Garceau, T. R. Ker, Edgar R. Parkins, F. Callaghan, Rosario Genest, R. S. Stairs, Pierre F. Casgrain, and W. J. Shaughnessy, all of Montreal; and Messrs. Albert Demers, Emile Gelly, and Alfred Savard, of Quebec city.

—The Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, states that the ordinary receipts of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to \$14,472,650, and the ordinary expenditure amounted to \$13,520,740. The surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure was \$951,910. There were no charges made under the heading of extraordinary expenditure during the year.

—The C.P.O.S. Pretorian, from Glasgow, had on board eight brides-to-be, one of whom had been engaged for 17 years.

Letters patent have been issued for the incorporation of the Standard Pulp and Paper Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000, having its head office in Quebec city. The promoters are Messrs. John Ball, New York; W. S. Bullock, M.L.A. for Shefford; and Herbert Bullock, his son, of Roxton Pond.

—"There is no truth in the report that the Davie Shipbuilding plant or any of its subsidiaries is closing," says Mr. A. A. Wright, vice-president of the company.

MONTREAL.—The trial trip of the *Canadian Otter* was of unusual interest, inasmuch as she was built by the British-American Shipbuilding Company at Welland, Ont., and of such a size as to have to come down in two sections and be joined in the yard of the Canadian Vickers, Ltd.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at its eighth annual convention, elected Mr. J. E. Tremble, of Montreal, president, and Mr. Geo. E. Hibberd, of Toronto, was re-elected as secretary.

—Preparations are being made at Canadian ports to handle the grain crop. Montreal is able to handle 900,000 bushels daily.

—The ten points relating to city government as recommended by the sub-committee of the commission have been confirmed by the Charter Commission. These suggestions provide that the city of Montreal be a governing body to be known as the Council, consisting of nine members, that there be one electoral district, that the mayor be appointed by the council, that a city manager shall be appointed, and that the municipal elections shall be conducted on the principle of proportional representation.

THREE RIVERS.—The Three Rivers Shipyards Co., Ltd., is in liquidation. The company is subsidiary to the National Shipbuilding Corporation, with headquarters in Wilmington, Del., and has been building boats of all descriptions, but chiefly of wood. At the outset contracts were secured from the French Government.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—August 9 was the hottest day of the season in this Province. The temperature here was only 78, but in other places, including Moncton, the mercury went to 95.

The business outlook in Canada is an encouraging one, said Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce Toronto, while here on his way from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. He favoured greater immigration to the Maritime Provinces.

Dr. William H. Dawson, of Ottawa, Superintendent of the Survey of Tides and Currents, is here to determine the flow of the flood bed streams in relation to the two breakwaters which are now constructed on the two sides of the harbour. Similar work is being done at the Reversing Falls.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. Mr. Frank E. Smith (Liberal), member of the House of Assembly for Shelburne, has tendered his resignation to the Provincial Secretary, in order to make his seat available for the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Commissioner of Works and Mines, who was defeated in Yarmouth county.

The Metropole Building, 193 to 197, Hollis Street, has been purchased by the Provincial Government from the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company, to be used for provincial offices. The price is about \$60,000.

The open season for moose for 1920 begins on October 1, ending on November 15. Many of the guides favour a season beginning September 15, and a resolution favouring an earlier season was passed at the recent meeting of the Guides' Association at Yarmouth.

At a special meeting of the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts, Dr. Robertson, Chief Commissioner, on behalf of the Governor-General, Chief Scout for Canada, presented the insignia of the Silver Wolf to Col. F. H. Oxley, the retiring Provincial Commissioner.

LUNenburg.—On August 12 another fine tern schooner was launched by the Chester Basin Shipbuilders, Ltd., the *D. D. MacKenzie*.

LIVERPOOL.—On August 10 the Nova Scotia Shipbuilding and Transportation Co., Ltd., launched a tern schooner named the *Isobel Moore*, built for Messrs. J. and F. Moore, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

NORTH SYDNEY.—On August 9 Premier George H. Murray was tendered an enthusiastic reception in his home town, and addresses were presented by Mayor Musgrave and the President of the North Sydney Board of Trade congratulating him on his selection for the sixth time as the choice of the people of Nova Scotia, an experience new to any statesman within the Empire.

BERWICK.—The first car of apples of the 1920 crop was loaded from the orchard of Mr. S. B. Chute and shipped to Sydney on August 12.

GLACE BAY.—The Independent Labour Party of Cape Breton has decided to oppose the election of the Hon. F. B. McMurtry, the recently-appointed Minister of Public Works, who is appealing to the electors of Colchester.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On August 9 the thermometer registered around 109 and 111 degrees.

The chairman of the Board of Commerce has recommended that the Board be given authority to investigate the question of rent profiteers.

The tramway employees have registered a solid vote in favour of direct affiliation to the "One Big Union."

BRANDON.—At a special meeting of the Hospital Board held here it was decided to call for tenders for the whole of the new buildings contemplated in the erection of an up-to-date hospital here. The total amount of the work to be done is estimated to cost half-a-million dollars.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—About twenty teachers from the Old Country have arrived, according to Mr. W. J. N. McNeeley, the Director of the Teachers' Exchange of the Provincial Department of Education, and more teachers of the right type are wanted.

Brig.-General Ross, G.O.C. Military District No. 12, has resigned to resume his law practice.

SASKATOON.—On their way to settle on the unclaimed land of the Turtleford district 25 ex-flying officers have passed through here from England. They have formed a syndicate, and intend to live together on a community plan. Altogether they will farm about 8,000 acres.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. On August 5 fire, caused by an explosion of gasoline in a pool-room, caused the destruction of one of the business sections of the town of Morinville, about 20 miles from here. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

CALGARY. The official figures up to the end of June this year give an output of 3,043,940 tons of coal in this Province, compared with 2,068,907 last year. This is both for the bituminous and lignite product. Operators state there has been more coal marketed up to now than in the history of coal production in Alberta.

—Mr. W. A. Buchanan, M.L.A., when addressing the Western Canada Irrigation Convention here, declared that only one million acres out of a possible fifteen million are being utilised. He advocated a canal system to ensure water supply, and said the country lost \$7,000,000 during a year through allowing irrigable land to remain idle.

The new club house for the Great War Veterans' Association, has been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. McDougall, Trainor and McNeil. The building, when completed, will have totalled expenditures of approximately \$150,000. It will have an area of 9,750 square feet. The lower floor will have a billiard room containing 12 tables and a canteen.

LETHBRIDGE.—Sir James Loughheed is here to inspect the area to be incorporated in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project.

To Skiff district, a new settlement along the Lethbridge-Weyburn line of the C.P.R., belongs the record for early shipment of 1920 grain. The town is the centre of a big new producing area which will have a high average crop this year.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—A party, consisting of Mr. J. A. McGregor, general manager; Col. J. G. Reid, superintendent; and Mr. Johnson, roadmaster, all of the C.P.R., assigned to duty on the Edmonton-Dunvegan line, have been here. According to Mr. McGregor, the line is going to be in splendid condition before winter sets in.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Forty cents a day for every man, woman and child in this city was paid for every working day in July into the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion Government here. Nearly thirty out of each forty cents collected came from the luxury and sales tax.

VANCOUVER.—The Canadian Pacific Coast steamship service has let the contract to the Wallace Shipyards of North Vancouver for a new passenger steamer for the coast service. The new vessel will replace the *Princess Sophia*, which was lost on Vanderbilt Reef on October 24, 1918. She will cost \$1,500,000, will be 325 feet long, speed 17 knots.

—On August 11 fire of unknown origin partially gutted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks here.

The municipality of Summerland has spent about \$100,000 on improvements to the irrigation system, the head waters of which are twenty-five miles back in the mountains.

At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, Mr. C. M. Oliver was elected president; vice-president, Mr. G. G. Pennock; secretary, Mr. A. E. Jukes. The annual report showed that the value of listed stocks had increased 50 per cent. over the previous year, and that the total sale of bonds had increased by 100 per cent.

At the 15th annual general meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. B. Woodthorpe; vice-president, Mr. G. F. Gyles; secretary, Mr. H. D. Christie.

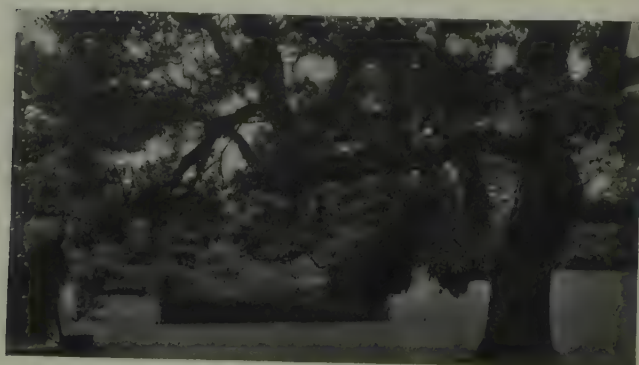
PORT COQUITLAM.—On August 5, the entire lower business section of this little city was destroyed by fire.

DAWSON, Y.T.—Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed by a forest fire which swept along both banks of the Polly River for a distance of 160 miles, according to reports reaching here.

SOME GARDENS AND FL



CHARMING CORNER IN A VICTORIA GARDEN



AN OAK TREE AT "MOUNTJOY," VICTORIA.



FIELD OF THE HOLLAND BRED TULIP AT ROYAL OAK VICTORIA.



LARGE YELLOW AD
Gathered and pho



ONE OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

NURSERIES IN CANADA.



Crethronium giganteum),
9 feet above sea level



HORTICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



A WELL-SHADED LAWN.



"MOUNTJOY," VICTORIA.



PICKING DAFFODILS FOR MARKET

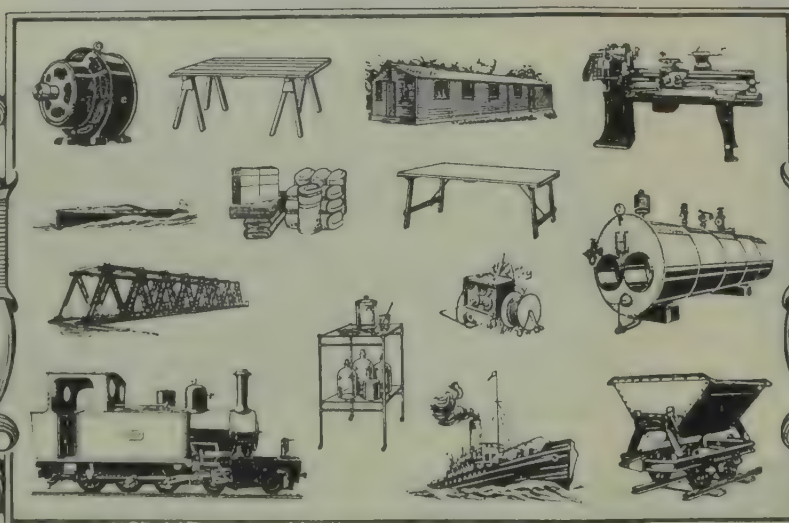
MINISTRY OF

MUNITIONS

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GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY FOR SALE



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Textile Goods
Clothing

Boots and Shoes
Medical Stores
Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metal
Chemicals and Explosives
River and Canal Craft
Motor Launches and Steamers
Miscellaneous Stores
Etc., Etc.

NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see 'Surplus,' price 3d., at all Bookstalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2s post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

September 4, 1920

FAMILY SETTLEMENTS OVERSEAS.

A Concrete Example Outlined.

By E. F. SCAMMELL, F.R.C.

IN the excellent series of articles contributed by Mr. J. Ohed Smith to *Canada*, on "Emigration and the Settler," reference is made, and, I think, wisely, to the desirability of the married emigrant being accompanied by his wife and family (if any). As Mr. Ohed Smith very truly says, "A man will stick and stay anywhere his women folk want him to stick, and those who can and will help to settle a man with a family ought to realise that very important truth." Further, he expresses the opinion that "the system of homesteading, which never provided for social intercourse and close settlement, has not proved the best." Entertaining these views, one might have thought Mr. Ohed Smith would have carried the subject a step farther and discussed the question of family or group settlements, their advantages and possible disadvantages. From the fact that he has not done so, I infer that, in his opinion, the disadvantages may outweigh the advantages.

As, with some other friends (Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute), I have given this subject some consideration, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my views as to the possible disadvantages of any such system, as proved by the failure of not a few settlements of the kind in past years. These have arisen very largely from two causes—(1) the adoption, at the start, of a hard-and-fast system of co-operation, which has bound the settlers too closely together; and (2) the segregation of them, by a kind of "ring fence" arrangement, from other settlers. In regard to the former, I am of opinion that any communal system which makes it possible for the failure of one or more individual members to involve the community at large is almost certain to end in disaster to the whole group. And as to the latter, it is objectionable since it renders it difficult for the members of such a settlement to fall into line with the settlers outside and hinders their absorption into the ordinary life of the general community. These disadvantages, however, may be avoided by the adoption of some such general principles as the following:—

1. Complete freedom of action on the part of the individual members of the group in respect of any form of co-operation or other community arrangement that may be proposed.

2. The selection of the various holdings by the individual members of the group or their representatives, or the recognition of their responsibility for observing the conditions on which such holdings are held, and of the fact that the only collective responsibility assumed by the group is expressed in the word "neighbourliness," which might and should lead to such free, joint action as may be mutually advantageous.

3. In order that any such settlement on the land may prove successful, the leading members of the group—heads of families and the like—should not only have an aptitude and a liking for the work in which they are to become engaged, but should be prepared to avail themselves of any opportunities that may be offered by the local authorities or by the owners of the land acquired, for training or guidance in the cultivation of their holdings.

In setting forth these views, I have assumed that the class of settler forming such community settlements consists of persons with sufficient means to ensure the possibility of their making a good start, under the expert guidance which the local authorities or landowners may be able to furnish, and, further, that they are prepared to work hard and to do their best to adapt themselves to the new conditions of the life before them.

Among the advantages of the community proposal, and they are of very great importance, are the removal of any sense of isolation, the provision of a community centre, with educational and other social advantages, and the possibility of making use of the system of co-operation prevailing in the districts in which the settlements may be placed for buying, selling and transportation, or in establishing a system of the kind for themselves.

To consider and, as far as possible, to give effect to plans of this nature is clearly the duty of those who are interested in Imperial land settlement. For this purpose it would be well to cite one or more concrete cases where such settlements may be formed, and which would constitute an appeal to many families of our New Poor, and to persons of moderate means, who are hard hit by the high cost of living and the heavy charges which have to be met in the Old Country, and who will certainly be turning their attention to the new. Take, for example, an area like that of the Columbia Valley, in British Columbia, where there is some 50,000 acres of country, consisting, as I am informed, of lands exceptionally well adapted for the growing of alfalfa and other grasses, for small fruits, and for mixed farming—dairying, hog raising, poultry keeping, and the like. There may be, and doubtless

are, other districts in Canada equally suitable, and in the other Dominions as well. In any such definite and carefully thought-out schemes of community settlements, it is needed to attract families or groups of friends, such as the class to which I have referred, who may desire to settle overseas, and whose attention should be called to the facilities for such settlement within the Empire.

PRESS DELEGATES' TOUR IN CANADA. Their Impressions Eclipse All Expectations.

On touching the westernmost point of the Imperial Press Delegates' tour farewells were exchanged with most of the Australasian members, with the promise of renewing friendships at the proposed conference in 1925 in Australia. The main body then began their return journey via the Great North Trail, as the Canadian national lines are popularly called.

At Benvenuto some of the party visited the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, who have converted an old cement quarry into a glorious rock garden, and some had tea at another famous house, built by the late Sir Clive Phillips Woolley, who took an active part in the organisation of the Badminton Library with the late Duke of Beaufort, and did good service for the Navy League.

The messages received at the end of last week may be summarised in these words:—"We have now covered seven Provinces, and British Columbia—perhaps the least-known of all to the European tourist—reveals a succession of interest and beauties which eclipse all expectations."

Mr. Gale, the Mayor of Vancouver, to *Reuter's* correspondent: "The citizens of Vancouver have watched with interest the progress of the Press Delegation westwards. Next to the Prince of Wales' memorable visit a year ago, we regard this as the most promising event in our history."

CANADIAN SHIPPING ARRANGEMENT. A New Development.

One of the most important developments, from a shipping standpoint, that has occurred in Canada recently is the conclusion of an arrangement whereby the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, becomes the sole passenger and freight agent in Canada of the United States Mail Steamship Company, which corporation has recently taken over from the United States Government a large number of former German passenger and freight vessels, and has now commenced operations out of United States ports. The fleet of the United States Mail Steamship Company will, when completed, consist of more than 100 steamers.

The arrangement just completed will enable the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, with its extensive system of offices throughout the entire Dominion and Europe, to give services to many additional points in conjunction with their own trans-Atlantic operations. The routes of the new company will include lines to London and Plymouth, and in France to Havre and Cherbourg, also to Dantzic, and the opening of additional routes to other parts of the world will take place as quickly as the steamers can be put into operation.

OBITUARY.

At Montreal.—Mr. Frederick Abraham (50), a prominent citizen of U.E.L. descent, who had taken an active part in civic improvement, and was for many years associated with Mr. J. S. Brierley in the management of the *Montreal Herald*; Lieut. Harry E. Hirst, R.A.F. (29), as a result of services during the war.

At Ottawa.—Dr. J. C. Caskey (40).

At Waterloo, Ont.—Dr. William Fischer.

At New Westminster.—Col. C. F. Doherty, M.D., superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and a brother of the Hon. Manning Doherty, of the Ontario Cabinet.

The death is announced, at his home in Tantallon, Sask., of the Hon. J. M. Douglas, who was appointed to the Senate in 1906, having sat in the Dominion Parliament as M.P. He was formerly a missionary in India, and chaplain to the troops at Mhow 1876-1882, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brandon, where in 1896 he retired from the ministry. He was born at Linton, Bankhead, Roxborough, Scotland, in 1839.

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*, which left Liverpool at 6 p.m. on August 25, arrived at Quebec on August 31 at noon. Allowing for the difference in time, the voyage occupied 5 days 22 hours, which is a record for the west-bound Canadian route.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA

IN HIS NARRATIVE, CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER, IN MAY, 1782, said of British Columbia:—"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skilful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, & the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings to render it **THE MOST LOVELY COUNTRY THAT CAN BE IMAGINED**, whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."

Captain VANCOUVER'S tributes to the beauties and fertility of British Columbia have long since been endorsed by the world at large.

British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada

It lies between parallels of latitude 49° and 60°, where the best things grow.

The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool—60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

British Columbia Products.

Some of the staple products are:

	Dollars.
Agriculture, 1919	61,000,000
Forest, 1919	70,000,000
Minerals, 1918	41,782,474
Fish, 1917	21,518,595
Total Mineral product, including 1918 ...	637,358,581

British Columbia's New Products.

Pulp and Paper.—Eleven years ago British Columbia produced no paper. It now produces 645 tons of paper daily.

Ocean-going Ships.

Previous to 1917 no ocean-going ships had been built in British Columbia. Since that year the following have been constructed:

Wooden	90	217,900 tons.
Steel	31	207,900 tons.
	121	425,800 tons.

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British possessions. There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

What stores of energy will British Columbia contribute towards building up the great new world on the Pacific? What part will she take in the most momentous coming event of the twentieth century?

British Columbia's Fundamental Energy and Resources for the future.

Timber.—400,000,000,000 feet.

Coal.—75 billion metric tons.

Water Power.—24 hours power, 3,000,000 h.p.

Iron.—Magnetite equal to best Swedish ore and hematite of best grade.

Proved tonnage of 94 millions.

Estimated, 300 million.

Recent limonite and hematite ore discovered in the White-water River section of the Lillooet Mining Division show actual ore 7,200,000 tons, probable 15,000,000 tons, and possible 50,000,000.

For full particulars apply to **F. C. WADE**, Agent-General for British Columbia,
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 & 3, REGENT STREET, S.W.1

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Wake Up, Canada!"

Since its first publication "Wake Up Canada!" (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.) has attracted a good deal of attention in Canada. This is only to be expected, for its contents are calculated to stir up both interest and controversy. The author is C. W. Peterson, formerly deputy head of the Department of Agriculture in the North-West Territories, who writes from Western Stock Ranches, Calgary. His chief object in writing it is "to contribute to a modest extent towards wakening up Canada to a sense of her responsibilities and opportunities." Mr. Peterson has plenty of facts at his finger ends, and is a vigorous writer, not afraid to speak his mind. Even those who do not agree with him—and there are many—will find his "Wake Up, Canada!" well worth reading.

The ground he covers is comprehensive indeed. There is scarcely an aspect of politics or administration that escapes his attention and criticism. He discusses broad questions like Canadian democracy and nationality, the relations of capital and labour, industry and tariff, industrial finance, scientific and commercial research, taxation and agriculture, rural credit, farming, the returned soldier and education, as well as narrower questions like political parties and classes, administration of public services, railway policy, the single-tax, and Canada's fiscal and financial position.

The democratic nations of the world, including Canada, must, he holds, "approach equality of opportunity much—very much—closer than they have in the past." Mr. Peterson is not in the least disturbed about the so-called "French menace" in Canada, and says that what is needed is to study each other's point of view, to be mutually sympathetic, and above all to practise courtesy and toleration. In writing of politics he does not mince his language. "Both of the old political parties," he declares, "stand condemned at the bar of public opinion—the Liberals for brazen faithlessness to pre-election promises and reckless administration when in power—the Conservatives for lack of vision and stupid disregard of public opinion, and subservience to powerful influences," and he calls for a complete new "line-up." He is all for business government. Broadly speaking, in his view the curse of public administration in Canada is the failure of Ministers to understand where their responsibilities begin and end, and he declares this to be particularly true in Provincial administration.

As regards labour, he advises it to adjust its differences with capital amicably and speedily, telling it that it has nothing to gain by State interference or from socialistic organisation. His word to the labouring man is, "Don't rock the boat," and to the Government, "Give us action." Mr. Peterson is all in favour of keeping the tariff out of politics, so that the problem can be discussed freely and with all the cards on the table. His sympathies, as far as the present is concerned, may be judged from his declaration: "We have been saddled with a corrupt and pernicious fiscal system that cannot be defended on any grounds of public interest, that rests on no sound economic principles, that is simply an ugly hybrid—neither fowl nor fish."

In dealing with land questions he speaks directly from his own experience. He insists most strongly that successful agriculture is the only sound foundation upon which a newer and better Canada may in course of time be built. The farmer he characterises as the willing, sweating beast of burden of modern society, his occupation, as he is only too well aware, involves a life of unrelenting toil. "Taking it one year with another," he says, "our farmer makes a fair living and nothing more"; but he hopes that happier days are now in store for the man on the land. He pleads for an intelligent interest in rural affairs on the part of town people. He does not think much of the soldiers' settlement scheme because it is countenancing unorganised settlement; for, in his judgment, colony settlement is in this case the only feasible plan.

It is a pity the book has not been provided with an index for reference purposes.

WHEN I AM DUST

When I am dust I wonder if the flower
Shall bloom, and know the charm of summer's hour
I wonder shall the tender little grass
Low-whisper when the winds of heaven
And shall the stars smile at the large green
While filmy waves croon sweetest melody
Shall little children's eyes, like heaven's blue
With wonder-light, look, oh, so long at you

Shall trailing clouds, touched by the steadfast
Creep o'er the far-off hills when day is done
Shall eyes that dearly loved me leap to flame
And weave fond recollections round my name
When I am dust, shall sunset's tapers burn
And shall Love's heart to me in memory turn
Why muse I thus? It matters not; aw
My soul shall drifted be to Perfect Day

AILEEN WARD, University Magazine.

The preliminary crop estimate in Saskatchewan shows that there were 9,440,000 acres seeded with spring wheat, with an aggregate total yield of 134,992,000 bushels, an average of 14 3-10 bushels per acre. Approximately 60 per cent. of the wheat is already cut and a substantial proportion of the oats.

The C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*, which left Liverpool on the Friday of last week for Canada, had on board Mr. Harry Dean, Musical Director of the Conservatory of Music at Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is taking out with him a violinist from the London Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Dean stated in an interview with our representative that music of a high standard was developing very quickly in the schools throughout the Dominion, and he was in charge of over 700 pupils for the piano and organ. Other passengers included Mr. Clifford Walker, an English actor who has played with Southern and Marlowe, America's famous Shakespearean exponents, and Mr. E. Hazeldine, a prominent Canadian vocalist. During the voyage across the Atlantic concerts and dancing will take place. Forty-five young travellers, whose ages range from six to fifteen, from the Catholic Children's Homes, of Birmingham, were also on board, and are going to Father Hudson's Homes at Ottawa. Altogether the total number of passengers carried by the liner was just over 2,000.



THE CANADIAN OLYMPIC TEAM

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES As Paper Pulp Producers.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are always spoken of as the "Prairie Provinces." *Canadian Finance* points out, however, that this is an erroneous term, and says it will surprise many people. Canadians among the number, to learn that more than 50 per cent. of the land surface of Manitoba is covered by forests, the principal trees being spruce, white and black poplar, tamarac, jack pine and birch. The same may be said of the other so-called Prairie Provinces. These three Western Provinces are destined to become great commercial forest areas if proper measures are taken to conserve and develop the vast natural resources which now await the commercial pioneers of the pulp and paper industry. The recent announcement that a pulp and paper mill is to be erected in the Fort William district, at a cost of £800,000, is an indication of the steady movement westward of the industry. As the demand for pulp and paper increases, the manufacturers will have to go farther afield for their raw material. At the present time Eastern Canada has a strong hold on the industry, but when the movement really gets under way, Western Canada will add one more to the many industries which are gradually—in some cases, rapidly—making the Prairie Provinces something more than an agricultural country.

— * * —

CANADIAN TOURISTS RETURN.

On board the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France*, which sailed on August 25, were two prominent Irish members of the Chamber of Commerce in Belfast, Mr. J. H. Stirling and Mr. T. Somerset, who are going to Canada in connection with the forthcoming British Chamber of Commerce meeting which is to be held in the Dominion on September 24.

Also travelling by the liner were a party of Canadian and American tourists who have visited the battlefields of France and Belgium, and also toured Italy, France and Britain, and are now returning under the charge of Mr. W. A. Pratt, of Chicago.

Prominent passengers included the Rt. Hon. Earl of Minto, Sir F. Orr-Lewis and Lady Lewis, Sir E. Spicer, Sir Howard D'Egville, C.B.E., who has made a special study of Colonial defences; the Rt. Rev. Geo. Thorneley (Lord Bishop of Algoma), returning after the successful Lambeth Conference; Dr. E. Philippo Roy, General Commissioner for Canada in France; Col. H. F. Bowles, M.P., J.P., Vicomte de Roumefort, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is chairman of the Liverpool Corporation Tramways, and will visit several of the principal towns and cities of Canada, and during the tour will inspect the various Canadian methods of running tramway systems, also any new electrical appliances.

— * * —

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR FREIGHTS. Proposal for Similar Rates.

Government action to equalise ocean freight rates on Canadian flour and wheat has been asked for by a deputation representing the Dominion Millers' Association and certain agricultural interests, which waited upon Mr. Meighen and members of the Cabinet.

The millers declare that the present differential rate against flour will "certainly extinguish traffic," as the difference in the rates is now equivalent to a protection for the British flour-milling industry. The deputation pointed out that the Government could give practical assistance to the milling industry by carrying flour for export in Government ships at the same rate as wheat, and urged that Government ships should be independent of the North Atlantic Conference and used solely in the best interests of the Dominion.

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causes
High Prices.

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SEPTEMBER BRITISH MAGAZINES

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's."

Chambers's Journal is always distinctive, interesting, well balanced, easily among the very best of British magazines. The new number is particularly good, both in regard to fiction and in the variety and quality of its general articles. "Marazion," by the Countess of Cromartie, is a story with a thrill. "The Red House Mystery," by C. W. Hopper, is a quaint little comedy with an unexpected ending. "The Parts Men Play," by A. Beverly Baxter, continues its serial course, rarely. Empire builders will appreciate. "On Sefar," The number is most attractive in what might be called Nature studies—"The Tragedy of the Droms," "The Brown Hate," "The Colour of the Sea." In "A Thrilling Indian Juggler" an old topic is handled in a novel manner. One's regard for the humble but necessary potato is enhanced by reading "Industrial Uses for the Potato." We wonder how many readers can answer off-hand, Who or what is a live-yer? The Liveveres of Labrador are the descendants of British seamen who inter-married with the Eskimos. Their cognomen means simply the people who "live here," as opposed to the floating summer population of whalers and traders. Read Mr. Victor Rossean's article.

"Pearson's."

Strong in fiction, as it usually is, and with its other features well maintained, the new number of this magazine is notable for an article, "When Labour Rules," by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. When Labour comes to its own—and the day is fast coming—what about the Crown? Mr. Thomas does not shirk the question, but answers it in a manly, straightforward manner. We read: "In many respects the workers are even more conservative than the Conservatives, and on nothing are their views more steadfastly established than on this question of the head of the State; and, notwithstanding heated controversies on almost every subject under the sun, no question of Republicanism as a serious proposition ever finds a place in Labour discussions. I would say, therefore, that while the King recognises, as he does, that the navy of to-day may be the Prime Minister of to-morrow, and that no question either of birth or social power is involved in the occupancy of high offices of State, the least of all the difficulties facing a Labour Government would be that of the Crown." That at least is a satisfactory pronouncement in a topsy-turvy world.

"World's Work."

This magazine is a solid and useful contribution, every month, to the thought and work of the world. Whichever page we turn there is something interesting. Under "The March of Events" the activities of the month are reviewed dispassionately. "Men and Women of To-day," a most readable feature, carries full-page portraits of Miss Lena Ashwell, the famous Canadian actress, who retired from the stage on her marriage in 1908, but who devotes much of her time and energy to women's welfare work; of Mr. W. J. Noble, well known in shipping circles; of Mr. John Grimshaw Wilkinson, the blind botanist of the West Riding; and of Major-General James Gathier Harbord, of the American Army. An imaginative account of the fate of London in the next war, if the League of Nations is allowed to die, is awe-inspiring. The first of three articles by General Harbord discusses in a masterly and authoritative manner "The Mandate for Armenia." "The Crisis in the World's Oil Supply," "Photographic Chemicals" (Germany's lost industry), "Restoring Stonehenge" (illustrated), "Walnuts as Food" (illustrated), "Rising Wages and Lowering Prices," "The Value of Art in Industry," and "Zirconium, a Versatile Metal," are some of the most important articles in a capital number.

"London."

This is a holiday fiction number. "The Woman Who Lost Her Wedding Ring" faces

a dilemma which threatens tragedy, but it all comes right in the end. "A Good for a Late," by Geo. A. Birmingham, will find many admirers. "Mixed Bathing" presents some new points in a debatable subject. "Uncle George," by Barry Pain, is distinctly quaint. The magazine is an ideal companion either for a holiday party or when idling on the sands.

A CANADIAN WRITER.

An article "Sikh Soldiers' Womenfolk," in the August number of the *Englishwoman*, has attracted a good deal of attention. Of Amritsar, in India, we have heard more than enough recently; but of the Sikh community, whose ancient leader founded the Golden Temple at Amritsar, little is known; and still less do we know about the womenfolk of the Sikh. The writer of the article, which is well worth reading, is Mrs. Eva Mary Bell ("John Traverses"), granddaughter of the late Archbishop Travers Lewis, of Canada, and grand-niece of Mr. John Hamilton, of Montreal, and of Mr. Robert Hamilton, of "Hamwood," Quebec. She is a recognised authority on Indian social subjects, especially the lives of Indian women, and has written several novels, including "Happiness" (1916), "Second Nature" (1914), "The World of Bewilderment" (1913), and "Sahib-log" (1912).

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR FRASER RIVER INDUSTRY.

The sockeye pack on the Fraser River this year will be the largest in four years, according to information received from that section. The 1916 pack amounted to 27,394 cases, the high-water mark being reached in 1913, with a total of 684,000 cases. The sockeye salmon return to their spawning grounds in cycles of four years, and it has been noted by Government observers that a big year was generally followed by a lean one, and the succeeding years showed gradually increasing returns. This is the third year of the cycle, according to Fraser River authorities, and, consequently, next year there should be a larger run of sockeye than in this season.

Government reports for July show a considerable increase in the provincial fish catch, as compared with the preceding June and with the corresponding period of a year ago. Fish to the total value of \$415,862 were caught last month in the waters contiguous to Vancouver Island, and of this salmon contributed \$397,452, being 36,132 cwts. June's figures were \$267,102, and July a year ago \$342,020. In the Fraser River and in the remainder of the first fishing district, including Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet, the catch aggregated \$294,131, and in June the total was \$171,284, while in July, 1919, the catch approximated \$202,456.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

No Canadian visitor to London should leave without seeing the latest Barrie play. In "Mary Rose" we have an eerie but charming fantasy woven round a Scottish legend of a bewitched island. There are many touches of humour in the squabbles of the rival collectors, while the erudite Highland gillie is a typical Barrie creation. The title rôle is admirably played by Miss Fay Compton.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The offices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce are now at 14, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, to which all communications should be addressed. Further notice will be given when the offices are ready for the use of members of chambers of commerce, but members and secretaries requiring to call in the meantime will be heartily welcomed.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.

Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on cumulative preference, payable on October 1 to shareholders of record on registers at close of business on September 15.

BIG DEAL IN TIMBER

Faced with the necessity of closing down their doors and it is quite to be expected that the Canadian Forest Products Limited and Timber Co., in an attempt to cut its losses, put through one of those "big timber deals" in many years. When they acquired the best stand of timber on the Canadian Lake Road, from the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. of Chemainus. Recently men were on the ground looking it over, and a start will be made in the near future on the construction of camps and the actual work of logging all the tract. The company has bought it, and it is possible, stated Mr. J. D. Keszinger, local manager of the firm, to compete for logs in the open market and operate the mill at a profit, and it will make no further efforts in that direction. It is estimated that a saving of \$6 on every thousand feet will be made possible by the acquisition of these logging areas. Referring to the general situation of the lumber market at present, Mr. Keszinger remarked that while the difficulty of the past few months in getting contracts continues, the mill will always be faced with the possibility of closing down. The bulk of the output, apart from a few small export orders, has been divided between the Canadian and American markets.

WINNIPEG FIRM DOUBLES ITS CAPITAL.

The capital of the R. J. Whittall Co., wholesale dry goods, has been doubled. The increase is from \$2,000,000, the present capitalisation, to \$4,000,000. Mr. D. K. Elliott is the president of this company, Mr. R. Driscoll is the vice-president, and Mr. Joseph Clark the secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for July (says Reuter) were \$17,375,760 and the expenses \$15,756,274, thus showing a net profit of \$1,619,485, representing a decrease of \$1,377,217 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase in gross profits was \$2,655,397. The month's expenses include provision for the estimated increase under the new wage award for July.

CANADIAN RUBBER INDUSTRY.

According to Mr. A. D. Thorton, director of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., more than \$50,000,000 capital is invested in the rubber industry in Canada, with an annual consumption of crude rubber amounting to 20,000,000 lbs. Twenty-six factories employ directly 15,000 men and women, most of whom are skilled operators, while wages paid are high and fully commensurate. The work is healthy, and frequently one finds all the members of the family at work in one factory.

HUGE SILVER NUGGET.

One of the richest pieces of silver ever found in Ontario—at least since the early days of Cobalt—has been sent from Elk Lake, Northern Ontario, to the Royal Museum at Toronto. It consists of a slab 3½ ft. wide, and is quite one-fourth pure silver. Experts calculate that similar ore would provide 7,000 ounces of silver to the ton. It comes from the Gowganda district.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

The steadily growing purchasing power of the Canadian people, says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, is indicated by the increase of more than £4,000,000 in the Customs collections during the first five months of the current fiscal year, against the same period last year.

Grand Trunk Earnings.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for July were £1,560,000, showing a net profit of £210,400, representing a decrease of £22,900 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase on gross profits was £324,700.

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HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2., 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174,889,057.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMYTH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 72; 4 p.c., 1922, 112.
Brit. Columbia.—4½ p.c., 1941, 77.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1936, 64½; C.F.R. 3½ p.c., 1923, 67½; 5 p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 73½; 3 p.c., 1938, 64½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 904.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 74; 5 p.c., 1923, 92; 4 p.c., 1949, 77½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1905, 64½; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 61½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 64½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 76.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1947, 64½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 115½; 5½ p.c., 1908.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 90½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 85.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 90; 3 p.c., 1932-52, 91½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 107½; 1923-53, 99½; p.c., 1953, 83½.
Lethbridge.—4½ p.c., 1942-3, 72.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 73½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 47½; 4 p.c., 1932, 70½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 64½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 72½.
Monroeville.—5 p.c., 1923-3, 79½.
 Moose Jaw.—5 p.c. Debs., 1921-3, 74.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1953, 70.
Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 1940-61, 57.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 71½.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 76.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 75.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 73.
St. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 53; 5 p.c., 1962, 66.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 81½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66; 4½ p.c., 1949, 74.
Vancouver Dist. Jt. Swge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 68.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 74; 4 p.c., 1950-2, 57½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 66.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 75½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 68½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 73½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 70.
Algonquin Central.—Hudson Bay Stamped, 14½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—57½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—60.
Canadian Northern. Ontario, 1936, 58½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 61; 4 p.c. Perp., 60.
Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c., 1950, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 74½.
Canadian Northern Rly.—4 p.c., 1930, 89; 4 p.c. Perp., 53½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 62½; 4 p.c. Sask., 61; 3 p.c. Dom., 1956, 85; 5 p.c., 1957, 86; 5 p.c., 1958, 87; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 92; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 94½.
Canadian Northern Western. 81½.
Can. Pacif., 164½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 60; 4 p.c. Perp., 64½; Algonia 5 p.c., 78½; Lond. Reg., 155; Special Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 125.
Duluth Winnipeg. 60.
Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 1942, 60.
Grand Trunk Pacific. 3 p.c., 1962, 61½; 4 p.c., 1965 A, 67½; 4 p.c., 1965 B, 66; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 66½; 4 p.c. Debs., 84½; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97½.
Grand Trunk. 5½ p.c. (U.S. Ser.), 57½; 1st Pref., 44½; 2nd Pref., 39½; 3rd Pref., 12½; Board. Cap. 5 p.c. Debs., 70; 4 p.c., 58½; (Gt. West. Bord. Cap. 5-yr. Notes, 70; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 99; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 96½).

Grand Trunk Western.—4 p.c., 1950, 56; Dollar Bds., 804.
Gt. Northern of Canada.—4 p.c., 1934, 80.
Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 106; 5 p.c. Perm., 77½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 62½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 62½.
Quebec Cent.—1st Mort. 4 p.c. Debs., 57½; 5 p.c. 3rd, 1963, 70½.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 60½.
St. Lawrence.—4 p.c., 69½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—5½.
Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—5 p.c. Debs., 81.
Bank of Montreal.—"Pref. Ord., 9/103.
Brit. Empire Trust.—"Pref. Ord., 9/103.
Brit. Columbia Fruit Lands.—4½.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—22½.
Canada Land & Irrigation.—4½.
Hudson Bay.—5 5/16; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 76/3.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—11½.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 22.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—(115/-), 12/9.
Western Canada Land.—11½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—46; 6 p.c. Pref., 82½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 50½; Pref. Ord., 49; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 51; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 54½.
Canadian Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 115.
Montreal L. & H. Power.—Cap., 285; Cap. Stock, 984.
Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., Nos. 1-4,600, 101.
Montreal Water & Power.—4½ p.c. Gld. Bds., 71.
Shawinigan Water.—5½ p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 104.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 63½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c. Perp., 51.
Algonia Steel Corp.—5 p.c. Bds., 50.
Canada Iron Foundries.—Com., 4/1; 6 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 17/1.
Dominion Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 94½.
Dominion Coal.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 94½.
Dominion Steel.—Ord., 75½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 68½; 5 p.c. Inc. Bds., 68½.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 82½.

Mines.

Cassey Cobalt.—1/7.
Ming. Corp. of Canada.—8/6.
Mond Nickel.—51/3; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 16/3; 5 p.c. Mort. Debs., 62½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Com., 96; Pref., 111; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 95½.
Bell's Ltd. Asbestos.—5 p.c., 1st Mt., 66½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 13; Com., 1/31; Def. Interest, 10.
Canadian Western Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 50½; Com., 10.
Cockshutt Plov.—Com., 198.
Forest Mills of B.C.—6 p.c., 104.
Furness-Wilby.—31/3; 5 p.c. Pref., 64.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—18/4; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/6.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c.—114.
Marconi of Canada.—10/-.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 96½.
Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 106½.
Simpson.—6 p.c. Pref., 99½.
Spanish River.—7 p.c., 160½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c., 42.

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TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2., are the following:—

A Canadian company wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of rapeseed oil.

A Canadian Government Department is open to purchase about 50 tons each of finely crystallised and dehydrated copper sulphate; and a quantity of coarse crystal copper sulphate, and arsenic acid, and invites quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A London firm of contractors wish to purchase from Canada pine suitable for the erection of lattice wireless masts according to specification, and invite quotations.

— * —

CANADA'S RESOURCES.

It is announced from Chatham, Ontario, that the Canadian Government has withdrawn from sale 53,000 acres of the Dominion oil reserve lands for the purpose of testing a new method of extracting oil from the prolific tar sands abounding in the districts reserved. An area of 1,920 acres of tar-sand rights in the Athabasca district of Northern Alberta has been leased to General William Lindsay, of Ottawa, for the purpose of thoroughly testing a process for the extraction of oil, bitumens and other hydrocarbons from the sands. Representations have been made to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa by General Lindsay that, as a result of investigation and research carried on by himself and associates, a successful process appears to have been evolved for the extraction from the tar sands, on a commercial basis, of the hydrocarbons contained in them. It is understood that the successful working of the Lindsay process depends to a large extent on the depth beneath the surface at which the tar-sand deposit lies, and that in case the overburden of other formations is greater than 75 ft. operations cannot be profitably undertaken. In the area reserved by the Government, however, the tar sands come close to the surface, and the territory is stated to be valuable only for tar-sand purposes. It is proposed to work out the Lindsay process on the 1,920 acres leased to the Lindsay syndicate, after which the further disposition of the reserved area will be considered.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—
Cautions, Account Day, Friday, Oct. 1
Ticket Day, Tuesday, Sept. 14
Pay Day, Tuesday, Sept. 14
Wednesday, Sept. 15
FIDUCIARY STREET, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has accorded with the end of the holiday season. Dealings even in specialties have been strictly moderate. A spell of tightness in the money market and the threatened coal strike have also co-operated to restrict both investment and speculative business. Underlying conditions have not been unfavourable. Gilt-edged securities have offered fair resistance to slight realising, and the flurry in money has not forced much liquidation in view of the expectations that the turn of the month will witness a return of normal conditions. Home rails and industrials were specially overshadowed at one time by coal strike fears, and while the fact that these have lightened to some extent has caused dealers to put forward prices tentatively again in several directions, there is not much likelihood of public interest broadening in either department until the labour position has definitely cleared. Iron and steel shares have held fairly firm in the face of the threatened engineering lockout at the end of the week. Vickers, after breaking on the passing of the interim dividend, have partly recovered. Argentine rails have been unsteady, and the foreign market has recorded very little movement. The strength of gold has found little reflection among mines. Oil shares have made some bids for attention and remain very confident.

Among Canadian securities there have been few signs of vigour, and general conditions have been irregular. Among the gilt-edged issues there has been no material change. The 4½ per cents, held at 90 and the Fours at 73½. Municipal bonds though idle keep firm on scarcity of stock. Canadian Pacifics have advanced to 165 among railroads, the increase in the value of the dollar more than offsetting a decrease of \$1,377,000 in July net earnings, due to the inclusion of the increased wage award in the figures. Grand Trunk stocks have merely marked time and are unchanged on balance. Grand Trunk Pacific Debs. have fallen 1 to 55½. Hudson's Bays have reacted among land shares, but are over lowest at 6 5-16. As regards industrials, quotations have benefited from the higher dollar exchange. Canada Cements have gained 3 at 72½, while the Pref. at 113½ is 5 up. Canadian Cars have not moved, but the Pref. has added 3 at 116½. A feature has been the further advance in Cockshutt Plow Common, which has marked as high as 18 3-8, a movement which has aroused a good deal of optimistic speculation as to the character of forthcoming report. Dominion Steels are up a point to 75. Canadian General Electrics at 123 are 4½ better. Shawinigan Water at 132½ and Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 152½ are both higher. Brazil Tractions have gained a fraction at 47½. Mexican traction issues are hardly altered. Canadian silver mining shares have ruled steady. Mining Corp. of Canada holding at 8s. 6d. British Controlled Oilfields issues have remained in favour.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, August 30

The heavy selling on Monday, August 9, which I noted in my last letter, seems to have marked the end, for a time, at least, of the steady decline which had been in progress for two weeks previously. Since then, although trading has been much less active and markets have at times been distinctly sensitive, there has been a marked improvement in tone. For the lessened volume of trading the holiday season is, no doubt, responsible in some measure. On the whole, price movements have again tended generally upwards. This movement has been irregular, however, an upward turn on one day being partially counteracted by a falling off the next, and so on; but on the whole, the gains have predominated, so that as a result of the past ten days or so prices in the general list of stocks, though still in most cases well below those at the culmination of the boom towards the end of July, have regained a good deal of the leeway which they made early in August.

Commencing this week, though only a narrow list of stocks showed any considerable activity, most of these showed strength, and among stocks comparatively inactive it was noteworthy that small buying orders sufficed to cause considerable increases in the quotations. An outstanding instance of this was a rise of 20 points in Price Bros. shares, while Dominion Textile and some of the flour milling shares are other cases. In regard to Dominion Textile, it is suggested that, while this stock suffered heavily in the decline, even the previous high price had not adequately reflected the increase in the company's dividend to 10 per cent. per annum, or the expectations of a stock distribution. Interest in the flour milling stocks was aroused by the belief that the big order from Greece for flour will be filled by Canadian mills. Strength on Monday was followed by a break in prices on Tuesday, causing the comment that, however strong general confidence may be, technical market conditions militate against any very rapid recovery. Yesterday, however, the tone again improved, and in most cases the previous day's losses were fully made up.

Among closing prices yesterday Abitibi was

6, Pref. 49½, Amos Holden Pref. 1, A. Foster 42, Pref. 94, Atlantic Sugar 14½, Pref. 170, Brazilian Traction, 30½, Thompson 67, Canada Car 54, Pref. 95, Common 52, Pref. 90, Can. Gen. Electric 106, Can. Cottons Pref. 78½, Steamships 67½, Pref. 4½, Smelters 25, Dom. Bridge 35, Dom. Steel 54½, Dom. Trough 140, Laidlaw of the Woods 307, Lumberlands 11, Mont. Power 81½, National Breweries 64½, Quebec 29½, Penamere 135½, Mont. Canners Pref. 95, Quebec Rly. 30, Rescan 200, Pref. 90, Shawinigan, 109, Spanish River 115½, Pref. 122, Steel of Can. 65, St. Lawrence 95, Wayagamack, 122½, rd. Among bank shares, those of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have been dealt in at 178½, rd. Bank of Montreal rd. and ex-rights, 195, Bank of Nova Scotia 249, Royal Bank, rd. and ex-rights, 206½. The War Loans Bonds are: 1925, 93½; 1931, 91½; 1937, 95½.

The Canadian W. A. Rogers Co. has just paid, in cash, its preferred dividends of 7 per cent. for the whole of the company's year to the end of last June. The company is stated to be working to capacity with its order books well filled. The company's fiscal year is to be changed so as to terminate in future at December 31 instead of June 30. At the recent annual meeting of Canadian Woolens, Ltd., the president intimated that the company's business was so satisfactory that dividends on the Common stock might soon be initiated.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Calgary Brewing and Malting.—Accounts to March 31 show net revenue, \$132,618; net profit, after providing for business profits, war tax, bond interest, etc., \$25,811. To this has been added \$16,530 transferred from Debiture redemption reserve, thus reducing the debit balance of \$134,815 brought down to \$92,674.

Canadian General Electric.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, registrars of the company, announce that a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending September 30, 1920, has been declared on the Common stock and a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for six months ending September 30, 1920, on the Preference stock, both payable October 1 to shareholders of record September 15, 1920.

Canadian Information Bureau in London.—A Canadian Information Bureau has been opened at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W., as described in *Canada* of July 31. The Bureau has been established to provide a source from which trustworthy information of every description relating to Canada and Canadian affairs may be obtained without difficulty. The librarian of the extensive reference library is in daily attendance.

Canadian Pacific Lumber Company (in liquidation).—Holders of 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, who have not received a print of the scheme of reorganization, are requested to register their names and addresses with the Trustees Corporation, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., so that a print may be forwarded to them. The time for depositing bonds under the scheme has been extended to the 11th inst., after which date holders who do not deposit their bonds will not be entitled to rank and enjoy the benefits of the scheme.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executive and Trustees.
Paid-up Capital - £4,095,818 2
Reserve Fund - £410,958 18 2
Assets under Administration £18,275,589 15 9.
CANADIAN ASSETS.
The Company has special facilities for acting as the Agent of Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland having assets in Canada, to manage and realize those assets, including the settlement of succession duties imposed by any Provincial Government.
is invited.
2, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
A. L. NUNNS,
London Representative.
Bankers: Bank of Scotland, Canadian Bank of Commerce

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (June 30th, 1920) over \$161,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

393 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.*
A. J. Davies, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Thos. Long, Esq.
Sir F. Orr Lewis, Bart.
Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
F. Howard Wilson, Esq.
F. Robertson, Esq.
G. L. Cairns, Esq.
D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*
T. E. Merrett, *Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.*
W. A. Meldrum, *General Superintendent.*
Montreal Branch: J. D. G. Kippen, *Manager.*

OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (June 30th 1920) over \$198,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL. J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada Needs Contentedness.

In 1919 more than 200 factories or branches of American factories were established in Canada. Why? Because business is good here, and prospects are better. If the American manufacturer did not think Canada was going to progress, and would not sustain a stable fiscal policy, he would not risk large sums in establishing plants in Canada. There are several hundred large American factories now in Canada, and the investment in them amounts to nearly half a billion dollars. The United States is at last awake to the existence, north of her, not of a backwoods country inhabited by Indians, but a nation of nine millions with a commercial capacity proportionately much greater than her own. The trade Canada does *per capita* is among the largest in the world. At no period of their lives have Canadians as a whole been more able to make money, and to get ahead. At no time have they had the same purchasing powers.—*Mail and Empire*, Toronto.

Accurate Empire News.

The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference who gathered at Ottawa have concluded their deliberations. One might differ with the delegates with regard to the opportunity and the efficacy of certain of the measures that have been proposed, but everyone is agreed as to the necessity of informing each part of the Empire truthfully and regularly of what has happened in other sections of this great British community. It is by knowing one another better that the subjects of King George V. will unite the closer and will constitute a power of moral force which all thrones have need of if they are to be sustained.—*La Presse*, Montreal.

The Moratorium.

A financial journal makes the announcement with undisguised pleasure that the moratorium will expire on January 1 next in the neighbouring Province of Ontario after having been in force for nearly six years. What is this moratorium? It is merely legislation by virtue of which the payment of certain debts is arbitrarily suspended in whole or in part regardless of the wishes of the contracting parties. The moratorium is hence the ideal regime for those who cannot, as well as for those who will not, pay their debts. It is a sort of legal Bolshevism. Although war has been ended a couple of years, one finds the moratorium still in force.—*Le Soleil*, Quebec.

Peers in Canada.

Peers of Canadian birth, or of residence in Canada when the peerage was bestowed, have been few in number. The death of Lord de Blaquiere, a native of Woodstock, Ont., removes one of the group, and with his demise the Barony becomes extinct. Another Canadian-born peer (an Irish peer and therefore, like de Blaquiere, without a seat in the House of Lords) is Lord Aylmer, now in British Columbia. But both these men inherited their titles, which were therefore not bestowed upon them as Canadians. In fact, only one native of Canada has had the peerage bestowed upon him, Lord Atholstan, the Montreal publisher, who some time ago went through the form of taking his place in the House of Lords. He is without male heir, and there is no provision for the title passing to his daughter. Lord Shaughnessy, who also took his seat in the Upper House, is a naturalised Canadian, having been born in Milwaukee. The next Lord Shaughnessy will be his son, now the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, whose wife is a niece of Lord Atholstan. The "Honourable" is a personal title due to his being the son of a lord, and not to any political distinction, though he is now being talked of as a candidate for Federal honours in one of the Montreal seats. Lord Strathcona and his cousin, Lord Mount Stephen, were made peers while residents of Canada, but they were natives of Scotland, not the Dominion. Lord Mount Stephen has no heir. By a special provision, Strathcona's title passed to his daughter, Baroness Strathcona, and her son, Hon. Donald Howard, is in due course likely to be the next Lord Strathcona. *Toronto Star*.

BRITISH PLAYS FOR CANADA.

Theatrical Exchange Scheme.

"To compete with kinemas, which are gradually killing the legitimate theatre in Canada," said Mr. G. F. Driscoll, vice-president of the Trans-Canada Theatre Co., who is in England, to a Press representative, "I have contracts with leading English producers and artists for theatrical tours throughout Canada. My plan is to have an interchange of English and Canadian theatrical plays and talent on a scale larger than ever attempted. Next month I have arranged to take 'The Maid of the Mountains' with Mr. Morris Harvey to Canada; to follow will be 'The Law Divine' and 'Cherry,' with original English casts."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is eminently satisfactory to note that, as the Western harvest progresses, the estimates of the total yield of this year's Canadian wheat crop are steadily rising. A few weeks ago 200,000,000 bushels was regarded as probable, more recent telegraphic reports suggested 250,000,000, and now that the harvest is well advanced, it is believed in some usually well-informed quarters that this latter figure will prove to be a conservative estimate. Whatever the actual result may be, it is, therefore, certain that Canada will have an exportable surplus of wheat considerably greater than she had last year. The important bearing of this fact upon all Canadian interests can hardly be exaggerated. There is every prospect of wheat remaining at a high price, and the tide of wealth that will roll into the country from outside sources, in return for the wheat will give a fresh accession of vigour to all industries.

* * *

In their monthly review for June-July, Messrs. Greenshields and Co., of Montreal, remind their clients that the rapid movement of grain from Canada in the autumn has the effect of changing the trend of New York exchange in favour of Canada, and the firm suggests that the effect this year may be to reduce the premium on American funds in Canada from around 13 per cent. to perhaps 5 per cent. It may be noted by readers of *Canada* that the effect as between Canada and Great Britain must be much the same, that is to say, that the heavy payments which will have to be made from Great Britain for Canadian wheat must inevitably increase still further the heavy discount at which British money already stands in Canada. In other words, unless other causes intervene in mitigation, the pound sterling is likely to be able to purchase less dollars this autumn than it can now.

* * *

An interesting item of news from Toronto in August foreshadowed the issue of \$2,000,000 of the capital stock of the Bank of Saskatchewan, the establishment of which was recently approved by the Government of that Province. According to the statement referred to, the authorised capital of the bank will be \$5,000,000. The \$2,000,000 of stock will be issued at a premium of 25 per cent., this premium being used for the creation of a reserve fund.

* * *

Another interesting item of news is the reported purchase of important coal mines in Alberta by the McIntyre Gold Mining Co., with which, it is stated, the Temiskaming Co. will be associated on equal shares. The Alberta mines purchased are the Blue Diamond Coal Mines, Ltd., which are stated to own an acreage of some six square miles of coal lands, and to be producing over 500 tons of coal per day. An option has also been taken on the Canadian Coal Fields, Ltd., which controls large coal deposits some thirty miles from the Blue Diamond Mines. It is stated that the Temiskaming Co., to whose shareholders the proposition will shortly be submitted, will in this way utilise a portion of the big reserve funds it has accumulated.

* * *

We must correct in one particular the note in this column last week referring to the recent annual meeting of the Brazilian Traction Co. Alluding to the heavy re-investment in the enterprise out of earnings our statement should have been that a total of \$33,053,573 had been re-invested in the enterprise out of revenue since the inception of the companies, not since the suspension of dividends on the Common stock, a difference which is, of course, of considerable importance. The amount used out of surplus revenue during the three years 1917-19 to reduce floating debt or to defray capital expenditures was \$15,196,021. It will be noted from the monthly earnings' statement for July that during that month the company's earnings continued satisfactorily to increase. Gross earnings were 11,745,000 milreis, an increase of 1,675,000 milreis, and, with operating expenses at the low ratio of just under 48 per cent., net earnings for the month were 6,118,000 milreis, or an increase, as compared with July, 1919, of 729,000 milreis. The aggregate net earnings from January 1 to end of July, 1920, show an increase of 5,436,000 milreis as compared with the corresponding period of 1919.

* * *

OCEAN PAPER.

The daily issue of the *North Atlantic Times* on board the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer *Victorian* was an interesting feature of the journey to Canada of the British delegates to the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa. Consisting of eight pages, the *North Atlantic Times* was admirably produced by the C.P.O.S., Ltd., and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. It contained an ample summary of late news transmitted by wireless, and was altogether a smart production. Evidently the day is not far distant when the daily paper will be a regular feature on big liners.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
(£3,082,192)

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000
£3,082,192)

Head Office: TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

Sir JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

Over 520 Branches throughout CANADA and the UNITED STATES
and elsewhere, including the following:

In Canada: CALGARY
CHARLOTTETOWN
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In Newfoundland: ST. JOHN'S. In Mexico: MEXICO CITY.

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Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory.)

TRANSFERS OF MONEY MADE TO ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

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THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00

Reserve Fund.. .. 7,500,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

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180 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,082,276

Deposits - - - - £35,548,823

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cairnie & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.

Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

WM. WALLACE, Manager.

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Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

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The CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2
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A form for subscription to "Canada" appears on page 296, and particulars of advt. rates are given on page ii.

BANK OF MONTREAL

EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital \$22,000,000. Rest \$22,000,000. Undivided Profits \$1,090,440. Total Assets (April 30, 1920) \$571,150,128.

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LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.

9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendôme, Paris.**FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**

London Committee: Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of the world, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

DOMINION OF CANADA**THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$1,000,000.

Head Office, 105, St. James Street, Montreal.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust," Montreal.

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C. W. Dean, Esq. Howard G. Kelley, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

A. E. Holt, Esq., Manager.

CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Royal Trust Company is prepared to undertake for the Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, having Assets in Canada, the management and realization of such Assets, including the settlement of any Succession Duties imposed by any of the Provinces of Canada on such Assets.

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients in Europe, in the investment of moneys, care of securities, collection of revenues, rents, etc., and the sale of properties.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Inquiries solicited. Reference may be made to the Bank of Montreal's London Branches for information regarding the Company.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$17,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$18,000,000. Aggregate Assets, \$580,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

590 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 95 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE.**BRITISH GUIANA**—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, &c.**BRAZIL**—RIO DE JANEIRO.SANTOS, SAO PAULO. **ARGENTINE**—BUENOS AIRES—URUGUAY—MONTVIDEO.

Branch in Spain—BARCELONA

LONDON OFFICE:

Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager;
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE),
PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

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J. A. BEATSON, Agents.

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836. SANCTIONED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.)

Subscribed Capital	...	...	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	£375,000

Head Office: 29, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.3.

Branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, New York, West Indies and West Africa.

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INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

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The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland	37/6 or \$9	21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA" - Canada House 113, Kingsway, London W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

Banking and Finance.

Expert v. Non-Expert

Canada has always been very careful in its criticisms of the past association of British promoters with Canadian mining enterprise, and events have fully justified this attitude. For of all the Canadian mining companies floated here during the past quarter of a century scarcely on operations in the Dominion, not half a dozen are now in active existence. To-day there is no necessity to labour the reasons which have caused the downfall of so many companies and the loss of so many millions to British investors, but there is every good reason for us to appreciate the critical attitude of a Canadian contemporary imbued with the very laudable object of preventing hyper-optimistic views being accepted with regard to a company's prospects unchallenged when these have not official backing. The paper in question is the *Cobalt Mining Review*, and the property referred to is the Associated Goldfields and its Lower Lake property. Our contemporary is on the spot, and British investors interested in the concern will be interested to learn that the "absence of independent information and the presence of much adverse criticism is understood to be causing a considerable amount of uneasiness among the shareholders."

* * *

\$1,000,000 or \$160,000,000?

Our contemporary tells us where the expert and the non-expert differ. It says that one of the company's officials refuses to say that the property was actually worth \$1,000,000. On the other hand we are told that in the annual statement by the president it is asserted that two ore bodies exist which, by inference as to the values, show \$160,000,000 of ore in sight! Now, when an experienced mining expert refuses to pin himself to a statement that a property is worth \$1,000,000, and an official statement gives data which indicates that the ore bodies on the property are of a value approximating one hundred and sixty times that valuation, the margin is too wide to be bridged by any ordinary variation in judgment. To err is human; we might say that it is a concomitant of mining. We share with our Cobalt contemporary the view that such a marked disparity in opinions necessarily involves "an independent examination of the alleged resources of the property."

* * *

C.P.R.'s Expenses.

When allowance is made for the apparent cause of the heavy increase in the expenses of operation for the month of July of the Canadian Pacific Railway—viz., provision for the estimated increase in that ever-expanding item under the new wages award—the showing is not so disastrous as at first appears. But in any circumstances it can only be regarded as distinctly disappointing, seeing that the whole of the substantial increase in gross revenue for the month under review, \$2,656,000, and \$1,377,000 besides, has been absorbed in working expenditure, the net results for the month thus being converted into a decline of a similar amount when contrasted with the net earnings for the corresponding period of 1919. The record for the seven months in ordinary times would have been brilliant, the gross earnings at \$109,434,000 being no less than \$17,991,000 ahead of the same period of last year. But these are not normal times, and in Canada, as in the Mother Country, the insatiable demands of labour are steadily absorbing additional revenue. In the case of the C.P.R. this factor has been responsible for the loss of the whole of this handsome gross gain and \$2,136,000 besides, and in the result the company has to record a net shrinkage in its net revenue for the first seven months of the current year of \$2,136,000. It is to be hoped that in the remaining five months this disappointing showing will be retrieved in whole or in part as a result of the steps taken to bring rates into line with the present abnormal working conditions in the Canadian railway world, but expenditure is now at such a very high ratio that the outlook is not particularly cheerful, and there is already considerable leeway to be made up.

* * *

Stock Comparisons.

The Financial Editor of an evening contemporary which is exceptionally well informed on Canadian topics very sensibly points out to his readers the super-attractions of sound Dominion stocks to those who seek capital increment rather than income, and his views thoroughly reflect the opinions on the same subject recently expressed here; indeed, they almost paraphrase *Canada's* statements. The only difference is that they refer to South Australian Government stocks. At the present juncture it is of interest to contrast the stocks of the Dominion with those of the sister nation, and we therefore append the view of the writer in question on the South Australian securities, together with our own opinions on the Canadian issues:—

South Australian Stocks.

"South Australian Government stocks are worth the attention of those who want capital appreciation and are prepared to accept a

moderate rate of interest while waiting for it. Take the Three and a Half per Cent. stock, which is redeemable at par in 1939. At 93½ the immediate yield is 5½ per cent., and there is 1.50 capital appreciation within nine years, equal to 17 per cent. on money 4,190 invested. And unquestioned this money not being forthcoming, as far as human uncertainty can see. Then there is the Three and Three-Quarters per Cent. stock, redeemable in 1944. A dividend might have to pay up to 70 for this, which would mean that the income during the next fourteen years would only be \$23.50 per cent. per annum, but at the expiration of that time he would get \$25 profit on every \$70 invested, equal to 36½ per cent. And no income tax to pay on the capital appreciation! If a shorter-dated security is preferred there is the Four per Cent. stock, redeemable in 1924. At 90 the immediate yield is 44½ per cent. per annum, and the prospective capital appreciation within four years \$11 on every \$30, which equals to 37 per cent.

"Canada," August 21.

"Those to whom capital increment is of greater consequence than immediate income and many opportunities of satisfying their requirements under existing conditions. For the information and guidance of those who may be on the look out for relatively short-dated securities standing at levels which offer the inducement of substantial addition a few years hence to the capital invested, we append a list which may be useful. The percentage variations in the capital increment are very varied, and are, of course, governed in the main by the proximity of the period of redemption."

* * *

Capital Increments.

The point of interest to investors is the profit per cent. on redemption. Canada 3½ per cent., redeemable 1909-34, shows to rather better advantage than the South Australian 3½ per cent. stock, viz., 34 per cent. against 32, the date of maturity being at the outside 1934, or five years earlier, but on the other hand the latter yield about 2 per cent. more, C.P.R. 4½ per cent., 1920-25, possesses, of course, the possibility of being redeemed several years earlier than the corresponding Australian 4 per cent. security, and this explains the rather smaller profit on redemption, viz., 10½ per cent. against 12½ per cent., but to off-set this the present yield is about 10s. per cent. greater, which much more than off-sets the difference. To compare with the 3½ per cent. Australian stock, redeemable 1934, we have Quebec 3 per cent. Inscribed, which presents a much more handsome prospective profit in 1937—three years later—viz., 56 per cent. against 30 per cent., the yield, however, being about ½ per cent. less. Those who are holders of the 4 per cent. Australian 1924 stock can change into Manitoba 4 per cent. of 1928 with distinct advantage, as the latter should be bought at about 84, and the former realise several points higher. The yield is distinctly in favour of the Canadian issue, being nearly ½ per cent. higher, whilst the profit on redemption is about 8 per cent. more.

* * *

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN CANADA.

"The King of Good Losers."

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in Toronto before breakfast on Thursday morning, by the night train from Chicago, and left on Sunday for New York, whence he sails to-day for England. In Toronto, as in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, the popular yachtsman, with his sportsmanlike characteristics, unfailing good humour, and invincible optimism, has captured the public, by whom he was lionised from the day of his arrival to his departure. Sir Auckland Goddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, told some Toronto friends that he has watched Sir Thomas Lipton's triumphal progress into the friendship of the American public with the growing conviction that the "King of good losers" is a national asset in the way of promoting goodwill between both sides of the Atlantic. Sir Thomas Lipton came to Toronto at the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, and of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. On Friday he lunched with the Canadian Club and the Rotary Club, two great national bodies representing tens of thousands of leading citizens, and dined in the evening as the guest of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Sir Thomas Lipton said that, failing a challenge by the Canadians, he was prepared to resume his fight for the cup, and with a view to preparation is leaving *Shamrock II.* in America, also the 24-metre trial boat. He has received hundreds of invitations to visit various parts of Canada, but time prevented him accepting.

Mr. Ross has written to Sir Thomas Lipton (says a Montreal message) urging the withdrawal of his expressed intention to challenge for the America Cup in 1921 or 1922, failing which he will agree to the proposal for a triangular race. Mr. Ross also requests Sir Thomas to impress upon the New York Yacht Club the great desirability of an outside rather than a semi-inside course, as well as of an entirely different type of yacht. The failure of the *Shamrock* and *Resolute* to sail in a real breeze, declares Mr. Ross, "has resulted in dwindling public interest due to funk by both yachts on that one particular day when the conditions offered the opportunity of a prime test both of construction and seamanship."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. C. B. (Tavistock).—The Peace River district is now really reached from Edmonton, and a large number of well-to-do settlers from the United States have gone there this season. The crops are reported to be excellent, and we think your prospects would be good considering your experience and the fact that you have enough capital to enable you to spend some time in looking round before investing. Considerable prospecting work is going on this season by experienced representatives of influential interests.

"STUDENT."—The first white man on the Island of Montreal was Jacques Cartier. He and his party reached what is called Montreal on October 2, 1535. The Indian name at that time for the Huron-Iroquois village standing on the site of the present city was Hochelaga. Cartier ascended the mountain and was so impressed with the magnificence of the view that he called it Mount Royal; and from the mountain the later city derived its name—Montreal. From the top of the mountain the great discoverer beheld the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers stretching away to the west.

P. C. B. (Eastbourne).—The following gives the percentage of total area of nine Canadian cities devoted to parks and the population per acre of park:—Vancouver, percentage of area in parks, 13.6; one acre to 69.3 persons. Halifax, percentage of area in parks, 8.2; one acre to 140.9 persons; Hamilton, percentage of area in parks, 7.7; one acre to 200.3 persons; Toronto, percentage of area in parks, 7.5; one acre to 247.8 persons; Winnipeg, percentage of area in parks, 4.1; one acre to 314 persons; Ottawa, percentage of area in parks, 3.7; one acre to 514.3 persons; Edmonton, percentage of area in parks, 3.5; one acre to 54.8 persons; Montreal, percentage of area in parks, 3.2; one acre to 773.8 persons; Regina, percentage of area in parks, .3; one acre to 155.6 persons.

* * *

WRIGLEY'S BRITISH COLUMBIA DIRECTORY.

The 1920 issue of Wrigley's British Columbia Directory—published at Vancouver—has just reached us. It comprises 1,252 pages, the first 70 containing the early history of the province, the personnel of the Provincial Government, public officials. Federal and Provincial, short articles dealing with natural resources as well as many scenes and views of places throughout the Province and maps covering all automobile routes.

At the back of the book is a trade names, brands and trade mark section, under which are listed the names of various well-known goods, together with the name of the manufacturer, distributor or agent.

Altogether this publication contains a vast amount of information regarding British Columbia which will be found very useful to all who are in any way interested in that Province.

* * *

BRITISH COLUMBIAN TIMBER.

The timber trade of British Columbia has attained remarkable proportions since the war, and exports have reached enormous figures. During the first six months of the present year the exports of lumber amounted to 29,000,000 ft., and there are actual orders on hand for a further 36,000,000 ft., of which 14,000,000 are for the United Kingdom. The high quality of British Columbian timber and its unique qualities have long been appreciated in this country as well as abroad.

* * *

Mining Corporation of Canada. Dividend of 12½ cents per share, less tax, for quarter to September 30, payable October 2 to holders on the London register on September 6.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Week Ended August 31, 1920.

Canadian Northern,	\$1,331,700;	inc.,
\$324,400.		
Canadian Pacific,	\$3,895,000;	inc.,
\$521,000.		
Grand Trunk,	\$261,492;	inc., £46,493.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LTD.—First and Refunding Mortgage Five per Cent. 50-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

The Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., announces that the Interest Coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, maturing October 1, 1920, may be Presented on and after September 13, 1920, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of 1½ per cent. has been Declared on the Cumulative Preference shares of the Company. Payable on October 1, 1920, to shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on September 15, 1920.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, September 1, 1920.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company gives notice that the Directors in Toronto have DECLARED a Quarterly Dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending September 30, 1920, on the Common Stock of the Company. The above Company also announces that a Half-yearly Dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending September 30, 1920, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company, and that both the above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 1st day of October, 1920, to Shareholders of record September 15, 1920. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.,

(CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

No. 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

August 27, 1920.

THE WABASSO COTTON CO., LTD. DIVIDEND No. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending September 30, 1920, payable October 2, 1920, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1920.

By order of the Board.

S. B. CAYFORD, Secretary Treasurer.

Montreal, August 12, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 765. September 4, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

AGENCIES WANTED.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Head of firm, long established in successful agency business throughout Bermuda and West Indies, now in England, desires to REPRESENT in Newfoundland (office opening September 1) British firms chiefly in foodstuffs; can furnish best bank and other references.—J. P. HAND, Curzon Hotel, Mayfair.

FOR SALE.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—For good farms, special educational facilities on English lines, fishing, shooting, and excellent social advantages.—Write, Leslie Wiltshire, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL.—CREELEMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA.—POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, 40, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Alliwell." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

The Canadian Air Board announces a trans-Canada flight late next month from Halifax to Vancouver, half the distance to be covered by seaplane and half by aeroplane.

In the windows of the Canadian Government Emigration Offices, 11-13, Charing-Cross, a fine display of "Shiro" plums and other fruit grown in Canada this season is being exhibited.

In the windows of the Grand Trunk building, Cuckspur Street, the Dominion Tire Co., of Kitchener, Ont., shows specimens of the tires on the wheels of cars used by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Canada.

Differences between the Canadian railway companies and the employees in the railway shops affecting 40,000 workmen have been settled through the medium of the Railway Adjustment Board. Skilled workmen receive a minimum of 35 cents an hour.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.S.S.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
Monday, September 6.—**Prinz P. Wilhelm*
Friday, September 10.—*Corsican*
Wednesday, September 15.—**Victorian*
Friday, September 17.—*Melita*
Wednesday, September 22.—*Empress of France*
Wednesday, September 29.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, October 1.—*Minnedosa*
*Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, September 25.—*Sicilian*
London to Montreal via Havre
Tuesday, September 7.—*Scotian*
Tuesday, October 19.—*Scotian*

Southampton to Montreal.
Friday, September 17.—*Scandinavian*
Wednesday, September 29.—*Grampian*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, September 4.—*Caronia*
Saturday, September 11.—*Carmania*

Southampton to New York
Saturday, September 11.—*Aquitania*
Saturday, September 18.—*Mauritania*
Saturday, September 25.—*Imperator*

White Star Line

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, September 8.—*Olympic*
Thursday, September 9.—*Lapland*

Liverpool to New York
Saturday, September 11.—*Mohile*
Wednesday, September 15.—*Celtic*
Wednesday, September 22.—*Baltic*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, September 9.—*Canada*
Saturday, October 2.—*Megantic*

American Line.

Southampton to New York.
Saturday, September 4.—*New York*
Saturday, September 11.—*St. Paul*
Saturday, September 18.—*Philadelphia*

Manchester Liners

Manchester to Montreal.

Thursday, Sept. 16.—*Manchester Corporation*
Saturday, Sept. 25.—*Manchester Corsican*

The C.P.O.S. *Melita* is due with letters, parcels and papers tomorrow (Sunday), and the *Victorian* next Thursday. Letters to New York are due by the *Olympic* and *Apollonia* to-day, and by the *Celtic*, *St. Paul* and *Finland* on Monday, and by the *Baltic* and *Philadelphia* on September 12, and the *Mauritania* on September 10.

After completion the *Empress of Canada* will make a world tour on her way to Vancouver, passengers travelling by Canadian Pacific round the globe. The ship is scheduled to leave Liverpool in March, 1921, and will proceed via Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Suez, through the Red Sea to Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama. At each port, time will be given for visits to important places of interest within easy distance. The minimum saloon round fare via the C.P.R. back to Liverpool is £360.

— * * —

CANADA'S LIVESTOCK EXPORTS.

During 1919 Canada's export trade in live cattle exceeded 500,000 head and was valued at \$50,000,000, or a sum almost equal to the combined values of live cattle exports during the five previous fiscal years. Over 90 per cent. of the exported cattle went to the United States, either as butcher cattle or as stockers and feeders. During the same period the Dominion exported 112,709,517 lbs. of fresh and pickled beef, valued at \$20,937,848.

— * * —

Algoma Steel Corporation.—The interest coupons of the first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, maturing October 1, 1920, may be presented on and after September 13, between 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED MINES

An important development in mining circles this week was the announcement by the Hollinger Consolidated Mines of a special dividend of 1 per cent. payable September 8, to shareholders of record August 25. The announcement has tended to increase confidence in the stocks of Canadian gold mining concerns. Naturally the first inference was that the long expected return to a four-weekly dividend had come which has been prophesied for months. Of course, ever since the war ended. Officials of the company, however, gave little encouragement to this conclusion, saying merely that they were paying dividends as they were earned, and it was too much to assume that the old policy of 13 dividends per year, such as prevailed in 1916, would be immediately resumed.

— * * —

ALBERTA PROVINCE LOSES ACTION AGAINST C.N.R.

In a decision handed down recently in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Mr. Justice Hyndman gave judgment against the Province in the suit brought by the King and the Provincial Treasury against the Canadian Northern Railway and the Canadian National Railway to compel payment of taxes and penalties amounting to \$539,524.64 on 176 25 miles of railway between Edmonton and Lloydminster. In addition to the amount specified, the Province claimed penalty at the rate of \$20 per day since September 1, 1919, and interest.

— * * —

The Bank of Montreal announces that coupons falling due on October 1 on the City of Calgary 4½ per cent. debentures, the Ames-Holden McGready, Ltd., 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 5 per cent. bonds, and the Algoma Steel Corporation first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, may be presented on September 13 at 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

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Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 13, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266).

Province of New Brunswick.

Assistant Agent-General.—Mr. W. R. BOWDER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299).

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428).

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302).

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Blackadar, C. H., St. John—c/o New Brunswick Office, Southampton St., W.C.2.

C

Carson, R. R., Toronto—Goring Hotel.
Carter, James H., Abbotsford, P.Q.—Imperial Hotel.
Clontch, S. H., Montreal—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

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D

De Pencier, J. C., Vancouver—"Culroy,"
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Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. H., Vancouver—
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F

Farmer, Alice, Victoria—Kensington Palace
Mansions, W.
Ferguson, A. J., Montreal—Hotel Victoria.
Ferguson, Miss F. A., Kingston, Ont.—Hotel
Victoria.
Fiset, Mme. H. R., Rimouski—Ilchester
Mansions Hotel, Baywater.
Fisher, Margaret, Duck Lake, Sask.—c/o
High Commissioner for Canada.
Flood, Misses Eva I. and Daisy, Quebec—
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Forest, J. H. A., Montreal—Grafton Hotel.

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G

Gagnon, Col. M. de C., and family, Mont-
real Ilchester Mansions Hotel, Bay-
water.
Gedwin, George, Vancouver—1, Harcourt
Buildings, Temple, W.C.

H

Hargreaves, Mrs. Charles, Montreal—1,
Granville Place.

I

Lamy, Dr. J. Lionel, Montreal—26, Colville
Terrace.
Laporte, J., and Sir H. H., Montreal
Clairville Hotel.
Leadley, Mrs. Edward, Toronto—19, Edith
Grove, Chelsea.
Leprohon, Mrs. Judith, Ottawa—Ilchester
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Road, Shepherd's Bush.

M

MacKinn, Caroline, Victoria—Kensington
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O

O'Neill, Wm. J., Ottawa—Strand Palace
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Oxton, S. C., and Mrs., Winnipeg—Savoy
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P

Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Harry, Toronto—
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R

Rankin, W. C., Edmonton—Kirkintilloch,
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Associated Press, 10, Adam Street,
Adolph.

Solomon, Miss Jennifried P., Montreal—71,
Lexham Gardens.

T

Templeton, Gilbert, Toronto Hyde Park
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Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. E. G., Vancouver—
Thackeray Hotel, W.C.

Tobin, E. W., Mrs., and Ashton, Quebec—
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V

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Wilgress, A. T., Toronto—14, Bedford
Place.

Williamson, I. A., Montreal—c/o Canadian
Trade Commission, 73, Basinghall Street,
E.C.2.

Williams, C. A., Fredericton—11, Railway
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Woss, A. H., Toronto—85, Page Street, W.

Wren, Mr. and Mrs. L., Montreal—Girby,
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BOWLING HANDICAP.—The annual Bowling
Handicap of the C.P.R. and C.P.O.S. Liver-
pool office staffs was held at Hutcroft on
Saturday, August 28. After tea, Mr. J. A.
Martin, manager of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., and
Mr. T. McNeil, Liverpool agent, of the
C.P.R. Co., delivered short speeches. It was
mentioned that the Bowling Club had been
successful in carrying off the championship
of the Liverpool Shipping Staffs' Bowling
League, having gone through the season with-
out a match being lost. The games were re-
sumed with the following result:—Mr. F.
Stratfield (C.P.R.), freight department, tea
service; Mr. G. Williams (C.P.O.S.), salad
bowl; Mr. F. Gregory (C.P.R.), case of
pipes; Mr. Betts (C.P.O.S.), case of after-

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1000 tea-gowns. The consolation prizes were
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held by Mr. Stratfield (C.P.R.) during the
coming year.

— * * —

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The road map of the sky for all Canada is
in the making; in fact, it is nearly complete,
and will be published by the Air Board within
a day or two, according to Col. B. F. Scott,
director-in-chief of civil aviation.

The Air Ministry request all ex-officers who
have not yet received their formal commis-
sions to forward immediately their addresses
to the Secretary, Air Ministry (S.7), King-
way, London, E.C.2. It is pointed out that
there are several thousands of officers whose
addresses are unknown, amongst them being
about 2,000 Colonial cadets who were given
honorary commissions after the armistice.



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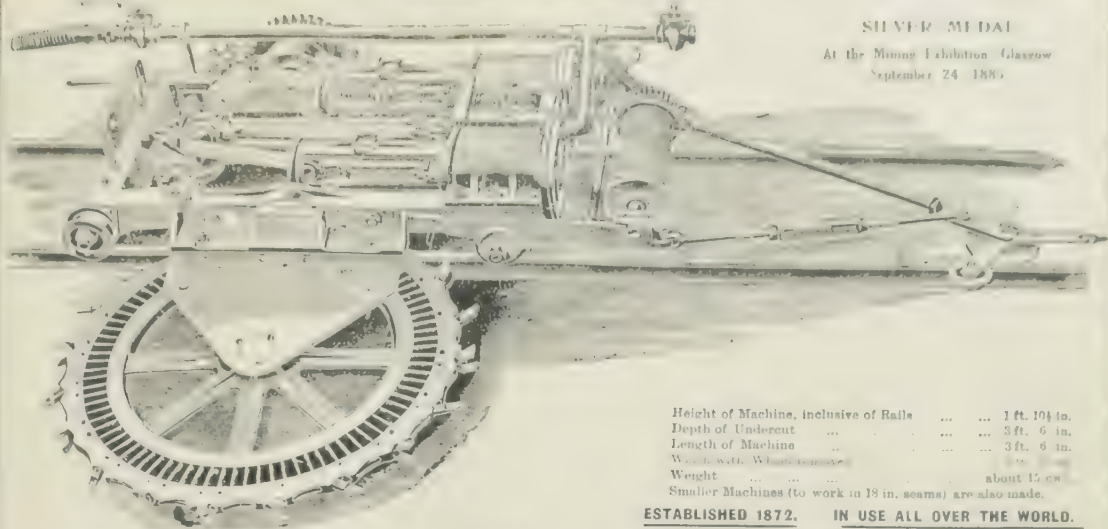
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SICILIAN ... Sat., Sept. 25
PRETORIAN ... Tues., Oct. 5
SICILIAN ... Sat., Oct. 30

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CANADA

No. 766

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920.

Vol. LIX.

9th WEEKLY

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COMMUNITY SETTLEMENTS.

EVERYONE who has studied the question of Imperial migration realises that there are a considerable number of people in the Mother Country who anxiously desire to make new homes in the Dominions, but are disinclined to take the plunge quite by themselves. It is to meet this very natural desire that Community settlement is advocated. There is no doubt whatever that large and extremely desirable groups of new settlers can be obtained by Canada, and by other Dominions, if pains are taken to supply this desire for community settlement among groups of people who have mutual tastes and perhaps acquaintanceships in common, and are possessed of certain means. The taxation in the Mother Country—by far the heaviest in any portion of the Empire—is a strong inducement to-day to many people of small independent means, retired professional and business men, and others, seriously to consider the advantages of migration to other portions of the Empire, where the cost of living would be mitigated and where their children would enjoy opportunities which the altered value of money at home does not now procure. If the way were made easy for them, there are hundreds of people who, among their acquaintances, could collect from

six to a dozen heads of families, or bachelors, who would be glad to settle in the same neighbourhood if it offered the attractions which alone would induce them to migrate.

For the class of people we have in mind the prairies offer far less attractions than other parts of Canada. Portions of Ontario to-day contain old-established farms which, owing to the sons having largely gone West to take up free land on the prairies, are for sale at prices which offer a really attractive investment. All particulars concerning such opportunities can be obtained at the Government offices of the Province in London, whose Agent-General—Dr. Creelman—is one of the foremost farming authorities in his Province. Even nearer than Ontario are the Maritime Provinces, which also offer quite exceptional opportunities for small group settlements of the class of migrants we have referred to. In New Brunswick there are a great number of old farms on land of exceptional fertility, which are eminently suitable for British group settlement, and which can be acquired at a very reasonable cost. Unfortunately, the Governments of neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia have made any adequate effort to attract this most desirable class of British settler to their Provinces. British Columbia has many and varied attractions to offer, which, owing to a more active policy and support to its Agents-General, have for years past attracted many British settlers who might otherwise have been content to settle in nearer Provinces. There are various classes of possible or intending settlers in Great Britain who have to be reached and attracted by specific information applicable to their particular requirements.

Speaking generally, the Provincial Governments have not hitherto exerted themselves to interest and attract the class of settler we are now referring to, who yet are probably the most useful citizens it would be possible for them to welcome. The Federal Department of Immigration has conducted a great national propaganda, not only in Great Britain, but in many of the Continental countries for years past, with very great success; but the Provincial Governments have, with a few exceptions, been foolishly short-sighted in not supplementing this general emigration propaganda by their own special and explicit publicity directed to those whose means enable them to take up and improve established farm properties, preferably—and very naturally—in group settlements with friends and acquaintances.

—* *—

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

SCOTLAND, according to all accounts, is not as yet a Prohibitionist country. The claims of a national industry—the distilling of whisky—demand cautious deliberation before such a momentous decision is taken. There are other considerations. The very climate of "Caledonia stern and wild" makes a true Scot invoke the aid (after the manner of "Bobby Burns") of "Inspiring, bold, John Barleycorn!" Then there are traditions and customs which make the unregenerate somewhat of a national character. Who does not remember Tam O' Shanter and—

His ancient, trusty, drouty crony;

Tam lo'd him like a vera brither—

They had been fou for weeks tegither?

Yet, as shrewd observers declare, the numbers of the regenerate are growing in the land; and Pussfoot is whispering in their ears: "Burns is no longer alive. This is not the 18th but the 20th Century. Think of the economic condition!" The Scots are being argued into sobriety—into mixing metaphysics and lemon-squash—and soon, it is expected, there will be a "dry" Revival, yielding many sturdy converts. Doubtless perturbed by these forebodings, our alert contemporary, *The Scotsman*, has been investigating on the spot the workings of Prohibition in Canada.

There is an element of novelty, if not of humour, in a Scotsman probing the ways of Prohibition in Canada. And, strange to say, there is here no new version of "The Lamentations of Jeremiah." Instead, we have a series of closely reasoned special articles faithfully and impartially presenting the whole Canadian panorama of Prohibition. This Edinburgh "chief" who has been taking such copious notes, points out that there are three

degrees of "dryness" in the Dominion "dry, moist, wet." Prince Edward Island, he is informed on good authority, "is the most completely Prohibitionist of any province in Canada; it is "bone dry." Quebec, on the other hand is the "wettest" in the Dominion. "That," he pawkily remarks, "as Sam Weller would have said, is a self-evident proposition." The remaining portions of Canada—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory are grouped as one in the "dry" category. Newfoundland is considered absolutely "dry."

so made after years of experiment, and by a Referendum in which 25,000 voted for Prohibition, and 5,000 against, the voters being all male. In Canada any householder is free to import as much liquor as he requires for his household use, provided he obtains it from abroad or from a neighbouring Province where the sale of liquor is not prohibited. For a person in lodgings or living in a hotel there is no such freedom. The evasions, declares the correspondent, are detrimental to the authority of the law, and the law itself encourages hypocrisy and humbug.

In such circumstances, one would imagine, the Prohibition law would be repealed sooner or later. That, however, is not his opinion. He thinks the "dry" enactment has come to stay. There may be modifications—an adoption, perhaps, of the Gothenburg system—but never again the return to the open bar traffic in intoxicating liquors. Aided by the strenuous war conditions, the Prohibition movement reached its present goal on the crest of a moral wave. That wave may subside, but the movement, it is expected, will be upheld by the economic factor. In the old unregenerate days the number of absentees among the workers used to be 20 per cent. on the Mondays, six per cent. on the Tuesdays, and two or three per cent. for the remaining days of the week. Under Prohibition the higher percentages have been completely eliminated. This is the main reason, says the correspondent, why the United States will remain "dry"; and if America remains "dry" for the sake of industrial efficiency, Canada must follow suit. How long will Great Britain and Scotland be able to resist the same appeal? How many years will it be before whisky drinking becomes a memory? Does our enterprising commissioner from Edinburgh supply an answer to the questions? Yes, and it is characteristically Scottish—given unostentatiously in a sentence, to wit, "I have my doubts about the absolute 'dryness' of Newfoundland or any other place whatsoever."

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

An Imperial Cabinet.

Ever since the Dominion of Canada realised her status and responsibility as one of the Daughter States of the Empire it became apparent to her statesmen, and to the statesmen of Great Britain, as well as to those in whose hands lie the destinies of other units of the Empire, that, sooner or later, the British Constitution must evolve something in the nature of an Imperial Cabinet for dealing with the common interests of the Empire. We are probably nearer such a *desideratum* than most of us are aware.

It is, therefore, gratifying to find that at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa, which was attended by distinguished legal visitors from Great Britain and the United States, Lord Cave declared that he saw "in the Imperial War Cabinet the possible precursor of an Imperial Cabinet, which, while remaining wholly voluntary and consultative, might become in world affairs the nerve centre of an Imperial Commonwealth." That is, briefly, the very institution some of us would like to see established and at work. It is also noteworthy that at that same meeting, Mr. Raney, the Attorney-General of Ontario, put forward the suggestion that the right of appeal to the Privy Council should be abolished, and that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council be so reorganised as to become a tribunal to deal with questions arising between various nations of the Empire. But would not this tribunal encroach upon the functions of the Imperial Cabinet? Besides, there is a good deal to be said for the right of

appeal to the Privy Council. In the case of inter-Provincial disagreements we can imagine no better court of arbitration.

* * *

Canadian Highways.

An article which we publish in another column dealing with the encouragement of Provincial highways by Federal subsidies, shows that this important public work will be supervised and carried out on sound business principles. In a country of such vast distances and sparse population as Canada, the building of great public highways involves a very heavy expense on the country, and a point made by our correspondent as to the free use of public highways by heavy motor vehicles needs careful consideration. A tax by mileage according to the weight of the motor lorries, which would go into the Exchequer of the Provinces in which the lorries were licensed, would seem to be the fairest way to protect the public interests.

The Government has been very well advised in the selection of its Advisory Committee, who, if given a free hand, should provide, in the course of the next few years, a great system of trunk roads which will do much to help the development of the various Provinces.

* * *

The Mayor of Cork.

The hysterical utterances of a section of the British Press in regard to the hunger-strike of the Mayor of Cork have created a false impression both in France and the United States on the question at issue, and are unworthy of the people who set an example to the whole world during the Great War.

This Irish Mayor was caught red-handed in treasonable conspiracy. He, with others of his kind, is directly responsible for the cowardly and wanton murder of some seventy Irish policemen. The authorities showed the utmost clemency in his too mild sentence, yet, because he elects to starve himself in prison, he receives wide Press publicity. His release will be a stultification of justice and honest Government. That prominent organs of the English Press should so lose their heads is a joy to our enemies, but an amazement to the Dominions.

* * *

Mountaineering in Canada.

The Alpine Club of Canada has just brought another successful season to a close. The *Daily Province*, Vancouver, reminds us that, far away from the rush and hurry and worry of the great cities of the Continent, no fewer than two hundred members of the club have met in a wide alpine meadow near Lake Magog, in which are mirrored the majestic peaks of Mount Assiniboine, "the Canadian Matterhorn." From their Welcome Home Camp in that delectable spot mountaineering expeditions have been regularly organised throughout the season.

While a few Britons fond of mountain climbing take advantage of these excursions, we would like to see others—quite a band of Britons, in fact—becoming visiting members of the Canadian Alpine Club. They would have a far better holiday, we are convinced, than is to be obtained in the beaten tracks of the European alps. Mount Magog, 10,300 feet, is the official graduating climb of the Canadian Club. Many glacial lakes nestle in the valleys. Their hues of emerald green and turquoise blue gladden the eyes. And these lakes—at least, three of them—rejoice in the names of Og, Gog, and Magog, ancient deities whose effigies are familiar to all Londoners who know their Guildhall. We understand that movie operators have followed the climbers, and soon we may expect to see these pictures in this country.

* * *

Daughters of the Empire.

When some Canadian soldiers returning from the War took back British brides with them there was certain criticism, on the part of Canadian women. All that, we are glad to see, has passed away. The new spirit was admirably interpreted recently by Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of the I.O.D.E., the greatest woman's organisation in Canada. She said: "Let us remember, in speaking of the soldiers' English brides, that there are few of us whose mother or grandmother or great-grandmother was not a British bride. No country can have finer mothers. Let us, as Daughters of the Empire, say to the English

brides in deed and in word, 'You are not coming as pioneers among strange people. You are coming home.'"

Those who know Canada best, say that the Dominion could easily absorb 100,000 British women under 40, and that the call for more women is urgent. So much is this realised, that the encouragement of the emigration of women from France has been mentioned. Without disparaging this and kindred efforts, the better policy is to introduce, as far as possible, British born women. If these women marry, as the larger proportion of them will undoubtedly do, their children will not only speak the English language, but have British ideals, habits and customs. As Mr. C. W. Rowley, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg, remarked, "it will save a lot of trouble later on. For instance, in Winnipeg we teach English to children speaking 34 different languages; and the same thing is going on all over Canada." The point, indeed, requires no elaboration.

* * *

Sir Herbert Holt. Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada and of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, has just returned to Canada from a visit to England and France. His visit was chiefly concerned with private business, but one who is at the head of large financial and industrial concerns cannot move about the cities of Great Britain in these days without forming some opinions on our economic conditions. We are, therefore, not surprised to gather from the interview with Sir Herbert, published in the *Montreal Gazette*, that he has very fairly and accurately gauged many of our difficulties.

"It would be quite wrong," he said, "to say that the great body of labour is desirous of political overturn, for such is not the case; but there are bad elements in organised labour in England, and they influence the rest." No only is the Government trifling, but the majority of the people seem equally unconcerned. They are "gay and happy, and spending money like water." Sir Herbert considers this a feature of our national character, "the easy tolerance of a situation which is intolerable—up to a certain point. When that point is reached, there is action and adequacy and efficiency, and the control of the situation." He recalls the beginning of the war—how everything went wrong, with interminable muddling and inefficiency, and then Britain seriously took up the matter and things occurred. "And so with the present situation," (he adds); "it is there; it is pressing; it will be grappled with and England will 'carry on.'"

* * *

Both Canada and the United States were in a complimentary mood towards each other, and, jointly and severally, towards Great Britain, at the annual dinner of the Canadian Bar Association at Toronto the other evening. Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, declared that Canada was "determinedly and genuinely British, it was also determinedly and genuinely friendly to the United States"—a complimentary reference to which no exception can be taken.

Ex-President Taft in his reply, unaffectedly observed: "The heart of the American people beats with loyalty to the Mother Country, from whom it has derived its fundamental principles of liberty, equality, and administration of justice." To which graceful reference we may be permitted to remark that a mother welcomes a compliment from her daughter, especially when it is framed with delicacy, and comes naturally and spontaneously.

* * *

Anti-British Propaganda.

In a cable to the *Daily Telegraph* from its Montreal correspondent, it is stated that at the annual conference of Canadian clubs held in that city on Monday, the delegates representing the Western clubs proposed a resolution, demanding a Government ban on the entry of the Hurst publications into Canada, on the ground of their bitter anti-British feeling and encouragement of Red Socialism. While the delegates from the Eastern clubs were not prepared to endorse the full demands of their Western con-

freres, they agreed that the attention of the Government should be called to the mischievous virulence of the Hurst publications. During the war there was an embargo on the Hurst papers, and if the Government receives convincing proof that the anti-British Hurst is employing press propaganda to seduce the foreign emigrants in Western Canada from their loyalty to their adopted country, the embargo should be promptly reimposed.

Why Eastern opinion at the Conference should have been more lenient, is, no doubt, due to a fear of antagonising United States' sentiment. This we believe to be unfounded, as the best citizens in the United States loathe and condemn the Hurst publications quite as strongly as anybody else.

* * *

Confusing Time.

The special correspondent of the *Scotsman*, who has been examining "Prohibition at Work," in Canada—an investigation to which we refer in a leading article—is much perturbed over what he calls "the vagaries of the clock." He had considerable difficulty in "keeping track of the exact time o' day," because it was one of three—Atlantic time, standard time, or daylight-saving time. His perplexities were increased by the circumstance that daylight-saving time is not universal.

As he travelled westward, he calculated that his worries had been diminished by one third, for Atlantic time was taken off the list. Even then the poor man had two times to juggle with, and carefully to differentiate unless he found himself in the parlous state of being "an hour late for breakfast, or an hour too early for the train."

* * *

CANADIAN AVIATOR KILLED.—Capt. J. C. McCullum, of Montreal, who only a few days ago joined the Kosciusko flying squadron at Lwow, was killed on Tuesday, says the Warsaw correspondent of the *Morning Post*. His machine caught fire and fell 400 ft. to the ground close to the Lwow railway station. His body was reduced to ashes before it could be removed from the debris.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 3s. for 36 words of matter, and one additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

CARTER.—At Rathwell, Manitoba, on August 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blackie Carter (née Mairie Forrest)—a daughter.
GRiffin.—On August 12, at Victoria, British Columbia, to Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Griffin—a daughter.
Gunn.—On September 2, at London, Ontario, to Enid (née Burton, late of Blundellsands, Liverpool), wife of Stuart Lowhall Gunn—a son.

MARRIAGES

BENNETT-LILLICO.—At 3436, Seventh Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C., on August 6, by Rev. D. G. Macdonald, assisted by Rev. Thomas Bennett (father of the groom), T. Willard, only son of Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Bennett, to Edith Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Doddie Lillico, Vancouver, formerly of Berwick-on-Tweed.
CARROTHERS-GODBER.—On August 31, 1920, at St. Giles, West Bridgford Parish Church, by the Rev. Richard Hargreaves, M.A., Rector, William Alexander Carrothers, B.A., D.F.C., C. de G., University of Edinburgh, to Agnes Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Percy J. Godber, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, and of Mrs. Godber, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
CHARLESWORTH-DOUGLASS.—On August 7, at Mara, British Columbia, by the Rev. J. B. Greig, of Ivor Clinton, son of William Charlesworth, of Pound Hill, Hawkhurst, Axminster, to Florence Amy, elder daughter of Thomas Douglass, of Bleak House, Witleyale, Surrey.
DAVIES-SMITH.—On September 1, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. H. F. Westlake, Minor Canon of Westminster, Frederick Milner Davies, eldest son of the late Mr. George Frederick Davies, to Mrs. Alison Smith, widow of Lt. A. Smith, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and younger daughter of Col. H. V. Bailey, late of the 5th Lancers.
MOOK-STEVEN.—At the Royal Hotel, Mitchell, Ontario, on August 17, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mook, Bornholm, Ontario, to Jenn, daughter of the late Alexander Steven, and of Mrs. Steven, 46, Cockburn Street, Edinburgh.

DEATHS

BETHUNE.—On August 29, suddenly, at Montreal, Louisa Moreland Bethune, daughter of the late Sirachon Bethune, K.C.
BOWRING.—On September 3, at 2, Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, Edith Alice Bowring, last surviving child of the late Sir John Bowring, LL.D., in her 90th year.
CLIFFORD.—On August 9, drowned in going to the rescue of her friend, Elizabeth Sheridan, aged 17 years, Rose Marion, the beloved eldest child of Bertram and Florence (Clifford) of Sorrento, British Columbia, aged 11 years and 9 months.
DUNCAN.—At 266, Edward Charles Street, Montreal, on August 9, Margaret Scott, widow of Alex. Duncan (late Bank of Montreal), and third daughter of John Scott, Eskgrove Lodge, Inverke, Musselburgh.
ROBERTSON.—On August 29, at Military Hospital, Hastings, after operation, Henry Maxwell LeRoy, eldest son of A. Milne Robertson, M.D., 87, Penvensey Road West, St. Leonard's. Canadian papers kindly copy.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for preparation for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

A Five Million Dollar Investment—The Pulp Problem The Amended Pensions Act—Premier and the Tariff Issue—Victoria Bridge.

ANNOUNCEMENT that a Canadian plant is to be erected in the province of Quebec by Messrs. Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, Ltd., of Garston, Lancs., and that the management of this branch will be in the hands of a directorate of twelve, six Canadian and six English, was made by Sir Alexander H. Maguire this week while in Montreal. It is understood that this involves the investment of five million dollars. Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. George Cahoon, president of the Laurentide Company, have already been named as directors on this side. The president of the company will be Sir Alexander Maguire, who, through his father, has been associated with the match manufacturing industry for seventy-five years.

The British directors, with Sir Alexander as chairman, are Colonel Bouvier, D.S.O., representing Vickers, Limited; Mr. J. Lever Tillotson, head of the cardboard manufacturing industry; Mr. J. C. M. Jacobs, late manager of the Bank of Liverpool; Mr. Charles Gane, a leading timber merchant of London, and Mr. D. P. Maguire. Mr. M. C. Small, of the Laurentide Company, has been appointed to take charge of all timber operations for the new company.

New Match Factory.

It is understood that the new factory will duplicate the one at Garston, which is said to be one of the most up-to-date match factories in the world. This move is only another step in the direction of linking-up English trade enterprise with other parts of the Empire, in place of present connections with Russia and other European countries.

Sir Alexander and Mr. D. P. Maguire sailed on the *Olympic*, leaving New York on August 28, but will return to Canada in three weeks' time to complete their plans.

Canada is also receiving a visit at present from a group of Lancashire business men, including Mr. R. Waddington, M.P., secretary of the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee; Mr. J. Rothwell, director of Messrs. J. Rothwell, Ltd.; and Mr. H. Worsley, of Messrs. A. Worsley & Co., both of Lancashire. Extension of trade within the Empire and the linking-up of commercial ties between the Mother Country and Canada are the objects of their visit.

The Pulp Position.

Political exploitation of the pulp problem as between Canada and the United States was deprecated by Mr. Edward Beck, of Montreal, in addressing the forestry conference held at New London, N.H., this week. Speaking as the representative of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Mr. Beck presented Canada's view of the pulpwood controversy, which has been acute owing to the passage through Congress of the so-called Underwood resolution, calling for a United States commission to visit Canada with a view of the removal of restrictions upon the exportation of pulpwood from Crown lands over the border. "The fact that some interests, while evading a legal test, are busily engaged in a campaign to make the issue a political one, merely indicates their lack of confidence in the integrity of their cause," declared Mr. Beck, who added that neither the Dominion as a whole nor any of the Provinces had any reason to avoid the strictest enquiry into the equity of their timber laws by any impartial tribunal. "We have heard echoes in Canada of talk in Washington as to 'strong arm methods,' but we don't take such talk seriously, as we know it does not reflect the true spirit of the American people towards their next door neighbours." The real question at issue, he added, was not whether this material should be available for the use of publishers in the United States, but whether material cut from these lands should go in the form of raw pulpwood to the United States, or should be put through at least one stage of manufacture in Canada. On the present basis, at least a high percentage of this material, as fast as it was being cut, was already

going to the United States in one form or another, together with a very high percentage of the unmanufactured product from lands not in dispute, as well, throughout Eastern Canada. Therefore, without a very heavy increase in the rate of cutting, involving the destruction of the supply, any relief to U.S.A. publishers would be impossible.

Pension Board Tour.

A tour of the West is to be made in September by Colonel John Thompson, chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners, and Colonel J. W. Margeson, member of the Board, for the purpose of explaining to veterans and their dependents and the public at large the provisions of the amended Pensions Act, as well as the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. Not only will the two commissioners hold meetings in British Columbia and other Western Provinces, but they will go down over the border for the benefit of a number of C.E.F. men who have gone to the United States. Cheques issued in September will include the increases effective under the new Act. Canada's pension list for the year ending August 31 of this year will be in the neighbourhood of \$25,000,000, and with the increases for September that total will come up to \$35,000,000. This amount does not include payments under the commutation provisions of the Act.

Premier's Speech.

In supporting the candidature of the Hon. F. B. McCurdy for re-election as Minister of Militia, at Truro, N.S., Premier Meighen this week delivered another strong counterblast to dissatisfaction and unrest. "Whatever is, is wrong," according to John Hay, was the creed of Voltaire. That creed, said Mr. Meighen, was dangerous, unwholesome, and untrue. There would always be lots to improve, but a mere impulse to destroy was the worst epidemic that ever cursed a country. The great task before the people of Canada was to get back to old-time sanity of thought and action, to get back to the old high standards of living and character, standards handed down from our fathers. The Premier devoted some attention to the tariff issue. "I don't believe one-third of the farmers of Canada are free-traders; I don't believe one-tenth of labour is free trade," he declared. "About two years of free trade would cure those who are." Mr. Meighen also touched on the Grand Trunk Railway deal, which had "exposed the Government to diatribes of abuse in England and in other parts of the world because the provisions were too severe, and to abuse in Canada because they were not severe enough." The lines prematurely built, he said, would have to be operated, and consequently the system could not pay for some time, but he believed that the expropriation of the road was the sensible, courageous, and businesslike thing to do. "We are operating, and intend to operate, apart from politics, and to give public ownership a fair and vigorous trial, and we hope to succeed."

Victoria Bridge.

The fire which destroyed a large part of the wood-work on the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal on Sunday, August 22, has brought to the fore again the demand for an alternative bridge. For many years residents on the south shore have been urging the Federal Government to throw a bridge across from the very heart of Montreal, that is, from the foot of McGill Street across the harbour, by way of St. Helen's Isle, to St. Lambert. Last winter this project was renewed in the form of a deputation to Ottawa, but at a public meeting which Mr. Arthur Meighen addressed—taking the place of Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, who had been expected—the minister, who is now Premier, threw cold water on the project by reminding the audience of their burdens arising from indebtedness to soldiers. The harbour commissioners of Montreal have always had a project for a bridge on hand, but it has never taken active form.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Fruit from the West Indies.

We are told that steamship communication between the West Indian islands and Canada is to be improved. The boats are being fitted for passenger traffic, and the Minister of Marine is quoted as saying that arrangements are being made for all possible trade of a lucrative nature. This is excellent as far as it goes, but the passenger traffic between this country and the West Indies is largely—we may say wholly—pleasure traffic. It is negligible at best. But the trade exchanges are all-important. At present fruit and tropical products are exported from the British West Indies in American vessels to American ports, and thence distributed—at an enormous increase in price—to Canadian centres. If we had the right sort of business arrangements, the right kind of vessels, and the proper railway and other facilities for the distribution of tropical products on arrival at Canadian ports, the people of this country would not be compelled to pay 60 cents a dozen for bananas and a like price, or higher, for oranges, which are sold at less than five cents a dozen by the fruit farmers of the West Indies. There is no reason why we cannot have these facilities; no reason, that is, except lack of initiative and business capacity.—*The Citizen, Ottawa.*

Early Newspapers in Canada.

The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference are members of a profession many centuries old. The *Acta Diurna* of ancient Rome were chronicles of events, and China had what might be called newspapers as long ago as the sixth and seventh centuries. In the more modern sense, the *Oxford Gazette*, of 1665, might be described as the first English newspaper. The name *Gazette* was a favourite one with early publications. It came from Italy, and is traced by some to the Greek word "gazda," a treasury, which in turn hailed from Persia. But the preferred derivation is from *gazetta*, a small Italian coin, which was the fee charged for hearing the reading of a manuscript "newspaper" at Venice during the war between the Venetians and the Turks. Uncharitably-minded people point out that the same word means a magpie or chatterer. In Canada, as abroad, the name *Gazette* was the early favourite in the journalistic world, so much so that the first nine newspapers published in this country bore that name. They were:—*Halifax Gazette*, 1752; *Quebec Gazette*, 1764; *Nova Scotia Gazette*, 1768; *Gazette Littéraire* (Montreal), 1778; *St. John Gazette*, 1783; *Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser*, 1784; *Montreal Gazette*, 1785; *Royal Gazette* (Charlottetown), 1791; *Upper Canada Gazette* (Newark), 1793. The first daily newspaper in Canada was the *Montreal Advertiser*, 1833. There is record of a *Royal Standard* published daily at Toronto in 1836, and the *Kingston Whig*, still flourishing, was a daily in 1849, in which year a *Daily Telegraph* had a short and unexciting career in Toronto. It is not generally known that the *Christian Guardian* is the oldest publication in Toronto, dating from 1828.—*Toronto Star.*

"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920."

That replete and readable weekly published in London under the aptly descriptive title of *Canada*, has issued another volume of its valuable standard annual reference, styling it *Canada To-day*. This is one of those well-printed and handy compilations which can be so conveniently recommended to inquiring young men and maidens in the older countries who, contemplating emigration, write to find out what kind of shot-gun they would be advised to bring out to protect themselves from the wolves they have to face if they accept the proffered position in a hakeshop in the city of Brandon. *Canada To-day*, being illustrated, gives them a view of our cities as they are, explaining to them more at a glance than they will learn from Government reports in a year. The annual has a more appreciable worth. It would make a very excellent book of reference to annex to almost any proposition which persons in this country might be offering to others in the old countries. Its leading article on the Natural Resources, taken from the paper read by the Hon. Arthur Meighen before the Royal Geographical Society, and which has not been given wide enough publicity, is a very confident explanation of the revealed and unrevealed wealth of the country. Besides this, the rest of the publication, which is very creditably produced, endeavours to provide within its compass a comprehensive survey of the position, the progress and the ever-increasing prosperity of this great Dominion in a form so attractive, by its make-up; so authoritative, by its well defined authorities quoted; and so ample, by its inclusion of every Province and almost every city in the Dominion, that it is worth securing universal attention. *Winnipeg Telegram.*

THE BLOSSOMING OF THE "MAYFLOWER."
How Big Enterprises Grew from Small Beginnings.

The *Mayflower* sailed from Plymouth on September 6, 1620, with 102 Pilgrims on board, and Plymouth has been celebrating this week the 300th anniversary of its departure; while speakers and writers, both in the Old World and the New, have taken the subject as a text for many speeches and articles on the freedom of religion, of thought and of civic action.

Quite an interesting and original standpoint is that presented by Mr. Edward Salmon in the current number of the *United Empire*, the Royal Colonial Institute journal. He thinks that to-day England and the United States may commemorate the Pilgrim's voyage with equal satisfaction: England that she was the mother, the United States that she had such progenitors. He quotes the author of "The American Nation: A History," Mr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, to show that the Plymouth colony's chief claim to historical importance "rests on the fact that, as the first successful colony on the New England coast, it was the cause and beginning of the other colonies of New England and the second step in the founding of the great republic of the United States. Mr. Salmon continues:—

The Pilgrims were pioneers apart; they were not lured to America by gold, or by lust of adventure, or by the desire to further any scheme save that of conscience. They went to make a home in the wilderness where they might be free to worship and work unmolested. They went, little knowing it, to prove themselves the fathers of a nation whose example was to fire other nations and set half the world aflame for freedom. The *Mayflower* was the plant of Liberty; it has blossomed repeatedly, the world knows with what results. True, the Pilgrim Fathers' idea of liberty had its limitations; it implied conformity in others. None so intolerant at those who demand freedom to act according to their own consciences! The early history of America is a compendium of denials of minority rights in politics and religion, but the colonists may well have excused themselves on the ground that they did not face the Atlantic and exile only to be reminded of things they sought to escape.

According to Mr. Salmon, we, whose proud boast to-day is the British Empire, a seven-seas league of five nations, ought to be grateful to king and colonists alike for the lessons taught in 1783, obviating greater disaster in succeeding generations. The *Mayflower*, he declares, blossomed in Liberty then, and it blossoms in Liberty still, the biting blasts of politics and personalities notwithstanding. It blossomed in the war of Independence; it blossomed when Lincoln struck for the emancipation of the slave and the integrity of the Union; it blossomed when the United States took up the challenge thrown out to civilisation by Germany."

A Link with Sir Thomas Browne.

At a literary and historical conference in connection with the celebrations at Plymouth, attention was drawn to some new facts about the Pilgrims which have come to light as the result of recent investigations. The most interesting, perhaps, is the finding of a link which connects John Robinson, the pilgrim preacher, with Sir Thomas Browne, the author of "Religio Medici." The Rev. W. H. Burgess, who, in a recent book about the *Mayflower*, threw new light on the early history of John Robinson, communicated to the conference further fruits of his investigations. John Robinson, the pilgrim, it appears, had a son, also named John, who lived and practised as a doctor in Norwich in the middle of the seventeenth century. This John Robinson studied at Leyden, and among his fellow-students was Thomas Browne. The two young men were almost of an age; both studied medicine and both settled in Norwich and pursued their calling. When Sir Thomas Browne published his "Pseudodoxia Epidemica or Vulgar Errors," Robinson wrote home friendly criticism on it under the title of "Ventilatio Tranquilla." This was published in 1656 with one or two other pamphlets. Two Norwich Independents, in a preface to one of the pamphlets, spoke of the author as "a genuine son of the distinguished and blessed Robinson." It seemed extraordinary, remarked Mr. Burgess, that the Norwich Independents should have lost grip upon their own history to such an extent that they preserved no memory of having had among them the son of the most eminent founder of their denomination.

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In pursuance of authority issued by the Receiver, under which the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been placed under the Board of Canadian National Railways, the jurisdiction of the following officers of the Canadian National Railways is extended over the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from August 23. At headquarters, Toronto. Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President, is in charge of Accounts and Finance; Mr. M. H. Macleod, Vice-President in charge of Operating, Maintenance and Construction; Mr. S. J. Hungerford, Assistant Vice-President in charge of Operating, Maintenance and Construction; Mr. C. A. Hayes, Vice-President in charge of Traffic; Mr. Gerard Ruel, General Counsel.

Canada's expenditure on pensions during the year ended August 31 will be \$33,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over that for the past twelve months.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

V. Toronto, the "Queen City"—Across the Great Lakes to the Twin Cities.

By "Canada's" Special Representative

LAVING Niagara Falls on the morning of August 9, we detained at Grimsby and motored through the great fruit-growing district of Ontario the Niagara Peninsula. We passed mile after mile of apple orchards, the trees heavily laden, and also fields rich with other kinds of fruit or crops of oats and corn.

Ontario as a whole is, *par excellence*, a mixed farming Province, and of its wealth in this respect we had many evidences, as we sped first of all to Hamilton—a prosperous industrial city of 108,000 inhabitants, finely laid out—and then, after luncheon at the summer residence of the well-known newspaper proprietor, Mr. W. J. Southam, motored along the wide asphalt highway to Toronto. By the side of the lake shore many Hamiltonians and Torontonians have their houses, some of them with beautiful gardens.

In Toronto we were hospitably entertained by the Corporation of the city, the Board of Governors of the University, the Toronto Golf Club, the Womens' Press Club, and the Harbour Commissioners. At the University—which, with more than 5,000 students, claims to be the largest in the British Empire—honorary degrees were conferred upon four of our number—Sir Robert Bruce, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. G. E. Fairfax, and Sir Gilbert Parker—the

new Doctors of Laws being presented to the President (Sir Robert Falconer) by the Chancellor (Sir Edmund Walker), who had earlier received us at the Museum, and shown us the dinosaur from the Red Deer Valley.

The University buildings—which include Hart House, that finely conceived and finely executed home of extra-academic activities—are typical of the splendid public buildings of which Toronto boasts, including the Provincial Parliament Buildings, Osgoode Hall, and the City Hall. They are typical also of the high place, intellectually and otherwise, which Toronto occupies among the cities of the Dominion. Its greatest charm, however, lies in its attractive residential districts, like Rosedale, with its miles of tidy lawns and vivid gardens.

Toronto leaves upon one an indelible impression of enterprise and progress. The view from the balcony of the Board of Trade offices, at the summit of the twenty-story Royal Bank building—the highest office building in the British Empire—gives a wonderful *coup d'œil* of the city of homes. Equally striking is that from the beautiful island sward of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Looking across the bay, there is a panorama of imposing buildings and smoking chimneys that speaks eloquently of industrial and commercial activity. But Toronto's pro-

sp erity is not a thing of the past or the present alone. Its City Council and Harbour Commissioners are full of enterprise and civic zeal. The latter have embarked upon a \$25,000,000 development scheme, looking to the time when, with the deepening of the Welland Canal, Toronto will become an ocean port, berthing Atlantic steamers alongside the extensive wharves that are even now in progress of construction. In the new industrial district on the lake shore excellent opportunities present themselves for manufacturers to locate their industries.

Travelling over the Grand Trunk line (under the supervision of Mr. H. R. Charlton and Mr. W. S. Thompson), we passed on to Guelph—a manufacturing centre which possesses the only linen mill in the Dominion. Here we visited that well-known institution, the Ontario Agricultural College, where Professor J. R. Reynolds has just succeeded Dr. G. C. Creelman, the new Agent-General for the Province in London. Established in 1874, with an

attendance of 28, its total enrolment during 1919, in long and short courses, was 1,215. Our visit was made all the more interesting by the presence of two of Ontario's farmer Ministers—Messrs. Drury and Doherty—both graduates of the College, whose speeches revealed a useful combination of pride in their native Province, faith in its future and that of the Empire, and practical commonsense.

The following day—August 12—brought us, through a

prosperous farming and agricultural section, to Sarnia, *vis à vis* with Port Huron, Mich., across the St. Clair River. Here we were greeted with a profusion of flags not before met with during our tour. On the outskirts of Sarnia, which has a population of 12,000, is a reserve of Chippewa Indians. It has a large plant of the Imperial Oil Company. Its G. T. R. tunnel is a main channel of railway traffic between the United States and Canada.

At Sarnia we boarded the *Hamonic*, one of the finely-appointed steamers of the Northern Navigation Company, now closely connected, through the Canada Steamship Company, with the British Empire Steel Corporation; Senator Casgrain joining us as representative of the company.

For the next day and a half our route lay across Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Bordered by finely wooded shores, and in their narrower stretches dotted with pretty islands, these great inland seas are the highways of a regular procession of long, low freighters, loaded with iron ore, coal, or wheat, threading their way to Canadian or American ports. To the tourist and holiday-maker their great expanses bring a cooling relief in the midst of the heat of summer.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF KAKABEKA FALLS BEFORE IT WAS HARNESSSED FOR POWER PURPOSES.



ELEVATOR GROUP, PORT ARTHUR, CAPACITY 6,500,000 BUSHELS.

S.S. *W. Grant Morden*, backing out, longest freighter on Great Lakes. Built by Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur. This vessel has arrived in Port Arthur with 14,300 tons of coal, unloaded, and departed with 14,500 tons of wheat inside 72 hours.

Between the two lakes is Sault Ste. Marie, built on both banks of the swiftly-flowing St. Mary River, where a 22-foot fall has to be overcome by a series of large locks. "The Soo," on the Canadian side, is the headquarters of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation (which, with a new \$7,000,000 addition, will have a yearly output of about 400,000 tons of steel rails and structural steel), and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company (producing, in conjunction with the other mills at Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, a daily output of nearly 600 tons of paper).

Passing the well-named "Sleeping Giant," with Thunder Cove at its head, we came next morning in sight of the Twin Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, with their striking series of elevators towering up from the water-front. Their situation at the head of Lake Superior is indeed strategic. They are the channel through which all the wheat of the West is poured by the railways for trans-shipment to the East; and, of course, with the direct opening up of an Atlantic route for big ships, their importance from an Imperial point of view will be still greater.

With a joint population of 37,000, they are essentially business cities. Port Arthur has the big C.N.R. "Prince Arthur" Hotel in the foreground, beside the fine Whalen Building, and some good residences and a fine natural park behind. They have both a large number of import-

ant industries, and both offer good opportunities for development. As already stated, their great wheat elevators on the harbour port and up the Kaministiquia River, are their great features. Their present total capacity of 45,000,000 bushels is being increased to 50,000,000. The Port Arthur elevator, with a capacity of 9,500,000 bushels, is the largest in existence. They have also, *inter alia*, lumber and shipbuilding yards, a blast furnace, Ogilvie flour mill, International Harvester plant, starch factory, cordage plant, Canada Iron Foundries', Canadian Car and Foundry Company's works, and some pulp mills. The first sod of a new pulp mill in connection with the Spanish River Company was turned by Lord Burnham during our visit on August 14.

The only unsatisfactory feature—as was pointed out by Mr. G. R. Duncan, President of the Fort William Board of Trade, at the dinner at the latter place—is that in most cases it is American, and not British, capital which is being put into the industries of the Twin Cities. The area between them is being acquired by the two cities jointly for a central industrial area, and the hope is generally expressed that British capital will be largely used in the development of the great future which undoubtedly lies before Port Arthur and Fort William.

R. J. A.

(To be continued.)

CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CANADA.

The Salvation Army Resumes its Emigration Activities.

The Salvation Army conducted parties to Canada, which were stopped for five years, have been resumed this season. On Saturday a large party, under the direction of Brigadier Jessie MacEwan, the woman chief of the Salvation Army Training College at Toronto, sailed in the *Megantic* from Liverpool. The settlers had a hearty send-off at Euston Station on Friday night, and at Liverpool were escorted to their ship by Salvation Army officials, and their berthing arrangements were superintended by the Army's port officer. Commissioner and Mrs. Lamb were at Liverpool to see the party off.

Among the settlers were ex-Service men and their wives and children, women going to husbands who had already established themselves in Canada, and a number of widows. These parties will sail about once a fortnight until the middle of November.

Special arrangements are being made for a Far-West party to sail in the *Empress of Britain* on October 29, and additional facilities are being secured for the comfort of the passengers. A feature will be that the passengers will travel West on the Canadian railway in reserved cars, commissioned by the Army, and their food will be provided during the journey. In the cars the sleeping accommodation is excellent.

NEWFOUNDLAND CURED FISH.

Government's Control of Exports.

The Ancient Colony of Newfoundland has initiated an attempt at Government control of the export of cured fish the most important industry of the island. Over the protest of many of the shipping, fish exporting and other trading con-

cerns, the Legislature, at its session recently closed, enacted several measures to this effect.

The most important of these created a board which will have full jurisdiction, subject only to the Governor-in-Council, over the exportation of codfish. Under its terms, no one will be permitted to export fish without a licence, and licensees must comply with regulations, to be prescribed by the board, with regard to the quality of the fish, the time when it may be shipped, the quantity that may be forwarded to any particular market, and minimum price that may be charged. Monthly statements will be required showing the amount of each grade of fish in the hands of exporters.

Other measures provided for the grading of fish and the inspection of vessels to be used for exporting the product, most of which goes to Mediterranean and South American ports. The sponsors of the legislation said it was designed to improve the quality of the cured fish, to ensure its safe transportation, and to prevent gluts in foreign markets with consequent price-cutting.

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ATHLETIC CARNIVAL: BRITISH EMPIRE v. AMERICA.

New Record by Canada.

Never before in the history of athletics has the power of sport to forge bonds of comradeship between the nations of the world been so strikingly exemplified as it was at Queen's Club, London, on Saturday last.

Fresh from their trials of strength in the Olympic games at Antwerp, leading athletes of the British Empire and the United States of America faced each other in the friendliest spirit of keen rivalry to decide on which side of the Atlantic the cleverest exponents of open-air competitive pursuits are to be found.

Earl Thompson, the Canadian, set up a new world's grass record by winning the 120 yards hurdle race.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S HIGHWAY POLICY.

Federal Subsidies for Trunk Roads.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

IN the session of 1919, Parliament voted \$20,000,000 to be expended by the Provinces within five years on the construction and improvement of highways in Canada, conditional upon the Provinces providing \$30,000,000. In other words, it would mean a total expenditure of \$50,000,000, of which the Federal Parliament would provide 40 per cent, and the Provinces 60 per cent. The Canada Highways Act provided that the grant should be divided amongst the nine Provinces on the basis of their respective populations after first deducting a fixed amount, \$80,000 annually for each Province, thereby very properly giving some advantage to the large Provinces with the smaller populations. The Act also provides that all work must be done by tender and contract, unless the Province and the Dominion Government agree otherwise.

The Minister of Railways and Canals, under whom the Federal grant is to be expended, appointed an Honorary Advisory Council of three: Mr. C. A. Magrath, Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, and Mr. R. Home Smith. The first-named is the Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission. Mr. Mullarkey is an engineer by profession, latterly following up railway contracting with much success. Mr. Home Smith is a member of the Toronto Harbour Board and one of Canada's younger generation of very successful financial men. The selection is regarded as very good. Messrs. Magrath and Smith have not much time to devote to the country's road problems, but Mr. Mullarkey has retired from active contract work. Still in his prime, and with a very practical mind, there is a great opportunity for him to render his country excellent services in connection with that public service which means so much, especially to a young country in process of development. It augurs well for the future of a country when its Government practically conscripts its successful men—men who have got the habit of doing big things in a big way—to advise it in connection with technical problems.

Under the regulations, each Province has had to submit a "programme map" showing a system of highways, which it is contemplated to construct or improve with the joint funds of the two Governments. The Highway Commissioner for the Dominion Government advertises in the Official Gazette the receipt of each "programme map." If there be any appeals from residents of the Province claiming that roads are either shown on the map that are not necessary or roads left off that should be on, those appeals are submitted to the Honorary Advisory Council for investigation. Finally, the "programme map," amended or otherwise, is approved by the Minister of Railways as showing the roads, the improvement of which will best meet the business needs of the people. The Department at Ottawa naturally see that the "programme maps" of adjoining Provinces fit into each other, so that the inter-Provincial feature is not overlooked. The next step is the individual project that the Province comes forward with. Sections of road work are referred to as projects, and are numbered consecutively in each Province. The Provincial Highway Department calls for tenders, and submits statistical information before the project will be accepted for approval at Ottawa.

The policy of the Advisory Council has not been to build up a highway organisation at Ottawa, but to make a target of the Provincial Highway Department, forcing it up to as high a standard as possible—making Ottawa the clearing house of the respective Provincial organisations. The Federal Government at Washington will probably spend at least \$200,000,000 on highway work in the United States. There the expenditure is largely on a fifty-fifty basis. Canada is a vast country with a sparse population, and every care must be exercised in seeing that there is no waste through building the most expensive types of road when a moderately good road will fully meet the business needs of the people.

In the movement of freight, the tendency at the time seems to be to swing away from the railway and use a very heavy type of motor van, which is becoming a serious tax on our roads. It is a matter that requires very serious investigation, because the people pay for the roads, and the increasing cost for repairs, as well as the first cost for the highest type of road to meet the demands of heavy traffic may become greater than the extra cost by rail.

Business conditions are excellent throughout Canada. Bank clearings for the Dominion are in excess of those for the corresponding period last year. Big crops will bring about heavy Fall and Winter business.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Summary of Resolutions.

We have received the official report of the resolutions which were under discussion at the Imperial Press Conference held at Ottawa last month. The resolutions were nineteen in number, and dealt with cable and wireless communication, postal rates, news services, paper supply, the interchange of stamps, and the expansion of the Empire Press Union. It was suggested that the postal rates of newspapers and periodicals within the Empire should not exceed the lowest rate in force between any foreign country and any part of the Empire. With regard to the paper supply, the resolution made provision for a Standing Committee consisting of two representatives of the British Isles, one representative appointed by each overseas delegation, and a chairman. Perhaps the most interesting resolution, it will be remembered, concerned the interchange of members of staffs of British and Dominion newspapers. It was argued at the Conference that this would meet with the success and tend to the efficiency which resulted from the liaison system between the Allied armies in the war.

Impressions and Opinions.

"The field of the cloth of gold" is how one delegate described Western Canada, moved with enthusiasm over the rich golden prairies of the Western Provinces. All were deeply impressed with the indications of agricultural wealth in the vast granary of the world.

The Editor of *The Western Mail*, Cardiff:—"Our reception everywhere has been the same. An abounding kindness everywhere, eagerness to yield a pleasant impression of the Dominion and its people; a spirit of hospitality such as can only be found in new countries unfettered by conventions, where men and women learn that the helper of to-day may be the helped to-morrow."

The *Manitoba Free Press*:—"The fact is that our visitors are merely members of the family who have come from the Old Land and the far corners of the world to see how we Canadians are getting along in our home in the northern part of the American continent, to shake our hands, to hold friendly converse with us in the tongue which binds us all together in a community of spirit and sentiment, and to carry back with them to our kinsmen, of whom they are in a very real sense the truest of representatives, the story of what we are, what we have done, what we stand for in the troubled world of to-day, and of the visions of the future which we hold."

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SOLDIERS MAKING GOOD ON FARMS.

Major Ashton's Tour in West.

Major E. J. Ashton, member of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, has returned to Ottawa from an extensive tour of the Western Provinces occupying seven weeks. He visited many soldier farmers, viewed their operations, and assayed their prospects. Major Ashton says he has no fear of the settlers who have had adequate previous experience on the land. Those who are not so well equipped will require a little closer supervision.

Taking the West as a whole, Major Ashton states, there will be an average crop yield, and a large percentage of the soldiers will be able to meet their Federal obligations. He places Alberta as the most promising of the Western Provinces with regard to yield, with Manitoba second and Saskatchewan third. Northern Saskatchewan is particularly good, and there were a number of outstanding soldier farmers located there. One man in particular, who was located last year, put two hundred acres to crop this year, and broke 100 more, with promise of an excellent yield.

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SILVER FOX FURS.

A Valuable Canadian Industry.

The production of the magnificent silver-fox furs, so cherished by ladies of fashion, is a fascinating study of which little is known, even by the wearers. Some interesting details of this industry were given the other day by Mr. Alfred Peters, of Sheffield, who has recently returned from a visit to America and Canada.

At Prince Edwards Island he was able to study at first hand the breeding of silver foxes for their furs, which are subsequently sold in the European markets. In earlier years silver foxes were pretty numerous in Canada, but as the country developed they rapidly became scarce. To preserve the species ranches were started, and to-day there are 277 ranches in Prince Edwards Island.

The enormous value of the foxes will be realised when it is stated that as much as £7,000 is paid for a pair of the animals for breeding purposes. "There is a big future for the export of silver-fox skins," said Mr. Peters. "The breeding of them is entirely confined to this island."

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY. Fishing in the French River District.

A canoe trip embracing easy travel, beautiful scenery, and exceptionally fine fishing is described in the following letter just received from a sportsman who recently visited the French River, near Ontario.

"All through we followed pretty closely a C.P.R. map of the district, which we tore out of the back of a folder called 'Resorts in Ontario.' Mr. DuBois, who has a sportsman's camp on Dry Pine Bay, met us at French River station with his motor-boat, and twenty minutes later we arrived at his camp, about two and a-half miles distant.

"On arrival, our four Indian guides were waiting for us. We found them painstaking, cheerful, and willing throughout the entire trip.

"Early next morning our party, in four canoes, paddled across Dry Pine Bay to Meshaw Falls. From here we followed the North Channel up Eighteen Mile Bay and around the end of Eighteen Mile Island, returning via the Main French, shooting the Big Parisian Rapids *en route*. All this took only five days.

"We found the trip easy to make, scenery very attractive, and, what is most important, the fishing was excellent.

"Along the North Channel we fished several small rapids, and each time were surprised at the numbers of big, gamy bass, and delighted at the way they grabbed our lures. On



A MORNING'S CATCH OF BLACK BASS.

more than one occasion two rods caught 25 in an hour. I can truthfully say that we were not disappointed in a single rapid. Deer were often seen feeding at the water's edge, lending a picturesque touch to the surroundings. On the return trip down the Main French we had wonderful luck, catching good strings of fish all the way.

"A pleasant break in our journey was experienced when we portaged a half-mile into Cat Lake. One of the party landed a seventeen and one half-pound lunge twenty minutes after he started to fish. That lunge put up a wonderful fight."

"We got back to DuBois' camp one day ahead of schedule, so used it up by fishing for lunge in the reedy narrows of Eighteen Mile Bay. Here I hooked a twenty-pounder, which gave me 35 anxious, but wonderful, minutes, until he was safely landed. It makes my blood tingle even yet when I think of it.

"We certainly had a great time all through, and I am looking forward to next year, when I hope to repeat this expedition.

"All arrangements for a trip such as we have just enjoyed can be made through Mr. A. L. DuBois, of DuBois' Sportsmen's Camp (P.O. address, 'Bigwood,' Ontario), who can furnish guides, canoes, and equipment, and who would, I am sure, give any further information desired about the French River district."

SETTLERS FROM BRITAIN

Double the Number of Those from the United States.

British immigration to Canada so far this season, according to an Ottawa message, is about double of what is coming from the United States. Of an average influx of about 18,000 a month, 12,000 are coming from the United Kingdom and 6,000 from the States. The newcomers from the Old Country are mostly English. Out of an arrival of 12,500 in the last month tabulated, over 8,000 were English, 3,000 Scotch, less than 1,000 Irish, and 150 Welsh. The new immigration restrictions requiring for careful selection are rejecting about eighteen hundred a month, while about thirty or forty are deported for disqualifying conditions.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RANCH.

Stocking Best Types of Cattle, Sheep, and Dartmoor Ponies.

The Boddington Ranch, in Alberta, recently purchased by the Prince of Wales, is being stocked with some of the best breeds of cattle, sheep and horses.

Professor W. L. Carlyle, interviewed by the *Calgary Daily Herald*, said:—

"The string of thoroughbreds that are now stabled at Victoria Park are owned jointly by His Royal Highness and Mr. George Lane. The string will be conducted under one stable, though they will be raced as individuals by their respective owners.

"These horses, in fact, all the stock," said the professor, "stood the journey across very well indeed. Of course, there will be no racing done with them until next season, as we must get them acclimatised first. I am going to manage the stable, and will also, in future, have the care of the stock on the Prince's ranch and the Earl of Minto's.

Giving Western Stockmen a Chance.

"The Prince is shipping over here 26 Shorthorns, from the very best families and types, and 75 Shropshire sheep. Most of the cattle are old heifers. It is the Prince's idea to bring this high grade of stock to Western Canada with the intention of helping out the stockmen of the West. They have all been raised on the Prince's farms in England, and instead of selling them there, where they are not so much needed, he conceived the idea of buying the ranch in Alberta, and giving the Western stockmen the chance to get into good stock. If they are not sold, then they will be bred and raised, and be marketed in the ordinary way.

The Dartmoor Ponies.

"The Prince is very fond of his Dartmoor ponies," added the professor. "This animal is the oldest known type of horse in the Old Country, its forbears being supposed to have been brought over in the early days of England's history, by the miners of tin in Cornwall, from Spain. The Dartmoor pony is of a size between the Shetland and the ordinary horse, and they will be raised here and used principally for children's driving ponies." Professor Carlyle expressed the opinion that they would probably grow to be a bigger type than in the Old Country.

Though the Prince is not expected to pay another visit to Canada until next year, his manager and financial secretary, Mr. Walter Peacock, C.V.O., is coming to Alberta in September. He will travel first of all through the United States and visit the State Fair at Iowa, and will be met there by Professor Carlyle, who is going there to judge the Percheron stock shown. Mr. Peacock will then come through to Alberta and spend two or three months there, studying the conditions in the country.

BRITAIN'S SACRIFICE.

Lord Beaverbrook's Plea for an Empire Vision.

Lord Beaverbrook's visit to Toronto was the occasion of much activity, says the correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Sir Edward Kemp, a member of the Cabinet, and formerly Canadian Overseas Minister, gave an important luncheon last Saturday, when Lord Beaverbrook, in a striking speech, made a plea for broader vision in Empire affairs on the part of Canada.

Lord Beaverbrook, in an eloquent tribute to England, said: "Much as Canada has given, much as Canada has suffered, England has given and suffered more. My affections, my relations with my fellow citizens in Canada have never had an interruption. I am as much a Canadian as I ever was, but to my general sympathy with Great Britain I have now added a deeper knowledge.

"It is my anxious hope that I may yet be of use as an interpreter between the Dominion Overseas and the centre of the Empire."

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, 1923.

Lord Strathcona's Idea—Profits for Some Public Purpose.

Sir R. Vassar-Smith, chairman of Lloyds Bank, Limited, will act as chairman of the Guarantee Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, which is to be held in London in 1923.

The British guarantee against loss resulting from the exhibition is £100,000. Mr. Kellaway, secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, when the vote came before the House of Commons just before the adjournment, explained that the idea of the exhibition originated with Lord Strathcona, but owing to the outbreak of war it fell into abeyance. The guarantee only became operative if a guarantee of half a million sterling were forthcoming from private sources, and there was every reason to believe it would be. The guarantee could not become payable until 1923, but in order to regularise the position it was necessary that a Bill based on the resolution should be passed. Any profit arising from the exhibition would go to some public purpose or to charities.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia in the Dominion Cabinet, and Mrs. Guthrie, arrive from Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Imperator* on Monday. Mr. Guthrie will be one of the Canadian delegates at the International Financial Conference, to be held at Brussels on September 23. Mr. G. Cyril Cassels and Mr. J. H. Gundy are the other Canadian delegates.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the former High Commissioner for New Zealand, left by the *Prinz Friedrich* on Monday for Canada to represent New Zealand at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, at Toronto.

Mr. Stanley Machin, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Machin, also sailed on the *Prinz Friedrich*, to take part in the ninth congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which opens in Toronto on September 18. The passengers also included Lord Desborough (president of the congress), and Messrs. H. L. Symonds, L. P. Andrews, A. Barton Kent, Claude Thirkell, and Sir Harold B. Boulton, Bt., the official delegates of the London Chamber. Also the Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely, M.P., Sir T. G. Esmonde, and Countess de Bury and Mr. A. Atkey, M.P.

Dr. W. J. Black has resigned from the chairmanship of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and will become director of the organisation work of the Liberal and Conservative party at Ottawa.

Major F. W. Utton and Mrs. Utton, and Major J. D. Pitman, D.S.O., left for Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Prinz Friedrich*. Both officers have been doing good work at the Canadian Army Headquarters in London.

Mr. George Bell, M.P.P., arrived from Victoria, B.C., by the R.M.S. *Corsican*, and during September, October and November will speak on Prohibition throughout Scotland, returning home in December.

Capt. and Mrs. Bruce Reford, who have been visiting Mrs. Reford's parents in Montreal, returned by the *Metagama*, and Capt. Reford has resumed his duties with the Irish Guards at Aldershot.

Capt. the Rev. G. C. F. Pringle leaves Glasgow by the *Saturnia* to-day en route for Victoria to take up the position of superintendent of the Loggers Mission of the Presbyterian Church on the Pacific Coast. He spent some years as a missionary in the Yukon Territory, but was pastor of Knox Church, Collingwood, Ont., when the war broke out, in which he rendered good service, and was wounded in 1917.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was among the guests at the inaugural dinner given by the directors of the Machine Tool and Engineering Exhibition, which opened at Olympia last Saturday, and was presided over by Sir Alfred Herbert.

The Rt. Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, R.C., Bishop of London, Ontario, arrived by the R.M.S. *Aquatuna*.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels have left "Ballinieriel," Sunningdale, for their London residence, 61, Great Cumberland Place, W. (Telephone, Paddington 6502).

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan and Miss Allan, of Montreal, are at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Dr. R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., Deputy Postmaster-General, has arrived from Ottawa to attend the International Postal Convention, in company with the Hon. P. E. Blondin, P.M.G. of the Dominion. The Convention meets at Madrid on October 1.

Mr. Calder, who has returned to Brown's Hotel from Scotland, expects to return to Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Mauretania* next Saturday.

Sir Alfred Smithers, M.P., is progressing satisfactorily, but was still under treatment in the hospital in New York to which he was taken on his arrival there from London.

Capt. Edwards, H.M. Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, is visiting Newfoundland, which is within his area of operations. The Department is represented there by Mr. H. W. Lemc-surier, C.M.G., as Imperial Trade correspondent at St. John's. The Commissioner will spend but a few days in Newfoundland, and then return via Halifax and St. John, N.B., to Montreal, which he must reach by September 10, having been instructed by the Home Government to attend the coming Conference of Imperial Chambers of Commerce, at Toronto.

Mrs. Barnett, founder of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, has gone on a lecturing tour in Canada and the United States on the housing question.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the eminent lecturer and economist, has returned to Victoria, B.C., after an extensive Chautauqua tour of the West, and is staying for the present at the James Jay Hotel. She is accompanied by her three little adopted daughters, who have just come out from England to join her, and they expect to remain in Victoria for some time.

The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester will leave England on September 22 for Winnipeg, in order to attend, on behalf of the Church in England, the Centenary Festival of the Church in Western Canada, to be held during the week October 10 to October 17. They will, at the Thanksgiving Service on October 13, present the gift (about £37,000) of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund from the Mother Church to the Church in Western Canada. The Bishop of Oxford hopes to return by November 1, and the Bishop of Worcester at about the same time.

The Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Mr. John Howard and Mrs. Howard, entertained the following Nova Scotian to dinner at Prince's Restaurant on Thursday, September 2: Judge and Mrs. Russell, and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Maurice Burke, Mr. A. Fleming, Capt. Boyd Carpenter, Mrs. Farthing, Miss Martin and Col. Tobin.

Mr. Peter Danovay, literary editor of Toronto *Saturday Night*, has accepted an offer of a position as reviewer and special writer on the staff of the London *Daily Express*, made through Mr. Arthur Beverley Baxter, literary editor of the *Daily Express*, during his visit to Toronto.

Mr. J. J. Nolan, formerly on the editorial staff of *Canada*, who has been Editor of the *Kanigon Times* since June, 1915, has been appointed by the Lieut. Governor, Director of Publicity in Burma.

The departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Megante* last Saturday included Professor G. P. Baker, Mr. C. G. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Cambie and the Misses Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Campbell, Miss F. Cawthra, Professor J. W. Cunliffe, Mr. J. E. Davidson, M.P., Mr. A. M. Grier, K.C., Col. Frank Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kingsford, Miss Edith Montizambert, Miss P. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Strathy, Lady and Miss Yule.

The departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* included Lieut.-Col. Ben and Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. W. D. Birchall, Major C. P. Ackers, Mr. A. Bridgen, Mr. H. R. Bryant, Mr. C. A. Garrow, Mrs. E. A. and Miss Pemberton, Lady Beck, Lady Harrington, and Major-General Sir G. P. Fielding have also left for Canada.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, to Mr. G. Walker Blaiklock, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Blaiklock, also of Montreal.

The marriage of Mary Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kay, Toronto, to Mr. Eric Armour, K.C., took place on August 23, in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. The Rev. Canon Elliott officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Tancrede Bienvenu, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anita, to Capt. Robert Roy, son of Col. Alexandre Roy, M.V.O., and Mrs. Roy, of Montreal.

On August 31, in St. Giles, West Bridgford Parish Church, Nottingham, the marriage was solemnised between Mr. W. A. Carrothers, B.A., D.F.C., C. de G., late Captain 44th Canadian Infantry Battalion and R.A.F., now Lecturer in Edinburgh University, and Agnes Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Perev J. Godber, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, and of Mrs. Godber, West Bridgford, Nottingham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Hargreaves, M.A., Rector of the parish. The Misses M. J. and K. B. Godber, sisters of the bride, and Miss E. Godber, cousin, acted as bridesmaids. The Rev. L. W. Moffit, B.A., of Toronto, late Senior Chaplain of the Third Canadian Division, now of the United Free Church of Scotland, acted as best man.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Beet sugar acreage in Canada in 1919 was 24,500, and the average yield an acre 9.80 tons, compared with 18,000 acres and an average yield of more than 11 tons in 1918. The 1918 crop of 204,117 tons sold at the factories for \$2,593,715, or \$12.22 a ton.

Thirty-five Canadian clubs have endorsed a resolution recommending the suppression of the Hearst Publication news service and films in Canada.

—At the Canadian Dental Association Convention here, Dr. H. F. Whittaker, of Edmonton, was elected president; Dr. Sydney W. Bradley, of Ottawa, formerly secretary of the Association, and Dr. E. C. Jones, New Westminster, B.C., vice-presidents; and Dr. E. A. Grant, Toronto, secretary.

—The value of Canada's total external trade for the twelve months ended July 31 was \$2,517,000,000.

The latest Canadian Bank statement shows an increase of \$9,500,000 in savings deposits and \$20,000,000 in demand deposits. Current loans in Canada increased by \$11,000,000 during the month.

Canadian external trade during July included imports from the United Kingdom worth \$21,981,000, and exports thereto valued at \$31,346,000.

—The Federal by-election in East Elgin will be held on November 22. That in Yale, B.C., will, it is understood, take place about the same date. The vacancy in East Elgin was occasioned by the death of Mr. David Marshall, M.P., and that in Yale by the resignation of the Hon. Martin Burrell, in July, to accept the office of Librarian of Parliament. By-elections in Colchester, N.S., and St. John City and county, necessitated by the appointment of the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., and the Hon. R. W. Wignmore, M.P., to the Cabinet, will take place on September 20. West Peterboro is vacant as a result of the resignation of Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P., and Leeds will be vacated by Sir Thomas White.

TORONTO.—Union for political action of Canada's two great veteran soldiers' organisations, the Grand Army of United Veterans and the Great War Veterans' Association, is the formal proposal made by Mr. Wm. J. Morrison, president, and Mr. J. H. Harry Flynn, Dominion organiser of the Grand Army of United Veterans, in a letter sent to Mr. C. G. McNell, secretary of the G.W.V.A., Ottawa.

—Northern Ontario gold production during the past ten years amounted to \$63,000,000.

—A tour of the West Indies by a group of Canadian business men is now being organised. This follows on the conclusion of the new trade agreement between these Colonies and the Dominion.

Sergt. W. A. Hawkins, 48th Highlanders of Toronto, won the Grand Aggregate at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association's meeting. Major F. Richardson, of the 16th Canadian Scottish, was second, with a score of 496.

—The Cawthra Mulock House, at the south-west corner of Jarvis and Isabella Streets, has been sold by the executors of the estate for \$115,000, and it is the intention of the purchaser, Mr. Peter W. Griffin, to use it as a residence. The property is assessed in two different parcels, one having dimensions of 186 feet on Jarvis Street and 109 feet along Isabella Street, at the rate of \$165 a foot. A rear portion, 50 feet by 50 feet, is assessed at \$10 a foot. The total assessment on the land is \$31,250, and on the house \$57,000.

FORT WILLIAM. On August 14 Lord Burnham, president Imperial Press Conference, turned the first sod of Fort William Paper Company's big mill, which, by February next year, will be turning out pulp. According to Mr. J. Sutherland, president, two paper-making machines will be operating by January, 1922. Large extensions are planned until the plant is the largest in Canada. Lord Burnham said that the mill would represent an expenditure of \$35,000,000, and he hoped the local plant would be able to supply the deficit in the United Kingdom as well as in Australasia.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Quebec has six hydroplanes equipped for patrolling purposes, to carry fire-fighters among the Provincial forests.

Appointments gazetted include the Hon. E. W. P. Guerin, Hon. E. E. Howard, Hon. C. E. Dorion, Hon. V. Allard, Hon. J. M. Tellier, and Hon. E. J. Flynn, puisne judges of the Superior Court of Quebec Province, to be puisne judges of the Court of King's Bench for the Province.

MONTREAL.—The Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works, announces that after holding a conference with artists it had been decided by the Provincial Government to order the making of statues of Baldwin and Lafontaine, which are to be placed on the front of the Parliament buildings at Quebec.

Cargoes valued at \$800,000,000 were shipped out through here during the eight months of St. Lawrence navigation last year.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Williams, chief of the Montreal Harbour Police, has been appointed to the command of the 7th Hussars. Col. Williams served during the late war as a major in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and is also a veteran of South Africa. Major J. H. Pope, son of Senator Pope, is to be second-in-command.

—From the Ottawa River at Rockcliffe a seaplane made a trip to Montreal in 1 hour and 20 minutes. Col. Leckie and Maj. Gordon were welcomed by officials of the Canadian-Vickers Company, whom they were visiting on business.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—With the construction of dams on the Tobique River and a pulp and paper manufacturing plant at Tobique Narrows, near Andover, the Fraser Companies, Ltd., are said to be obtaining options upon additional properties.

—The Provincial output in wool this year has amounted to about 70,000 lbs.

ST. JOHN.—The Hon. R. W. Wignmore announces that negotiations are under way with the Montreal Harbour Commissioners for the lease of several floating grain elevators to be brought here. Last winter the port was greatly congested.

—An amount of \$25,000 has been appropriated by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to install radio stations in the harbour to assist ships to negotiate the entrance to the harbour during bad weather. One of the stations will be on Partridge Island.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The City Council has floated another \$500,000 loan at six per cent. interest, redeemable in ten years. The initial issue is offered at 98.16. The loan will be applied to liquidate expiring bonds and to extend municipal works.

—The last census of this city gave a population of 85,000, which is an increase of 25,000 since the previous census. A very rapid growth of the city is expected in the near future, as a result of its improved harbour facilities. It is proposed to construct a large hotel next to the new south end railway terminus.

The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley has been successful beyond expectations, and from an agricultural point of view the Province generally is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. John Alopp, manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet offices here, on his return from England, stated that the proposed curtailment would in no way affect the steamers plying between St. John, Halifax and the West Indies, but only referred to the English-West Indian services.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.



WINNIPEG. The elimination of the duties now levied on farm implements entering this country and the taking off, within five years, of duties now levied on British goods coming into Canada, will be asked for by representatives of the United Farmers of Manitoba, who will appear before the Tariff Commission hearing in Winnipeg on September 15.

The will of the late Major-General Louis J. Lipsett was proved at \$60,000, which goes to his mother.

—Labour has decided not to appear before the Tariff Commission, which opens its inquiries here on September 14. The united farmers of Manitoba will co-operate with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in presenting their demands.

Up to August 3,667 returned men, out of a total of 18,259 for the whole of Canada, had been placed on the land as settlers in the Winnipeg district by the Soldier Settlement Board, according to figures given out by Mr. B. Eaton Paterson, Director of Lands and Loans, Ottawa, who has been in Winnipeg in connection with the work of re-organisation of the Winnipeg office.

—September 25 is likely to be the date set by Government Order-in-Council for the Provincial by-election in The Pas. The election in Rupert's Land will be held at the same time, if possible.

—According to an announcement by Mr. W. J. Ptolemy, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Winnipeg will be allowed an additional \$80,000 for housing construction under the Federal and Provincial scheme. This brings the total amount to be used in Winnipeg up to \$480,000.

—Monday, October 25 next has been named as the day on which the electors of Manitoba will vote for and against the importation of liquor into the Province, under the amended Canada Temperance Act.

—Paul Bennett, champion of Manitoba, added the single championship of Canada to his laurels when he defeated Rennie, of Toronto, in the final, on the Roslyn Road courts here.

SASKATCHEWAN.



REGINA.—The Canadian Red Cross Society has awarded to Miss Jean E. Browne, of Saskatchewan, a scholarship of \$1,500 in public health nursing, to be held for one year at the University of London, England. Miss Jean Browne has attained prominence in the field of public health nursing in Canada. In 1911 she organised the health work of the Regina public schools in Saskatchewan, and since 1917 she has been Director of School Hygiene for the Department of Education of Saskatchewan.

To encourage the development of the dairying industry in the Province, the Saskatchewan Government is purchasing 100 good young grade dairy cows and heifers in Eastern Canada, at an estimated cost of \$10,000, for re-sale on easy terms to *bona-fide* dairy farmers in the various dairy centres of the Province.

SASKATOON.—A contract has been let to Messrs. Shannon Brothers, local contractors, for the erection of Round-houses and machine shops for the Canadian National Railways, at a cost of \$125,000.

MOOSE JAW.—Messrs. Poner and McBride, box makers, have obtained premises on Manitoba Street West to commence the manufacture of wooden and cardboard boxes and egg crates.

—Many applications from the towns and rural districts have been made for the domestic help which the Provincial Government is assisting in bringing from the British Isles.

—The start made with the new depot and other buildings for the C.P.R. has had a marked effect on building prospects generally. The number of private residences now being erected is noticeable. Business in general continues good, and industries, wholesalers and retailers, report satisfactorily.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.



EDMONTON. A net increase of 8,623 in the population of Alberta during 1919, so far as the birth and death rates are a criterion, is shown by the figures of the annual report of the Provincial vital statistics branch.

—Natural gas has been struck in the well being bored by the Provincial Department of Public Works on the grounds of the Asylum at Ponoka, after reaching a depth of 2,500 feet. A pressure of 625 pounds was registered.

—The Hon. J. L. Cole, Provincial Secretary and Chairman of the Industrial Research Committee, has received a wire from Fort McMurray stating that an engineer who was sent out to make an investigation has a good sample of salt found in a core taken out at a depth of 523 feet.

—A number of abandoned oil wells in various parts of Alberta have been taken over by the Imperial Oil Company, and development work will be proceeded with.

CALGARY. Mr. Hunter Gordon, assistant manager at the Calgary branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been promoted to the position of manager at Regina. Mr. Gordon's place will be taken by Mr. Hedley Hill, at present manager of the Alexander Street branch, Winnipeg.

FORT MCMURRAY.—The discovery of Gypsum is reported in this district by Professor J. A. Allen, of the University of Alberta. He says the deposits were located at a depth of 510 feet, when drilling for salt.

BANFF.—The officers elected for the current term of the Alpine Club of Canada at the annual camp held at Mount Assiniboine, on August 4, are:—Director, Mr. A. O. Wheeler; hon. president, Sir Edmund Walker; president, Col. W. W. Foster; vice-presidents, Mr. H. B. Mitchell and Mr. C. B. Sissons; treasurer, Major Selby Walker; hon. secretary, Sir James Outram; secretary, Mr. S. H. Mitchell. A report of the club's work and place at the Alpine Congress of the Allied nations was read, written by the late hon. secretary, Mrs. Henshaw.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



VICTORIA.—According to a statement issued by the Victoria and Island Development Association, nearly 3,000 tourists registered at its offices during July.

—Recent arrivals from India who intend settling near Duncan are Col. and Mrs. Robinson, who express delight with the Province, and on their forthcoming trip to England intend telling their friends of the desirability of residence on Vancouver Island.

—The C.P. Ocean Services liner *Empress of Asia*, Commander A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., has completed a fine run of 9 days 12 hours from Yokohama, averaging over nineteen knots.

—The selection of Mr. H. W. Hart for the position of Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Information is popular.

—The sockeye catch, on the Fraser River, will be the largest in four years, according to information received from that section. The 1916 pack amounted to 27,394 cases, and the highwater mark was reached in 1913 with a total of 684,000 cases.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. W. H. Coates, graduate of the University of British Columbia, has been chosen this year's Rhodes scholar for British Columbia. He is 21 years of age, and the son of Rev. H. H. Coates, D.D.

—Misses Frame and Bigney, local teachers, are leaving for New Zealand to exchange positions with two teachers from that country. The experiment has the support of the school trustees.

—Mr. N. W. W. Dunn has bought eight acres of the waterfront property of the Tod Farm, near Mount Douglas Park, in the Gordon Head district. He comes from Halifax, and owns an orchard in the Annapolis Valley.

—Nearly 9,000,000 ft. of lumber are moving, or will shortly move, from British Columbia mills, mostly to Australia and South Africa.

"Ontario as a whole is 'par excellence' a mixed farming Province, and of its wealth in this respect we had many evidences."



TYPES OF THE COMFORTABLE AND SPACIOUS RESIDENCES IN TORONTO.



A FRUIT FARMER'S HOUSE AT SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

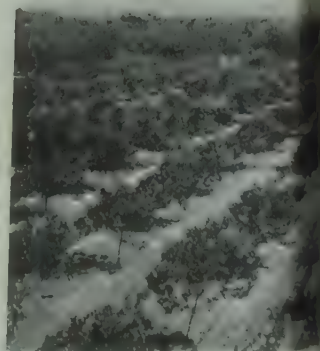
SEEN BY THE



A TYPICAL GARDEN



A TYPICAL GARDEN



PEACH AND CHERRY ORCHARDS

"We passed mile after mile of and also fields rich with other kinds"

ESS PARTY. (See page 11)



THE LAKES, ONTARIO.



CELESTINE PARK, TORONTO.



THE SHORES OF LAKE ONTARIO.

orchards, the trees heavily laden, fruit or crops of oats and corn."

Toronto's greatest charm lies in its attractive residential districts, like Rosedale, with its miles of tidy lawns and vivid greens



MORE TYPES OF TORONTO RESIDENCES.



A RESIDENTIAL STREET IN TORONTO.

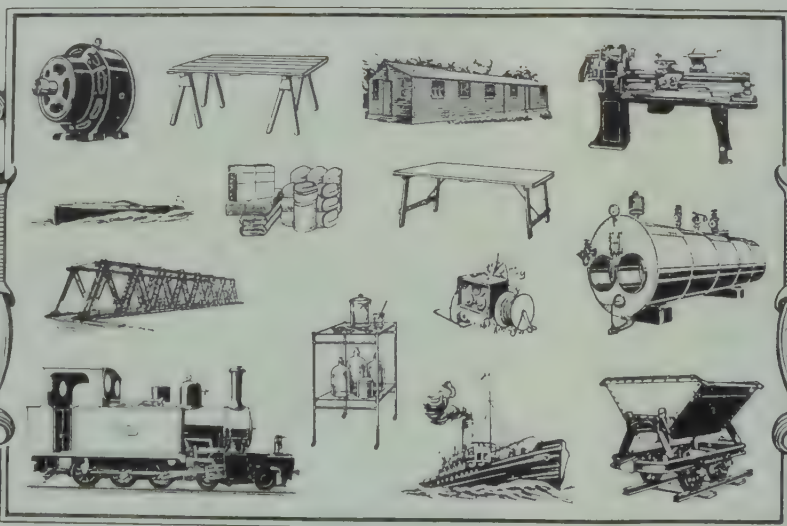
MINISTRY OF

MUNITIONS

by Order of the Disposal Board.

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY FOR SALE



Factories
Aerodromes
Building Material
Furniture
Domestic Equipment
Machinery
Power Plant
Steam Plant

Electrical Plant
Agricultural Machinery
Road Bridges
Railway Material
Dock Material
Contractors' Stores
Textile Goods
Clothing

Boots and Shoes
Medical Stores
Ferrous & Non-Ferrous Metal
Chemicals and Explosives
River and Canal Craft
Motor Launches and Steamers
Miscellaneous Stores
Etc., Etc.

NOTE.—A Special Export Department of the Disposal Board has been set up to meet the convenience of Exporters and Foreign Buyers.

Enquiries should be addressed to the EXPORT DEPT., DB8, MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.1.

For further particulars of Government Property for Sale see "Surplus," price 3d., at all Poststalls, or by quarterly subscriptions of 2s. post free, payable in advance to the Director of Publicity, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

FARMING POSSIBILITIES IN ONTARIO.

Interesting Statement by Dr. G. C. Creelman.

SOME interesting facts concerning the possibilities of agriculture in Canada, more particularly in Ontario, are given by Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent General for the Province of Ontario, in the course of an interview.

Ontario, said Dr. Creelman, is essentially a mixed farming Province. The average farm comprised 100 acres, and in most cases farm lands were in the ownership of the occupier. In all cases, whether the farm was owned or rented by the occupier, he controlled the entire management; generally speaking the farmer was essentially a stock raiser, and the principal product of the land was grain to feed the live stock. In many cases, however, speciality crops were cultivated, such as fruit, while the growth of flax for fibre production was an industry stimulated during the war by the demand for aeroplane linen.

The pure bred stock raised was sent to the markets of other Provinces and to the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that Canada had been in the business for 60 years she still looked to Great Britain for sires and dams in all classes of stock. Canadians had not originated distinct breeds of their own to any extent.

Pure-Bred Stock from Britain.

In regard to horses, Clydesdales and Shires were the favourite breeds. With a view to improving the breed of horses a law had been established prohibiting the use of un-



DAIRY COWS AT GUELPH, ONTARIO.

pedigreed sires. For much of the pure-bred stock Canada was dependent upon Great Britain.

Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, and Herefords were the principal stock raised in the beef breeds, while for dairy cattle special attention was given to Jerseys, Ayrshires, and Guernseys. An exception in regard to dairy cattle was the development of the Holstein Friesian (or as it was now known, the British Friesian) breed of dairy cows, which were immensely popular in Canada, especially in Ontario, because of their large milk-yielding qualities and their adaptability to the climate. Wonderful records of yield had been made with this breed. In several instances cows have produced 20,000 lb. of milk each a year, containing more than 1,000 lb. of butter.

High prices were paid for English and Scottish stock. A Guelph farmer had bought at auction in Scotland a Shorthorn bull for which he paid 32,000 dollars.

Stud stock, especially sheep of all breeds from Great Britain, were unusually successful in competing at big shows in the United States. Some years as much as 75 per cent. of the successes were gained by Canadian sheep from British stock at Chicago, the biggest live-stock show in America.

Canadian Bacon.

With regard to pigs, there was little need of import. All the foundation herds, however, came from Great Britain. In recent years the method of hog breeding had been changed to compete with Ireland and Denmark on the British market for bacon. In a country where maize and other grains were the staple food for hogs they ran largely to fat, and so long as there was a market among the negro population in the Southern States and the mining and lumber camps in the North-West, fat meat was in demand. This market, however, became unstable, and Canada looked to Britain, who demanded a type of bacon with lean and fat equally distributed, and a longer and leaner hog was bred. At that time, some 20 years ago, not 25 per cent. of the pig was suitable for export; to-

day over 90 per cent. of the pig was suitable for export.

had been to proceed.

It was as well as home-raised produce, and Great Britain encouraged it by the fact that she gave a 10 per cent. duty on the import of many of her export goods.

Demand for Settlers.

Speaking of emigration, Dr. Creelman said he had been instructed to help to distribute the unemployed in the British Empire. Such as could be spared by the Mother Country, ex-Service men and others, who wished to stay within the Empire and yet with limited means to be able to secure land of their own, were invited to look into the prospects of farming in Ontario. His department in London was receiving an average of 300 letters a day, and each day some 30 men were interviewed. With the exception of domestic servants, devoting the whole of his energies to securing farm hands, Ontario at present was short of at least 50,000 farm help, owing chiefly to war losses and the attraction of higher wages in the manufacturing centres, and the settlement of the new lands in the North-West territories. In these territories the supply of Government free homesteads had become exhausted.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP ON A GUELPH FARM, ONTARIO.

because of the profits now to be made in farming and the competition for all farms. The prices of new lands in the west as compared with old farms with buildings and equipment had become about equalised.

There was a demand for two classes of settlers: 1, the man who wished to start on his own without capital could be located on an Ontario farm as farm helper with wages of from £8 to £10 per month, together with board and lodging, all the year round work being assured; 2, the man with small capital who wished to own and control his own farm. These could be placed on farms, the previous occupiers of which had been unable, owing principally to lack of labour, to carry on. In most cases a good deal of the purchase price could remain on mortgage at 6 per cent., but as soon as a first payment is made, the new tenant is in absolute control of the farm. A man with £1,000 could secure 100 acres of good land all cleared and ready for cropping or grazing.

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The August number of *The Canadian Export Pioneer* contains special articles on "The China Market"—an interview with Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., British Trade Commissioner for Shanghai; "Bolivia as a Market for Motor Vehicles," which shows how that country depends upon motors to supplement its extremely limited railway system; and "Bombay and the Indian Market," by a Bombay merchant.

The editorial deals with the position of commission houses in American export trade; and, under the heading of "The Buyer's Point of View," are interviews with representatives of Messrs. Lipton, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Australian Producers' Wholesale Co-operative Federation, and Messrs. Young and Wile.

The usual features, such as "Export Trade Opportunities," "Business Enquiries," "Business Introductions," and "Trade in Canada," are a mine of valuable information, and the "Notes of the Month" cover a wide range of subjects.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Canadian War of 1812.

It is impossible to praise too highly the scholarship and enterprise so happily combined in the production of the "Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812," published at Toronto by the Champlain Society. The first of three volumes is before us, and a most attractive volume it is in its deep red cover, good paper, and fine illustrations; but, of course, the value and importance of the work lie not in its acceptable format, but in the wide range of its interest and the care with which its facts are selected.

History's highest function, according to Tacitus, is to let no worthy action be uncommemorated, and to hold out the reprobation of posterity as a terror to evil words and deeds. That makes the historian a moralist, if not a partisan—which is not desirable. Cicero has a splendid passage, it will be remembered by many, to this effect:—History is the witness of the times, the light of truth, the life of memory, the herald of antiquity, receiving from the voice of the orator alone her credentials to immortality—which is too rhetorical and subtle for our age of thoroughness and scientific precision.

The qualities most prized in history, as it is now written, are impartiality and accuracy; rhetoric must be kept well within the four walls of facts; and the facts are all the better if derived from tangible documents. Concerning the Canadian part of the War of 1812 it is generally assumed that nearly all the really important British documents have now been harvested into the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, either in the originals or in faithful copies, photographic and manuscript. Those that are not there are accessible elsewhere. Only stray gleanings remain unknown.

As an evidence of the care bestowed on these volumes, the editor, Col. William Wood, points out that publication was postponed for two years in order to make additional efforts "to elicit further information from every likely or possible source." Nor is that all. The Champlain Society, we are told, took the precaution of sending the editor on a tour of some three thousand miles, "so that he might personally examine the principal scenes of action." Then, "when the multitudinous parts seemed to constitute a satisfactory whole," the present selection was carefully made, so as to give "an idea of the complete evidence on this particular branch of the subject."

With refreshing modesty the editor declares:—

These "Select British Documents" are not meant to be a history but a contribution towards the original evidence on which true history must be based. They from the gist of only one of four equally important collections of evidence. The other three are:—First, the American documents which correspond with those used here; secondly, the British documents concerned with that part of the war which was carried on outside the Canadian theatre of operations; and, thirdly, the American documents of a correspondingly "outside" nature. But it is hoped that, within its proper limits, the evidence now selected is complete. It is grouped so as to tell its own tale in its own words, while the exact references to the originals or copies in the Archives will enable students to consult the documents themselves on any special point.

No discrimination is made between previously published documents and those now published for the first time. Each tells its own story in its proper place. Yet there are several "finds" of prime importance in the text as well as in the maps and illustrations. One of these is of special interest, as "a curious instance of the might-have-beens of universal history." It is the facsimile of a letter written by the Duke of Wellington to the Earl Bathurst, on hearing the news of Prevost's disgrace at Plattsburg. It suggests, as the editor points out, that Wellington might possibly have been in Canada instead of on the field of Waterloo. The Duke was not a Duke and a Field-Marshal, but second only in fame to Napoleon himself; yet he was quite ready to start for such a very minor seat of war as the Canada of 1815. The letter reads:

Private and Confidential.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 1814

MY DEAR LORD, I see that the Publick are very impatient about the want of success in America, and I expect they will never be quiet until I shall go there. I think that matters are in such an uncomfortable state here, and they are so little settled in Congress, that you could not spare me out of Europe; and, indeed, it is too late to think of going to America this year; and I believe I should not be able to go to Quebec till April. If, however, in March next, you should think it expedient that I should go there, I beg that you will understand that I have no objection whatever. It will be for you to consider whether I can be most useful to you there, here, or elsewhere. Ever yours, my dear Lord, most sincerely,

WILLINGTON.

The entire volume is a superb historical document, and when the series are completed they will form an important contribution to the history of the period, and be a valuable addition to the previous volumes of the Champlain Society's publications.

"RAINBOW VALLEY" (London: Constable & Co., 5s.) is another Prince Edward Island story from the pen of L. M. Montgomery. It is in the direct line of the "Anne" books, and many old friends are met in its pages. Like its predecessors, it is pleasantly compounded of sunshine, sentiment and whimsicality.

"SONGS OF THE CATTLE TRAIL AND COW CAMP." Collected by John A. Lomax. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.) Professor Lomax, of the University of Texas, some little time ago gathered, in the course of his travels, a collection of native American ballads from the South-West. Under the title of "Cowboy Songs" the volume acquired some vogue. It was possible to trace from the ballads the manner in which songs and cycles of song—obviously analogous to those surviving from other times—came into being. Much the same interest is attached to the present volume. The cowboy in love, the cowboy and the broncho—in fact, the daily life of the cowboy are here revealed in ballad form, and sometimes in melodious song.

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CANADA'S SOLDIER REDSKINS. II.

Line Record of the Indians of the Dominion in the Great War

In a previous article which appeared in "Canada" of June 20th, on the record of the Indians of Canada in the Great War, I issued a report of the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. It was stated that the soldiers gave an excellent account of themselves at the front. More than 4,000 Indians enlisted for service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, representing approximately 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of military age in the nine Provinces. The second article is as follows:

ONE of the Indians located on Manitoulin Island, on the northern shore of Lake Huron, Frank J. Sinclair, received the Military Medal, and another, Francis Misiniskotewe, the Russian Medal.

Another Indian member of the 52nd Bn. to be decorated was Dave Kisek, who came from the remote regions of the Patricia district, and is said to have been the tallest man in the regiment. He came through the war without being wounded, although two bullets went through his tunic. During the heavy fighting around Cambrai he unstrapped a machine-gun from his shoulder and advanced about 100 yards to the German position, where he ran along the top of their trench, doing deadly execution with his machine-gun. He single-handed took thirty prisoners upon this occasion.

Among the Indians from the Parry Sound district, Cpl. Francis Pegahmagabow, who enlisted in 1914 with the original 1st Bn., distinguished himself signally as a sniper, and, as already stated, has the extraordinary record of having killed 378 of the enemy. His Military Medal and two Bars were awarded for his distinguished conduct at Mount Sorrel,

in 1916, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Andrew T. Thompson of Ottawa. Col. Thompson had also for some years commanded the Haldimand Rifles, the left half of which was made up of Six Nations Indians. Col. Thompson is an honorable member of the Six Nations Indians, and his position at the head of the battalion did much to stimulate recruiting among the Indians. Many Indians from other bands also joined this unit, among whom were a large number from the Caughnawaga and St. Regis bands, in the Province of Quebec, which also belong to the Iroquois race. Two entire Indian companies were formed in the 114th Bn., and the majority of the members of these companies were also Indians. In recognition of the fact that among its Indian members were many the descendants of warriors who fought at the battle of Queenston Heights under General Brock, the battalion received the name of Brock's Rangers, and the device of two tomahawks became part of the regimental crest. A singularly beautiful regimental flag, adorned with figures symbolic of various tribal legends, was worked for the Rangers by the Six Women's Patriotic League.

In the Royal Flying Corps

Three Indian officers of this battalion—Capt. J. R. [Name], of Caughnawaga, and Lts. Moses and Martin, of Ohsweken—were transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Capt. Stacey was killed in an accident, and Lt. Moses was among the missing. Through a strange coincidence the first man from Brant County to be killed in action in the Great War was Lt. Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of the famous Capt. Joseph Brant. Lt. Brant enlisted with the 4th Bn. and was killed at the Second Battle of Ypres while gallantly leading his men against the enemy. Two of the lineal descendants of Capt. Joseph Brant, Cpl. Albert W. L. Cram and Pte. Nathan Montour, received severe wounds in the same battle. The present head of a distinguished old Iroquois clan or family, the Bearfoot Onondogas, is Mrs. Elijah Lida. Four of her sons, two grandsons, and a son-in-law served with the Expeditionary Forces, of whom a son and grandson were killed in the field. One member of this family, who served with the original 48th Highlanders of Toronto, was a prisoner in April, 1915, and was kept in Germany until the end of the war. Another Six Nations woman, Mrs. Catharine General, had husband, four sons, and two sons-in-law with the Overseas Forces.

The Military Medal was awarded to one of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte named Corby.

Gallant Unselfishness.

Sergt. Clear Sky, another Caughnawaga Indian, of the 114th Bn., was awarded the Military Medal for one of the most gallant and unselfish deeds recorded in the annals of the Canadian Forces. During a heavy gas attack Clear Sky noticed a wounded man lying in "No Man's Land," whose gas mask had been rendered useless. Clear Sky crawled to him through the poisonous fumes, removed his own mask, and placed it on the wounded man, whose life was in consequence saved. Clear Sky, who was himself severely gassed as a result of his heroic action, is a graduate of the well-known Carleton Indian University, and prior to his enlistment was a professional vaudeville entertainer.

One of the St. Regis band of Iroquois, Philip McDonald, who enlisted in August, 1914, and served with the 114th Bn., won distinction as a sniper. He was killed in action after having killed 40 of the enemy. Delphis Theberge was awarded the Military Cross in recognition of his gallant conduct during the attack on the Canal du Nord.

Willie Cleary, a Montagnais Indian of Lake St. Lawrence, served with the 22nd Bn., was decorated with the Military Medal by the Prince of Wales at Lafontaine Park, Montreal, on October 28, 1918, for conspicuous gallantry in a trench raid. He was severely wounded. Another Indian member of the 22nd Bn., Joseph Roussin, of Oka, was awarded the M.M.

One of the Nova Scotia Indians, Joseph W. Morris, was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.M. He was three times wounded.

Two Brothers.

One of the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, James Francis, received the Military Medal. A curious incident is recorded with regard to two Micmac brothers named Cope, from Kings County, Nova Scotia. They enlisted in different battalions and did not see each other until they met quite by chance in the thick of the fighting at Vimy Ridge. They were so



THE LATE L.-CPL. H. NORWEST, M.M. (WITH BAR).

See following page.

Amiens, and Passchendaele. At Passchendaele, Pegahmagabow led his company through an engagement with a single casualty, and subsequently captured 300 Germans at Mount Sorrel. Pegahmagabow presented an address on behalf of his people to the Prince of Wales upon the recent visit of his Royal Highness to Parry Sound.

One of the Moravians of the Thames, who won fame as a sniper, Pte. George Stonefish, of Moraviantown, was tendered a civic reception by the city of Chatham on his return to Canada in recognition of his exceptional services. Another, Cpl. Robert Tobias, also was awarded the Military Medal. He is the son of ex-Chief Walter Tobias, who was killed at Ypres. Two other sons of ex-Chief Tobias also served with the Expeditionary Forces. One of the Moravian Indian soldiers, Roy Snake, enlisted at the age of sixteen with a Forestry unit. He was afterwards transferred to the infantry and participated in the battle of Cambrai.

The Six Nations Indians.

There are a number of populous Iroquois bands in Ontario. They are the descendants of the loyal Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, who came to Canada from the State of New York in 1775 under the leadership of Capt. Joseph Brant Tyendinaga, the great Mohawk chieftain, whose name is perpetuated in those of the city of Brantford and the county of Brant. The largest band of Iroquois is the Six Nations of Brantford. Of its 292 warriors, Capt. A. G. E. Smith was awarded the Military Cross, Ignace Williams, the Military Medal, and Austin Horse, the Military Medal. Capt. A. G. E. Smith, who is the son of a Six Nations chief, went Overseas with the 20th Bn., and was three times wounded. Upon his return to Canada he was made adjutant of a Polish battalion at Camp Niagara.

The great majority of these Six Nations soldiers enlisted with the 114th Bn., which was organized in the fall of 1915, under the command of Col. E. S. Baxter, of Cayuga, then commanding officer of the Haldimand Rifles. Col. Baxter died

begrimed as a result of the hard day's fighting that they at first failed to recognise each other. The elder of these boys was afterwards killed at Passchendaele, but the younger came through the war safely and proceeded with the Army of Occupation into Germany.

One of the Saskatchewan Indian soldiers, Joe Thunder, of the 128th Bn., was awarded the Military Medal for a feat of arms of an exceptionally dramatic character. He was separated from his platoon and surrounded by six Germans, each of whom he bayoneted. He received a severe wound in March, 1918, and now proudly wears a scarf pin made from a bone that was removed from his leg. Two Indians of the Mistawasis band, Joe Dreaiver and N. G. Sanderson, were awarded the M.M.

One of the Alberta Indians, Albert Mountain Horse, a Blood Indian, who enlisted as a private in August, 1914, and won his commission, particularly distinguished himself. He was badly gassed upon three different occasions, and as a result he afterwards contracted consumption and died in November, 1915.

Lance-Corporal Norwest.

Another Alberta Indian who won fame was L.-Cpl. Norwest, who came from the vicinity of Edmonton, and enlisted with the 50th Bn. He was officially credited with 115 observed hits. He carried a special rifle fitted with a telescopic sight. He was killed by a German sniper in August, 1918, while endeavouring with two companions to locate a nest of enemy sharpshooters who had been causing a considerable amount of trouble to the advance posts of the Canadian front line companies. He was awarded the Military Medal and Bar.

One of the British Columbia Indians, George McLean, received the D.C.M., in recognition of the performance of a feat of an extraordinary character. McLean single-handed destroyed nineteen of the enemy with bombs and captured fourteen. He was himself severely wounded upon this occasion.

A number of the British Columbia Indians served with the Mesopotamia Forces. One of these, David Bernardan, of the Owekayne band, in the Bella Coola agency, commanded a motor transport vessel on the Euphrates River. An Alert Bay Indian, Edwin Victor Cook, received the D.C.M. He was wounded twice, and was finally killed towards the end of the war. Dan Pearson, an Indian of the Metlakatla band, which is located near Prince Rupert, was awarded the Military Medal. He afterwards died of pneumonia.

Two of the Peguis Indians, from Manitoba, served with the Serbian Forces.

Contributions to War Funds.

From the beginning of the war, the Indians, both as bands and as individuals, were very generous in proportion to the means at their disposal in contributing to the Patriotic, Red Cross, Belgian Relief, and other war funds, their donations in all making a total of \$44,545. In addition to this amount, sums totalling \$8,750 were offered, but as the bands in question were not in a position to make the outlay, the Department could not sanction the expenditure. Special attention is drawn to the amount of \$8,562 subscribed to the various funds by the Indians of File Hills, Sask., whose population is about 362. As early as 1914 each man in the colony pledged himself to give the value of 50 bushels of oats, and a number of the older Indians contributed a load of wood apiece each month—a procedure which was also followed by the Stony Indians in Alberta. A large number of Indians invested their savings in Victory bonds, in a number of cases the amount invested by individuals exceeding \$1,000. Chief Baptiste George, of Inkameep, in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., purchased bonds to the amount of \$21,000, and was presented with a Victory bond flag upon two occasions.

The Indian women on many of the reserves formed Red Cross Societies and Patriotic Leagues, and carried on their work with energy and efficiency.

The Indian soldiers were tendered enthusiastic reception by their fellow-tribesmen upon their return to the reserves.

(Concluded).

—* *—

A Great War Veterans' Club has been founded in Copenhagen, limited to men of Danish nationality who fought in the forces of Britain and its Empire or of France and the United States. Mr. Harold J. Bulmann, of Farquard, 19, St. Copenhagen, who is the treasurer, served with the Canadians, and informs us that many other members of the Club did the same. Visitors to Copenhagen are invited to communicate with Mr. Bulmann at De Allieredes Danske, Vaabenfueller, Copenhagen.

Canadians who propose touring the battlefield areas will turn with relief to the "Practical Guide to the British War Area in France and Belgium," published at 2s. net by Messrs. Vickery, Kyrle and Co., Ltd., Holborn House, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C. This alphabetical guidebook will be found extremely useful, more particularly in that the publishers have had the support of the authorities of many of the towns in Northern France in the compilation of the particulars now presented to the travelling public.

MORMON WONDER.

A New Temple in Canada.

Having been told during my tour through Alberta of the wonderful temple which was being erected by the Mormons in Cardston, I have come a considerable distance out of my way to see it, says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and I must say the digression was worth while. The structure is one of the religious wonders of Canada. From an architectural standpoint it stands unique, as it is an original design by the Salt Lake architects who designed the Mormon Temple there.

None of the classic types of architecture has been followed. The design is massive, simple, and impressive. The marble walls, reinforced with steel, are eight feet in thickness. The temple is the central object of the town, and presents a magnificent picture, with the majestic snow-capped Rockies for a background.

The temple has cost several million dollars. The material forming the outer walls, most of which was bought in British Columbia, is said to contain 40,000 dollars' worth of gold. The length of the building is 235 feet, and the height 110 feet. It is surrounded by an outer court, and the whole will form the centre of a beautiful square, in which will be designed lawns, flower-beds, lagoons, fish-ponds, fountains, and walks.

It will have its own lighting plant, ventilating, and power system. Massive doors and elegantly-carved woodwork from distant tropical countries have been assembled.

There is a carved baptistry, fashioned after the "Molten Sea" of Solomon's Temple, supported by twelve brazen oxen plated with gold, symbolising the twelve tribes of Israel. There are numerous other rooms, such as the sealing room, where the marriage ceremony is performed, and others for various rites, anointings, healing of the sick, and ceremonial washings.

—* *—

AN EMIGRANT'S ROMANCE.

From a Milk Boy to a Millionaire.

The romantic story of Mr. Samuel Knighton, formerly a milk boy of Nottingham, says the *Daily Express*, and now an American millionaire, has just become known here.

Mr. Knighton left England for Canada thirty-four years ago. He experienced some rough times at the beginning. He was a victim of unfortunate land speculation at Winnipeg, and lost all his ready cash. He next settled in the Red River district, where he was again overtaken by misfortune, whereupon he returned to Winnipeg, and secured employment as a postman. After a few years Mr. Knighton invested the little money that he had saved in a music business, in which he did fairly well, notably by buying and selling pianos.

When this undertaking was on a sound basis, its enterprising founder formed a family orchestra, and went round the settlement giving concerts. This proved so successful that he amassed a moderate fortune, with which he made a bold bid in a new direction, securing the Canadian agency of a New York flour syndicate.

The next step was to adventure on the New York produce exchange. Mr. Knighton's unflinching efforts were crowned with success. From that day he has never looked back, and is now the head of a firm handling millions and having agencies in practically every European country.

—* *—

CANADIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made in the Royal Canadian Navy:—

Lt.-Commr. E. G. Hallowell to *Aurora* (Sept. 1).
Lts. L. W. Murray, H. J. F. Hibbard, and F. G. Hart (act.) to *Aurora* (Sept. 1); C. T. Beard and R. I. Agnew, to *Patriot*; and A. R. Pressy, to *Patriotic* (Sept. 1); and G. M. Hibbard, to *Vernon*, all to qualify in long course (T.), to be lent to R.N. College, Greenwich (Oct. 1).

Lt. L. M. Gauvreau, to *President*, for Intelligence Course at Greenwich College (Sept. 28).

Sub-Lt. H. T. W. Grant, Comm'd. Engr. J. W. Keohane, and Wt. Shipwt. C. H. Brown, all to *Aurora* (Sept. 1).

The following appointments have been made in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada:—

Commands and Staff.—Special appts. (graded for pay under S.P., Cl. 8).—Temp. Lt.-Col. E. C. Complin, O.B.E., Manitoba R. (Feb. 28).

Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16.—Temp. Capt. A. Ross, C.A.P.C. (Oct. 1, 1919).

Graded for pay under S.P., Cl. 22.—Temp. Capt. W. R. Mackersby, C.A.P.C. (Oct. 1, 1919).

Engrs.—Temp. Lt. W. F. Lees to be actg. Capt. while condg. a Co., 3rd Eng. Reg. Bn., Dec. 22, 1918.

SEPTEMBER BRITISH MAGAZINES

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

« Connaisseur. »

Though primarily a journal for collectors and lovers of beautiful and curious workmanship, the *Connaisseur* never neglects the interests of the present day craftsman, and it is to be hoped that British artists will benefit by the stand it makes on their behalf. The editorial this month is a plainly stated and vigorous protest against the proposed use of the Royal Academy this winter for an exhibition of pictures of the Spanish school. Mr. Grundy points out that the Academy is a public body and exists for the improvement of the status of British artists, and outlines two or three alternative schemes by which this object may be achieved. The collection of pottery and porcelain which has been presented to Bangor University College by Dr. Owen Pritchard is described by Mr. Bernard Rackham; Mr. E. Alfred Jones writes on the collection of old English plate in the possession of Mrs. Mango; and Mr. Eugénie Gibson continues his account of the quaint and extravagantly decorated gloves in Mr. Robert Spence's collection. A fourth article on Piqué is contributed by Mr. H. C. Dent, who deals with the progress of this minor art in England in the eighteenth century, and shows how it was influenced by the designs created by Chippendale, the brothers Adam, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton. In addition to the illustrations accompanying all the special articles, there are several full-page plates in both colour and black and white, and much interesting information is to be found in the Notes and Reviews; among the latter is a review on the "Centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane," published by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, Niagara Falls.

« Anglo-French Review. »

The *Anglo-French Review* has set itself the task of showing to each member of the Entente that which is best in the character and ideals of the other, and so far is succeeding in the happiest way. The September number opens with an article by General Palat on the "Mémoires" of the late General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris at that anxious and difficult period which ended in the battle of the Marne and the saving of the French capital. The Rev. and Hon. E. Lytton, in "Education—Religious and Secular," briefly states the case against separating religion from secular teaching. Particularly well timed is Lord Charnwood's article on "America the Entente and the League," and it should do much to dissipate that feeling of rancour which America's attitude to the League of Nations—caused, as Lord Charnwood explains, chiefly by the peculiarities of her political constitution—has brought about. Among other contents are "Les Personnages Anglais dans la Littérature d'Imagination en France," by Mr. Paul Morand; "An Inquisitive Man," by Mr. W. Barclay Squire; a touching little sketch—"A Little avec les Anglais," by Professor Floris Delattre; and "The False and the True Entente," by Mr. A. J. Wilson, who strikes a note of warning which should not go unheeded in this time of reconstruction.

« Cornhill. »

Devourers of frivolous literature, who sometimes wonder at the popularity of the *Cornhill Magazine* among discriminating readers, may, possibly, gain some insight into the reason by devoting a little thoughtful attention to the contents of the September number. Take "The Old Garden," by Mr. C. E. Lawrence: it is a love story; but not the kind of love you get in an extremely up-to-date magazine. It is void of passion. It has instead style, pensive charm, atmosphere, with a romantic attachment for its story. Another characteristically *Cornhill* contribution is "The Elephant: A Fantasy," by Mr. C. S. Durst. Lovers of poetry, especially those eager to learn how to appreciate poetry, will be delighted with "The Reader's Eye," by Mr. Owen Barfield, and "Early

Arabian Poetry," by Miss Hannah MacCann. The writer of a paper on "A Kashmir Duck Shoot" tells us in his opinion, sentences that he has devoted "hundreds of laborious days and nights to an unenviable and trying to circumvent wild fowl in the British Islands." And where is the sportsman who will not follow him on this particular shoot? Another writer begins: "There is hate in the story. Likewise spite. Also ten years' impotent fury, chiefly resentment of overcharge and rage against inefficiency. The pen that writes it is dipped in gall." Yet one reads the article with sympathetic amusement. Canadian readers will value particularly the opening pages of "A Dominion's Roll of Honour," in which Sir C. P. Lucas gives appreciative sketches of Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Tupper, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A splendid, satisfying magazine.

« English Review. »

Edited by Mr. Austin Harrison, this magazine always presents marked individuality and a curious element of unexpectedness. Both characteristics are sometimes delightful; at other times, irritating. We find the September number rather irritating. With such old hands in the craftsmanship of letters as Mr. Richard Whiteing, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and Mr. Max Beerholm—all of whom figure in this number—one probably expects greater brilliancy than their contributions reveal. Many readers, however, will probably find them satisfactory. "When the Earth Stopped" is a story with a grip. Its characterisation is masterly, but the end—how unexpected! And irritating. The Rev. J. L. Walton takes up the case of Mr. H. A. Barker, the famous osteologist or manipulative surgeon of Park Lane, and adds some more arguments to a case already more than amply proved. Perhaps the most effective effort in the number is the Editor's own contribution—"Labour's Grand Remonstrance."

« Englishwoman. »

The September number of this magazine is interesting and informing. "The International Federation of University Women," by Miss Winifred Stephens, will command wide attention. "Policewomen: The Making of a Type," is a distinctive article. "Two Englishwomen in Poland, 1919," is very well worth reading. So is "Anna Howard Shaw: Physician and Pioneer."

« Strand. »

"The Strand," oldest among the lighter type of magazines, is easily the best. The position of honour is rightly given to a fragrant little story, "The Heart of Columbine," by Mr. Richard Fletcher. Is modern dancing ugly? It appears that one hundred teachers of dancing recently met in London to deliberate on the standardisation of dance steps. "Bolshevism is creeping into the ball room," they said, and called for effort to stamp out freak indecorous dances. The *Strand* works up a symposium on that dictum by obtaining the views of Mr. George Grossmith, Mme. Anna Pavlova, Mr. George Robey, Miss Yvonne Arnaud, Miss Phyllis Bedells, Mr. Maurice, and others. A very amusing story, quite a comedy, is "A Room at the Hermitage," by P. G. Wodehouse. "Savage Swells," by Hayden Church is very quaint. Mr. H. C. McNeile ("Sapper") begins Part II. of "The Green Death." Mr. E. T. Raymond discourses learnedly on "Dukes: A Study in Strawberry Leaves." Sir A. Conan Doyle continues "The Uncharted Coast"—a chapter dealing with the circumstances in which the whole strange psychic movement arose.

"Canada" is the brief but expressive title of a little brochure issued by the Bank of Montreal. In a single page introduction we have the story of the bank. The rest of the booklet devoted to the Dominion and the Provinces for the benefit of those "seeking information of a practical nature relating to Canada." On the *multum in parvo* principle the booklet is to be commended.

Mr. Alexander J. Nash, one of the two general managers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, retired on July 1 after fifty-six years' service with the company.

SEARCHING FOR OIL.

Shows Canadian Activities

According to D. B. Dunning, Dominion geologist, who was in Calgary recently, the most extensive oil searches for oil ever undertaken in the West, save by the Imperial Oil Co., will be conducted next year by the Whitecliff Oil Co. of England. The company is composed of a group of British capitalists, of whom Lord Cochrane is the chief.

Advices brought from the Far North by Mr. Hugh Kennedy, son of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, substantiate those the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times* that the Imperial Oil Co. have found oil near Fort Norman, 300 miles north-west of the Great Slave Lake. The well is down 150 ft. and yielding 50 gallons daily of good quality crude oil. It is expected that the district will produce oil in commercial quantities at 300 ft. The discovery is the result of many months' drilling near the border of Arctic circles.

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THE APPLE CROP IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Agent-General for Nova Scotia is advised that, although the apple crop for this season will not be so large as the record output of last year, nearly 2,000,000 barrels—the yield will be heavy, while the fruit is reported to be exceptionally clean. It is estimated that fully 40 per cent. of the crop will be of No. 1 grade.

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THE TRADE COMMISSION ENDING.

Mr. J. H. Wilkie, secretary of the Canadian Trade Commission, expects to wind up the Canadian Trade Commission about the end of October. As there becomes less and less Governmental interference in the course of international trading, the necessity for such a Commission becomes constantly less. It still has a good deal of work to do with old orders. Two million dollars worth of clothing has still to be delivered to Greece on that country's order.

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DEVELOPING ANTIMONY DEPOSITS.

Another step in the development of the antimony deposits at Lake George, York county, will be taken when the Canadian Antimony Company, Limited will hold a shareholders' meeting at Fredericton to take action upon an offer by the North American Antimony Company, Limited, for the property. Notice of meeting is issued by W. T. Chestnut, of Fredericton, president of the Canadian Antimony Company, Limited. The meeting will be practically for the purpose of ratifying the sale to the North American Antimony Company, which has been developing the mine at Lake George for some months.

The terms of transfer which are presented to the older company, are \$20,000 in cash and \$41,000 shares in the North American Antimony Company. This will be share for share in the other company at value of \$1 a share.

The meeting of the Canadian Antimony Company will be to divide the assets of the company after the deduction of sufficient to meet the debt which amounts to \$1,000.

The new owners of the property are active in its development. Mr. S. E. Elkin, M.P. of St. John, is president. Mr. Walter F. Dixon, of New York, has been very active in the re-organisation. Mr. C. N. Crowe, late of Bridgewater, N.S., is now manager at the mine, which is progressing rapidly. Mr. Crowe operated it for previous owners. Operation at Lake George on a large scale will mean considerable development for that place and the surrounding country. The St. John and Quebec division of the Canadian National Railway now runs within a few miles of the mine, giving transportation facilities which were not possessed before.

— * * —

The Calgary & Edmonton Land Company, Limited. The land sales for the month of August aggregated 160 acres at an average price of \$12 per acre.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 72; 4 p.c., 1938, 78½;
4 p.c., 1922, 114½.
Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 62½; 4½ p.c.,
1941, 71½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; 3 p.c. Reg.,
1938, 64½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 55; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50,
66; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 71½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 67½; 4½
p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75; 4 p.c., 1949, 78½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 61½; 3½ p.c.
Ins., 1912, 61; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 62½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 77½.
Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924-34, 109½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 88; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 84.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 91½; 1932-52, 90; 5 p.c.,
1923-33, 91½; 1923-33, 91½; 1923-33, 91½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 101.
Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 1934-54, 87½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 76½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 64.
Maisonneuve.—4½ p.c., 1931-3, 72; 5 p.c., 1932-3,
78½.
Nth. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, -70.
Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1940, 76½.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 66½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1923, 77; 4½ p.c., 1948, 71½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 57; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 57½;
4 p.c., 1953, 66½.
Victoria (B.C.).—4 p.c., 1920-60, 71; 4½ p.c., 1962,
64½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 97; 4 p.c., 1940, 73; 4½
p.c., 1943-63, 74.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 1930, 89½; 4 p.c.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87.
Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1956, 63½.
Canadian Northern.—3½ p.c., 1960, 59½.
Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c., 1950, 71½.
Canadian Northern Quebec.—4 p.c., 52½.
Canadian Northern Rly.—4 p.c., 1930, 89½; 4 p.c.
Perp., 63; 4 p.c., 1930, 93; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 63½;
4 p.c., 1934, 85; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrgs., 30½; 4 p.c. Mani-
toba, 1930, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 57½.
Canadian Northern Western.—4½ p.c., 1942, 80½.
Can. Pac.—170; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 60½; 4
p.c. Perp., 64½; Algoma 5 p.c., 74½; Lond. Reg.,
167½; Special Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr., 128½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 60.
Edmonton Danvergan.—4 p.c., 1942, 59½.
Grand Trunk Pac. Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 86; Al-
berta, 85½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 1962, 61½; 4 p.c.,
1955 A, 67½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 66½; Lake Superior 4
p.c., 67; 4 p.c. Debs., 85.
Grand Trunk Rly.—5 1/32; 4 p.c. Guar., 56½; 5
p.c. 1st Pref., 42½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 30½; 4 p.c. 3rd
Pref., 13; Gd. Trunk Bordd. Perp. 5 p.c., 71½;
Perp. 4 p.c., 59; Gt. Western Bordd. 5 p.c. Perp.,
70½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 88½.
Grand Trunk Western.—Dollar Bds., 83.
Gt. Northern of Canada.—4 p.c., 81½.
Winn. St. Paul.—4 p.c. Gtd. by P.R. 74½.
New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 58½.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 77½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 83½.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 51.
St. Lawrence.—4 p.c., 62.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 47½.
Canadian Northern Prairie.—25/9.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Canadian Land & Irrigat.—4/9; 6 p.c. Debs., 34
Hudson Bay.—6½; Pref., 77½.
San Antonio.—6 p.c., 21.
Western Canada Land.—1/1.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brasil Traction.—46; 6 p.c. Pref., 83½.
B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 49; Pref. Ord., 47; 5 p.c.
Perp. Pref., 51½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 54.
Canadian Gen. Elect.—Comm., 126.
Cities Service.—Comm., 395.
Kamistiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 92.
Montreal L. H. & Power.—Cap., 284.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 135½; 5 p.c. Bds., 119; 5½ p.c.
V. Bds., 106½.
Toronto.—4½ p.c., 63½.
Toronto Rly.—4½ p.c. Steel Bds., 91; Comm., 47
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 50½.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 40½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canadian Collieries.—5 p.c., 15½.
Dominion Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 83.
Dominion Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 86½.
Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. Bds., 83½.
Casey Cobalt.—1/1.
Ming. Corp. of Canada, 8/4½.
Mond Nickel, 49/4½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/1; 7
p.c. Non-Cum., 16/7½.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Columbia.—(1918) Ord., 47/6.
Brit. Controlled.—Comm., 13/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 15/7½.
Belle Utd. Asbestos.—28/9.
Canada Steamship.—83½; Comm., 83; Pref., 96.
Canada Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 109½; 6 p.c. Bds.,
114½.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 117½.
Canadian Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.
Canadian Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 56½;
5 p.c. Inc., 11½; Def. Int. Warrant, 15.
Cockshutt Plov.—7 p.c. Pref., 78½; Comm., 188.
Furness Withy.—30/1; 5 p.c. Pref., 6½.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—19/3; Pref., 16/9.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 114½.
Marconi of Canada.—9/10½.
Pennams.—5 p.c. Bds., 115.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 98½.
Simpson.—5 p.c. Bds., 81½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pf., 43.

PIERCE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Timely rains have quenched dangerous fires in Saskatchewan, but bush prairie fires (says a Toronto correspondent) are menacing a dozen different regions in Manitoba, where 1,000 acres of hay lands and hundreds of tons of cut hay have already been destroyed. Many farmers have lost their homes, barns, and implements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERALS.

According to the annual report of the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, the gross value of the mineral production of British Columbia in 1919 was \$33,296,313, a decrease from that of the previous year of \$8,486,161, or equivalent to a decline of 20 per cent. This decrease in production loses its adverse significance when it is considered that last year's figure is still materially greater than that of any year prior to 1916, and that the larger productions of 1916, 1917, and 1918 were due to the stimulus of war and the inflated prices attendant thereon. According to this authority, the outlook generally for 1920 is most reassuring, and there is every reason to believe that the current year will be most important to the Province in point of mining development.

Investors desiring Information on Canadian Investments.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

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ESTABLISHED 1891.

TORONTO, CAN.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Cable Transfer Day, Friday, Oct. 1.
Ticket Day, Tuesday, Sept. 14.
Wednesday, Sept. 15.
London, Tuesday.

There has been no great vigour on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but markets have been helped by indications that the holiday season is ending, the attendance being better, while the week-end accumulation of orders was slightly in excess of the recent average. The Irish and Polish situations have ceased to operate as disturbing factors, and Throgmorton Street remains persistently hopeful that a way will be found out of the coal labour deadlock. The firmness of money tends to restrict investment business, but in view of the high level of bank deposits and of the fact that the trade reaction is setting free money in many directions, autumn monetary prospects are regarded with less uneasiness. The climate arrangement by France in regard to the French portion of the shortly maturing Anglo-French Loan in America has also been helpful, as it will benefit the New York exchange position and react advantageously upon financial conditions all round. Gilt-edged issues have been hard despite preparations for further municipal loans. Home rails and industrial, though cautious, have developed no pronounced weakness. There has been fair support for South American rails, and Mexican securities generally show firmness on the result of the Presidential election. Oil shares have experienced further activity, and are healthy and confident, while Kafirs have been somewhat sharply stimulated by the further rise in gold and the publication of some bumper profit statements for August. Rubbers rule weak with the staple. Among Canadian securities business has been very moderate, but the general tone has been steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents, held at 90, and the Fours are unchanged at 70½, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Municipal bonds have held their ground. Among railroads, Canadian Pacific has further travelled up to around 170 in sympathy with the dollar. The ascending August traffic showed a gross gain of \$922,000. Grand Trunk gross receipts for the same period were \$46,257 higher. Junior stocks in this group are steadier after a slight setback, but the 2nd pref. at 31 is a fraction down. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have been lowered to 54 on the further default. Among land shares Hudson's Bays at 6½ are rather better. Lower-priced land descriptions have been uninteresting. Industrial securities have also been stimulated by the course of the dollar exchange. Dominion Steels exceptionally have reacted 2½ to 72½. Lake Superiors at 16 are ½ up. Canadian Cars have not moved, but Cockshutt Plow Pref. have marked at nearly 80 and the Common at 18½, and Canadian General Electrics mark a rise of 1 to 124. Shawinigan Water at 134½ is 2 better. Canada Cements have not moved, but the Prefd. at 110½ is rather weaker. Mexican traction issues register several advances of 1 to 2 points and are firm at the improvement. Brazil Traction at 47½ is a turn higher. Canadian silver-mining shares have been quiet and Mining Corp. of Canada are unchanged.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

For the past week Stock Exchange business has been extremely quiet, comparatively few shares have been at all active, while the total volume of transactions has daily approximated more and more closely to the lowest recorded on any one day this year. To this state of affairs many may attribute, among them being the feeling of uncertainty as to European affairs, the incidence of the holiday season, and the shortness of credit facilities for market operations; this latter factor has, of course been operative for some little time past, but it is naturally intensified just now owing to the financial requirements in connection with the moving of the crops. The trend of business has been irregular, a small upward movement on one day being succeeded by an equally unimportant reaction the next day, prices usually moving within narrow margins. Under these conditions it is regarded as satisfactory that the local market has withstood outside influences as well as it has, and that in the absence of any considerable buying demand prices should have shown so much firmness. There is some discussion as to whether current prices are still too high, but the general view seems to be that stocks are worth more than their current prices. In support of this view it is pointed out that of the stocks listed in Montreal most yield at least 7 per cent. per annum, while there are numerous instances in which the yields range from 8½ per cent. to as high as 12 and 13 per cent. per annum. Even as compared with the returns with which investors were satisfied before the war, these yields would seem fairly to discount the depreciated value of money in connection with the cost of living. The fact is, I think, that the centring of so much attention on the pulp and paper companies has tended towards neglect of other stocks whose positions, though sound and profitable, have not the same apparent glowing possibilities.

Among closing prices of stocks active yesterday Abitibi was 78; Ames Holden Pref. 67½; Asbestos, 83½. Pref. 94; Atlantic Sugar, 141; Brazilian Traction 39; B.C. Fishing 47; Brompton 69; Canada Cement 60. Pref. 90; Can. Cottons 95; Steamships 67 7/8; Bridge 85½; Dom. Steel Corp. 60; Laurentide 116; Montreal Power 81; Nat.

Resources Co., Ltd. 74½. Preferred 116. Pulp Bros. 54½. Quebec Electric 21. Wood. Ltd. Shawinigan 109½. Spanish River 116. Pref. 124. Steel of Can. 70. Pref. 94. Wagon wheels 124½. Among land shares, Merchants was dealt in at 177, Canadian Motors 181; Montreal 196½ and 197½. Nova Scotia 246. Royal 264 and 264½. Union 154½. The War Loans were 192½, 94, 195½, 92, 195½, 91.

Some interest has been manifested in Canada Cement in connection with the proposed coal-bonding programme. These will entail large expenditures, and cement will be needed in large quantities, and presumably the Cement Co. will share in the business.

The annual statements of two of the big pulp and paper companies, Spanish River and Laurentide are looked for within the next week or two. It is taken for granted that the former company's statement will be the best in its history. The annual meeting is set for September 30. A new company, the Manouhan Pulp and Paper Co., whose plant will be in the St. Maurice district in Quebec, is now being organised. Prominent Americans and Canadians, who already are deeply interested in the pulp and paper industry, are understood to be identified with this new company. It is announced that an issue of \$2,400,000 of bonds and debentures of the new company, carrying a bonus of Common stock, has been underwritten. Meanwhile, an issue of 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Western Canada Pulp and Paper Co., a company operating on the British Columbian coast, is being offered for subscription by a Toronto financial firm at par, and interest with a bonus of five shares of Common stock with each \$1,000 bond. The capitalisation of the company consists of 25,000 Common shares of no par value, \$1,200,000 of 6 per cent. mortgage debenture stock, and \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage serial bonds.

A report is current that Col. Grant Morden has succeeded in getting the British share of the \$25,000,000 issue of 8 per cent. Cumulative Participating Preferred stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation underwritten. Definite announcement of the details of the new financing is not expected until they have been approved by the constituent companies of the big corporation.

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FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Calgary and Edmonton Land Sales.—The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company announces that its land sales for August aggregated 160 acres at an average price of \$12 per acre.

Canadian Crop Conditions.—The Royal Bank of Canada has received a cable from its Winnipeg branch as follows:—"Estimate of crop: Manitoba 18 bushels, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 20. Grading high. Harvesting general. Weather continues favourable."

Newspaper Paper.—Canadian exports of newspaper paper during the twelve months ended July 31 amounted to \$60,000,000, an increase of 71 per cent. for the year. Exports of wood pulp during the same period were worth \$58,000,000, a growth of 55 per cent. in the twelve months. The combined value of Canadian paper and pulp exports for the four months from April 1 to July 31 was \$52,500,000, an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
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BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executive and Trustee.
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Reserve Fund - £410,958 18 2
Assets under Administration £18,275,599 15 9.
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Correspondence Invited.
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Bank of Scotland. Bankers.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.
Total Deposits (June 30th, 1920) over \$161,000,000.
Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.
393 BRANCHES IN CANADA. COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL. J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

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Head Office: MONTREAL.
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.
Total Assets (June 30th, 1920) over \$198,000,000.
Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A few years ago a good deal of criticism—not wholly unjustifiable at the time—was levelled at Western cities and towns on account of the heavy capital expenditure they were incurring in the construction of public works, such as streets, sidewalks, and water and drainage systems, on a scale considerably more extensive than the requirements of their population at the time. To this cause has been attributable in some measure the financial difficulties in which some of these corporations found themselves, though a very important contributing factor was the difficulty and high cost of fresh financing due to conditions brought about by the war. A correspondent, who has recently returned from a tour through Western Canada, points out that the situation now wears rather a different aspect. Municipal expenditure, which at one time seemed almost recklessly extravagant, now—in the light of present conditions—looks to have been very sound investment. The public works alluded to were done at a time when both labour and material were cheap, and when capital could be borrowed at comparatively low rates of interest, and now that, with the war over and immigration on a large scale recommencing, a fresh era of expansion may be expected in the West, the municipalities find themselves with work done in advance, the cost of which would be many times greater if it had to be done now.

* * *

Writing just after the break in security values in Montreal and Toronto from the high prices reached towards the end of last July, we suggested that the prices then quoted in the case of a good many industrial stocks seemed to be low, even in comparison with their current income yield, and leaving their speculative possibilities undiscounted. That view seems to have been a general one, for a substantial recovery from the lowest quotations soon occurred. A glance through the Montreal official list of securities, however, still reveals a number of stocks the yield upon which seems to be attractive in view of the position and prospects of the companies. We may eliminate such an instance as that of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Preference shares, which, at 67½ on August 26, yielded over 10.36 per cent. per annum, with arrears of 33½ per cent., or nearly 50 per cent. of the quoted price of the stock, because of the misgivings which such a quotation must inspire, despite the satisfactory reports regarding the company's current position. Canadian Car and Foundry Preferred, at 95½, yielded nearly 7½ per cent., with 22½ of accrued dividends apparently not unlikely to be liquidated or funded in some manner before long. Taking Montreal quotations of August 26, we find Steel Company of Canada Common stock at 70 yielding 10 per cent.; Dominion Steel Corporation Common at 60, yielding 10 per cent.; Canada Steamship Lines Preferred at 78, yielding almost 9 per cent., and the Common at 68, yielding over 10 per cent.; Canadian Cottons Common at 95, yielding 8.4 per cent., and the Preferred at 78, yielding 7.66 per cent. Even so well matured an industrial stock as Dominion Textile Preferred yielded almost 7 per cent., while Canadian Locomotive Preferred, which has the record of having paid its Preferred dividends steadily through all the difficult times of 1914 and 1915, was quoted at 87½, and thus yielded just 8 per cent. per annum, as did Canadian General Electric Common, which, on account of the strong position and prospects of the company, its excellent record, and the fact that it has no bond issue, is regarded with a great deal of confidence as an investment stock. Among the paper stocks, Brompton at 69 yielded 8.5 per cent. These instances could be multiplied, but will probably suffice to indicate to those who have funds in Canada available for investment, and who favour industrials for that purpose, that there are plenty of opportunities for their consideration.

* * *

The Wabash Cotton Co.'s report for the year to June 30 last shows gross profits of \$489,426 for the year, being an increase of about \$12,000 as compared with the previous year. After allowing \$100,000 for depreciation of property and plant, and paying bond interest amounting to \$53,410, the surplus amounted to \$336,016, equaling over 19 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. took \$140,000, leaving \$196,016 to be added to the previous profit and loss balance of \$603,263. From this total \$500,000 was transferred to general reserve fund, leaving \$299,279 as the balance to be carried forward. With current assets amounting to \$2,051,702, exceeding current liabilities by \$840,399, the company's position seems strong. The quotation for the company's shares in Montreal on August 25 was 90, at which price the yield was 8.8 per cent.

* * *

The Toronto Street Railway Co. has notified the City Council of its acquiescence in the city's decision to take over the company's property under the terms of the franchise agreement. The company's franchise ends next summer. Meanwhile the company finds itself in a difficult position, being precluded, by the shortness of the franchise period still

to run, from borrowing to advantage so as to meet the deficiency of its revenues in view of the recent increases in wages. Under these circumstances, it has been suggested that the payment of the percentage of earnings due to the city monthly should be postponed and allowed to accumulate until the company's property is taken over, the amount to be deducted from the purchase price payable by the city to the company. This suggestion appears to have been unfavourably received by the city authorities, but negotiations were still proceeding at the end of last month. Meanwhile there seems at last to be a distinct improvement in the affairs of the Winnipeg Street Railway Co. The earnings statement for June showed gross earnings of \$407,925, as compared with \$112,615 for June, 1919, and net earnings of \$118,803, as compared with a deficit of \$35,190 in June of last year. For the six months to end of June gross and net earnings were respectively \$2,644,677 and \$676,750, representing increases of \$770,037 and \$260,597 respectively, as compared with the first six months of 1919. An increase of fares on the company's city lines has now been authorised, becoming effective on September 1. The chairman of the Manitoba Public Utilities Commission announced that the increase was calculated so as to enable the company to earn a return of 8 per cent. on its investment, the estimate being based on the valuation of the company's plant and equipment at \$24,369,431. Officials of the company estimate that the increased fares will provide additional income of \$450,000.

* * *

OBITUARY.

At Halifax.—Ex-Alderman I. B. Shaffner.
At Quebec.—Mr. Eugene Julien (44).
At Montreal.—Rev. Alphonse de Ligourin Therrien, D.D. (72); Dr. Albert Laurendeau (63).
At Ottawa.—Mr. William J. Wilson (69), for many years attached to the Dominion Geological Survey as botanist.
At Toronto.—Lady Melvin Jones, widow of Senator Melvin Jones (70); Rev. Robert Knowles (85), a prominent Presbyterian, father of the Hon. W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw; Mr. Alexander Bruce, K.C. (84), general solicitor to the Canada Life Assurance Co., and native of Longside, Aberdeenshire; Dr. R. H. McKenna (74); Dr. William H. Ellis (75), formerly Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, Toronto University.
At Cobourg.—Mrs. Edith Dainty Fitzhugh.
At Kingston.—Dr. J. C. Gwillim (52), formerly Professor of Mining at Queen's University, who did notable exploration work in the Peace River district.
At Winnipeg.—Mr. N. D. Bayley (77), father of Mr. W. D. Bayley, M.L.A. for Assiniboine, a native of Bristol.
At Le Pas, Man.—Mr. J. A. Wilson (73), formerly Hudson Bay Co.'s factor on the Ungava Coast.
At Windermere, B.C.—Through a canoe accident, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who leaves two sons, aged 6 and 4.
At Vancouver.—Mr. J. N. Henderson, wholesale druggist.
At Cowichan Lake, B.C.—Mr. William Edgar Oliver (53), a native of Edinburgh, and a prominent lawyer in Victoria.
On Sunday last, at Eastbourne, the death took place of the Baroness Macdonald, of Earncliffe, Ontario, aged 84, widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, who was Premier of the Dominion when it came into existence in 1867, and the most prominent of the "Fathers of Confederation." It was in consideration of the great public services of Sir John Macdonald that after his death, in 1891, Queen Victoria conferred the dignity of Baroness in her own right upon his widow. She was the daughter of the late Mr. T. J. Bernard, a member of the Privy Council of Jamaica, B.W.I.
The Hon. Simon N. Parent, L.D., D.C.L. (65), whose death is announced at Quebec, was Premier of the Province, 1900-1905; president of the Quebec Bridge Company, 1897-1908; and chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, 1905-11, when he retired from public life. He was a native of Beaufort, P.Q., educated at Laval University; created K.C. in 1869, Mayor of Quebec 1894-1905, and first entered the Quebec Legislature as Liberal M.P.P. for St. Sauveur; he was Commissioner of Roads in Mr. Marchand's Cabinet 1897-1900, succeeding to the Premiership upon the death of that gentleman.

* * *

TOURISTS KILLED AT NIAGARA.
Crushed in "Cave of Winds"

While a party of tourists were on the bridge in the "Cave of the Winds," under the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara, a fall of rock occurred, many tons crashing on to the bridge. Three persons were killed. This (says the *Central News*) is the first accident since the opening of the bridge in 1893.

For those with nerves strong enough to stand it, a visit to the "Caves of the Winds" presents an exciting experience, the blinding and deafening tumult of wind and water defying description. Visitors grasp each other by the hand and slide through on a narrow ledge, with a perpendicular wall of rock within an inch of their noses and the mighty volume of the fall at their backs.

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DR. CREELMAN'S TOUR IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Many Inquiries About Farms in Ontario.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, speaking to a representative of Canada at his headquarters, 103, Strand, W.C., said that during July and August, when inquiries were generally slack, there had been more letters and callers asking for information regarding the opportunities in the Province than in any summer since offices in Great Britain were established. "In the week ended September 4," said Dr. Creelman, "we had 132 letters, and interviews were given to 179 callers. I have already passed as suitable settlers to go out next spring 220 single men, 91 married men, and 216 wives and children, who will all be found positions on the land."

Dr. Creelman has been spending a few days in the West of England, visiting Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, and the adjoining agricultural districts. "The number of inquiries as to the prospects for men with experience and capital to settle

in Ontario as mixed farmers surprised me," he said. "the fact being that the high taxation, greater cost of educating children, and anxiety as to their prospects here, are inducing a number of the small farmer class to think of making their home in a land where they can buy farms right out for a moderate sum, and see a good chance ahead for their children."

Dr. Creelman visited some of the big cheese factories in the Cheddar district, and, as an expert in cattle and hog breeding, was especially interested in the Red Devon cattle herds which he saw. He was also greatly interested in the Gloucester Old Spots, a breed of pig which was only admitted to registration five years ago, and is now more largely represented than any other breed in the Herd Book Registry of Great Britain.

Dr. Creelman terminated his tour at Plymouth, where he arrived in time for the 300th anniversary of the Mayflower sailing, an event which has been fraught with such consequences for the North American continent.

Banking and Finance.

Municipal Bonuses.

One of the most interesting matters discussed at the 20th annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was that relating to the practice of bonusing industries, and a resolution condemnatory of this method of assisting the development of trade was passed with only one dissentient. The opinion was general that the practice was a bad one from every point of view, and making every allowance for the temptation to a municipality to attract manufacturers or industries to its own area, it must be admitted that the view of those who held that "firms which could not do business without bonuses were not worthy of consideration" is a sound economic doctrine. One of the delegates present at the Convention was of the opinion that the granting of municipal bonuses should be made illegal. In his welcome to the delegates, Mayor Samson, of Quebec, emphasised the need for serious consideration of growing municipal problems, such as the ownership and operation of Public Utilities, and in his presidential address the Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Harold Fisher, admitted that the question of dealing with municipal enterprises was admittedly difficult and "deserved careful investigation," and also pointed out that unless financial conditions changed, "the housing problem in the Dominion was bound to become more acute."

* * *

A Valuable Organisation.

The value of such an organisation as the Union of Canadian Municipalities is obvious, but Mr. Harold Fisher, the President, showed that, even under favourable conditions, such an association must present many difficulties. These had been intensified during the past few years—war economy efforts, amongst other things, being responsible for these—but Mr. Fisher evidently believes that "we are now returning to a proper perspective and a realisation of the fact that anything which helps to a larger breadth of view in municipal affairs is, in the long run, the truest economy," a view which will certainly commend itself to the holders of the securities of Canadian Municipalities who have been over-venturesome in the past, especially in the matter of the ownership and operation of Public Utility concerns, to which such pointed reference was made by the Mayor of Quebec. Whilst the Union has not been particularly prominent for several years in its original rôle of a fighting organisation in Parliamentary and Governmental affairs, owing to the creation of the Railway Board and the termination by the war of many enterprises that were initiated by means of private Bills, and not always to the public benefit, the Union is a very useful watch-dog, and this year was able to set at rest the suspicion that the Government intended to avail itself of powers of exemption from local taxation of the railway property taken over from private companies, and it would be very regrettable if such a valuable association as this Union has proved to be should, owing to a temporary limitation of its activities, accept the view that its field of usefulness was ended, and it was well that Mr. Fisher should emphasise the fact that it would be in the highest degree unwise to ignore its future possibilities in the municipal life of the Dominion.

* * *

The Industrial Crisis.

The recent rumours in Canadian financial circles of an early issue in London and Montreal of \$25,000,000 8 per Cent. Preferred and Participating Stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation have not yet materialised. At Montreal it was thought to be likely that this important issue would be made early in August, and that possibly New York would participate in the operation. It was also stated that it was intended, if the issue of the Preferred and Participating stock proved successful, to follow this up later with an offer of Common stock. Whilst recent developments indicated the early completion of the multitudinous and complicated negotiations incidental to such an important merger and justified the preliminary steps incidental to the issue, it was obvious that, even if the financial position was propitious, those responsible for the London part of the operation would hardly select the month of August for such a flotation. Latterly, of course, the market malaise due to the critical industrial situation in this country, quite apart from the fears of a possible 8 per cent. Bank rate in the early autumn, has made it necessary to postpone many new issues that were ready for flotation after the holiday season. With regard to the British Empire Steel Corporation, we understand that, although negotiations have been in progress in London, the present state of the exchange is a very severe hindrance to such an operation as that contemplated, as it of course seriously handicaps the remittance of funds to Canada, and that it is highly improbable that any attempt will be made to float such an issue in London until the position has materially improved.

A Fortunate Investor.

Those holders of Canadian securities who enjoy the advantage of receiving payment of coupons in New York are of course deriving considerable advantage from the new break in the exchange, whilst those who have to remit funds to Canada obtain the additional advantage of the benefit of the rate of exchange between the latter centre and Montreal. An Anglo-Canadian banker explained to a representative of *Canada* this week how the present adverse North American exchange benefits those fortunate investors who are in the position indicated. A British holder of certain bonds dealt in here which stand at a discount showing a yield of 10 per cent. the coupons on which are payable in New York—sends them to that centre for encashment, and, as he has to make periodical payments in Canada, is able to secure not only the difference in exchange between this country and New York, but also the substantial premium at present available in the exchange position between New York and Montreal, a joint fortuitous advantage which could only arise in such abnormal conditions as those now current. By being able to take advantage of the option he possesses of receiving his coupons in dollars, he, of course, not only secures this abnormally high rate, but is also saved the loss he would have otherwise incurred in purchasing exchange to pay his accounts in Canada.

* * *

TO BOOM BRITISH GOODS. International Advertising Exhibition.

"Britain wants booming," said Mr. C. F. Higham, M.P., who presided at the luncheon given by the directors of the International Advertising Exhibition on Tuesday, at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, said it was lamentable that there was practically no advertising of British goods in Canada, notwithstanding the great desire which had been developed since 1914 to do business within the Empire as far as possible. As a matter of fact, continued Mr. Wade, imports from Britain into Canada, which in 1908 formed 36.5 per cent. of the total imports, and in 1908 26 per cent., in 1913-14 had fallen to 21 per cent., in 1918 to 8.44 per cent., and last year to 7.30 per cent. Mr. Wade also quoted figures showing that the immigration of British subjects, which in 1904 formed 41 per cent. of the total, had fallen to 9 per cent., while that from the United States had risen from 41 per cent. of the total in 1914 to 90 per cent. in 1918. If Canada is to remain British, and utilise her resources to the benefit of Britain and the Empire, it is a matter of the utmost importance that greater publicity by advertisement and by editorial comment should be given to the opportunities for trade and for settlers. As it is, the United States have a Consul in every Canadian city of importance, and Canada is overrun with American commercial travellers, while British manufacturers are almost entirely unrepresented, or their wares heard of through advertisements or otherwise. Mr. Wade expressed the hope that the Provinces of Canada would participate in the exhibition as they should. He did not look forward to the future of the Empire with any great enthusiasm unless some such scheme as that which the chairman had outlined was carried out.

Mr. W. R. Warren (Attorney-General of Newfoundland) urged the desirability of securing the presence at the exhibition of British commercial travellers, far too few of whom were seen abroad. At present in Newfoundland it was cheaper to buy goods from England than from any other country, on account of the exchange. This afforded an excellent opportunity to English trade to secure and hold the market, though during the war Newfoundland had been forced to buy large quantities of goods from the United States.

Among others present were Sir G. McLaren Brown, Dr. G. C. Creelman (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Col. P. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. Harrison Watson, Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, and Mr. D. Johnston (Trade Commissioners for the Dominion of Canada).

The International Advertising Exhibition is to be held in the buildings known as the Court of Honour, at the White City, for one week, from November 29 to December 4. The object of the organisers, the Thirty Club of London, is to boom British goods all over the world, and to prove the value, from every angle, of good truthful advertising.

It is announced that all profits will go to newspaper and advertising charities.

* * *

Keen interest will be aroused in Canada by the announcement that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will visit the Dominion this winter. Whilst she will go down to posterity as a great tragedienne, "The Divine Sarah" is a painter and sculptor of no mean order, and her latest rôle is that of novelist.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"X" (Wimbleton).—The total production of nickel in 1919 amounted to 44,542,953 lbs., which at 40 cents per lb. would be worth \$17,817,181, as against 92,507,293 lbs., valued at \$37,002,917, in 1918.

C. G. (Ipewich).—Having remained in England after discharge you are not eligible for the Canadian rate of war service gratuity, unless you remained on account of wounds or sickness. Read the official statement in last week's *Canada*, and for any further information you might write to Col. Taft, O.C. Canadian Headquarters, 43, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

G. C. B. (Eastbourne).—Lake Superior is 354 miles long by 162 miles broad and has an area of 31,800 square miles, being the largest body of fresh water in the world. Lake Michigan, 316 by 118 miles, has an area of 22,400 square miles; Lake Huron, 207 by 101, an area of 23,200; and Lake Erie, 239 by 50, an area of 10,000 square miles. The area of Lake Ontario is 7,200 square miles. The international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of these lakes, only half the areas given are included in the Dominion. The total land and water area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, being much larger than that of the United States.

CANADIAN.—(1) The investigation into the oil-bearing possibilities of the Peace River, Athabasca River, and other north-western districts is, we understand, actively proceeding. It is stated that oil has actually been found at several points. One such discovery is reported from the town of Peace River, while it is also announced that high-grade seepage oil has been found in a well sunk by the Imperial Oil Co., near Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River. (2) The Southern Alberta Oil Co. seems to be operating with steady success. For some time past the company has maintained an average production of 40 barrels of high-grade oil per day. This is produced from one well; a second well is in course of being drilled on the company's property, and one or two others are being drilled in the vicinity. At the annual general meeting of the company a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared for the year to June 30, 1920; for 1919 the dividend was 15 per cent., and for 1918 12 per cent. The company markets its oil locally in Alberta. (3) The old oil-fields in Southern Ontario are still operating, and, according to an official report they produced in 1919 90 per cent. of the total production of petroleum in Canada. The report states that these fields have now been producing oil for 58 years. The total production of crude oil in 1919 was 240,970 barrels of 35 imperial gallons each, the total value being \$744,577.

— * * —

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

At the Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, recently, the B.M.S.C. held the heats for a 66 yards handicap. The competitors were eight in number, and the two heats were good races, all finishing very closely.

1st Heat.—1, C. S. Kerin, 3 secs. start; 2, A. J. N. Foss, 4 secs. start; 3, W. H. Phillips, 5 secs. start; 4, D. B. Freeman, 5 secs. start; time, 73 secs. 2nd Heat.—1, J. Dodds, scratch; 2, D. H. Mansfield, 18 secs. start; 3, L. G. Penrose, 5 secs. start; 4, W. W. Symonds, 22 secs. start; time, 70 2/5 secs.

On September 2 the final of the above race was held, which resulted in a win for J. Dodds, who beat D. H. Mansfield by 2.5 secs. It was a splendid race, all finishing within a second, and once more exemplifying the excellent handicapping by Mr. H. G. Beattie. Appended the result:—1, J. Dodds, scratch; 2, D. H. Mansfield, 18 secs. start; 3, C. S. Kerin, 3 secs. start; 4, A. J. N. Foss, 4 secs. start; time, 70 1/5 secs.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Ten Days Ending August 31.

Canadian Northern,	\$1,715,900; inc.,
\$117,550	
Canadian Pacific,	\$5,681,000; inc.,
\$922,000.	
Grand Trunk,	\$252,680; inc., \$46,257.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 15th September, to Wednesday, the 13th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th September, 1920, will be forwarded on the 13th October next to all Proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 15th September, 1920.

By Order,

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street,
London, E.C.2, 7th September, 1920.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.
REGISTERED STOCK, 1953.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 15th day of September, 1920, to the 30th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly Interest due 1st October, 1920.

For the UNION BANK OF CANADA,
J. WILSON, Manager.

6, Princes-street, E.C.2.
6th September, 1920.

THE WABASSO COTTON CO., LTD.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending September 30, 1920, payable October 2, 1920, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1920.

By order of the Board.

S. B. CAYFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 12, 1920.

Molson's Bank, Montreal.—Dividend 3 per cent. for the current quarter, payable by the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank on and after October 1 next.

Canadian General Electric.—Quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending September 30 on the Common stock, payable October 1. A year ago the dividend was the same.

Wabasso Cotton Co.—A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock for the quarter ending September 30, 1920, payable October 2 to shareholders of record September 15.

Province of Manitoba 4 1/2 per Cent. Registered Stock, 1953.—The Union Bank of Canada gives notice that the transfer books of this stock will be closed from September 15 to 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due October 1.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 766. September 11, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates.—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—For good farms, special educational facilities on English lines, fishing, shooting, and excellent social advantages.—Write, Leslie Wiltshire, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

A USEFUL GIFT-BOOK.—A few cloth-bound volumes of the "Victory Souvenir," published by the Canada Newspaper Co., still available, price 5s. each.—Address, The Publisher, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.

F ARMS FOR SALE, in well-settled districts in Eastern Canada; houses; farm buildings; good markets; educational and other facilities; fine climate; good sport easily available. For particulars, address—Box 551, "CANADA," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of CANADA, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Finance Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
&c.

MONTREAL—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C. D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Jconcrel").

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers of every description. Cables, "Allensal," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

LEONARD WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

WAGES INCREASE FOR C.P.R.
EMPLOYEES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces the completion of the negotiations for a wages increase in the eastern division averaging a dollar a day for all branches of the service except engineers, firemen, and telegraphists. The increase will be retrospective to as far back as May 1. It is also announced that an agreement has been reached with the conductors and trainmen on the eastern line for an increase of pay in accordance with the recent award in the matter of the railroad schedule by the American Labour Board.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:

A Canadian company manufacturing molasses, stock feeds, poultry feeds, and other feeding stuffs, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom importers who can handle these lines.

A British Columbia company is desirous of effecting connections with United Kingdom buyers of Douglas fir and other British Columbia timbers, and also of railway sleepers.

A British Columbia company manufacturing brooms made from broom corn, wish to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers.

A London company reports a large demand for cut nails for building purposes, and would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders, so that specifications and other details can be furnished.

* * *

THE CANADIAN CLOTHING INDUSTRY

At the end of the year 1918, there were in the Dominion 147 factory clothing and 1,490 custom clothing establishments manufacturing men's wear. The total capital invested in the former class was \$25,703,795 and in the latter, \$7,672,674. By provinces, the amount invested was:—Alberta, \$184,146; British Columbia, \$497,361; Manitoba, \$162,891; New Brunswick, \$289,540; Nova Scotia, \$1,220,345; Ontario, \$14,726,580; Prince Edward Island, \$50,252; Quebec, \$15,838,979; Saskatchewan, \$100,460. It will be seen from these figures that the Province of Quebec takes the Dominion lead in this industry with Ontario a close second. Employed in the industry at the time the statistics were compiled, were 3,458 men and 2,961 women employees, drawing in wages and salaries a total amounting to \$4,078,765. These employees were responsible for the production of clothing to the value of \$9,779,393, divided between the factory clothing and custom clothing respectively, as \$3,835,793 and \$15,943,600. The cost of the materials used in production in factory clothing was \$18,121,914 and in custom clothing \$7,300,189, or a total in materials used of \$25,422,103.

Of a total of 1,694 establishments engaged in the manufacture of women's wear, 192 were factory clothing and 1,502 custom clothing. Capital invested in the former was \$19,020,092 and in the latter, \$6,331,663, making a total of \$25,351,755. By provinces, the investment was as follows:—Alberta, \$177,325; British Columbia, \$283,781; Manitoba, \$158,606; New Brunswick, \$169,483; Nova Scotia, \$16,709,198; Prince Edward Island, \$700; Quebec, \$7,359,023; Saskatchewan, \$95,237. The Province of Ontario easily leads in this part of the industry, being more than double its nearest rival, Quebec. A total of 6,009 persons are engaged in the industry, of whom 1,070 are male and 4,939 female. In salaries and wages they receive a total of \$3,255,858 per annum. The employees of the factory clothing section are responsible for an output worth \$32,364,340 and those in the custom clothing of \$14,546,631. Materials to the value of \$25,692,926 were used by both sections in manufacture.

* * *

THE McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES.

The report for the year ending June 30, of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, is now in course of preparation in view of the annual meeting, which will be held some time this month. During the year ending June 30 last, McIntyre recovered over \$2,000,000 in gold, of which more than 50 per cent. is net operating profit. The premium on American funds for gold bullion sold amounted to over \$200,000, so that during its last fiscal year McIntyre earned a net of approximately \$1,225,000. A new high record month was set up in July, so that it is likely the fiscal year will establish greater net earnings than \$1,225,000.

GOOD FISH HARVEST

Canadian fisheries, both in amount of product and value, made a good record for the first six months of the year ending June 30. Sea fish landed on both coasts amounted to 7,331,424 cwt., valued at \$10,564,146. For the same period last year the catch totalled 7,540,773 cwt., valued at \$9,305,400, or \$1,170,661 less than for the first six months of the present year.

Of the total catch of the six months, 1,974,502 cwt., valued at \$7,254,450, were taken from the Atlantic, and 562,902 cwt., valued at \$3,269,697, from the Pacific. In the preceding year for the same period, 2,046,148 cwt., valued at \$2,437,760, was taken from the Pacific.

The catch of cod for the six months dropped by 64,000 cwt., despite the fact that the Nova Scotia catch increased by 30,000 cwt. The other provinces were responsible for the decrease. The lobster catch increased by 50,000 cwt., while herrings gave an increase of 295,454 cwt. This was due mainly to the landing of much greater catches in British Columbia during January and February. Notwithstanding interruption of shipping service by reason of a shortage of refrigerator cars, the British Columbia halibut catch exceeded that of the same period last year by 2,500 cwt.

There was also an increase of 27,000 cwt. in the catch of all kinds of salmon, owing to larger takings in British Columbia waters. The Atlantic salmon catch fell below that for the preceding year, and very much below that for 1918.

* * *

WESTERN CANADA'S HOSPITAL ELEVATOR

The term "hospital elevator" may not be generally understood outside of the circle of men whose business it is to handle the grain crop in its journey from the harvest fields to the steamers' holds. It describes an elevator where grain, which is found to be of poor class through the admixture of weeds or alien seeds, or has suffered from dampness in its transit, is taken in and treated until fit to be classed as the best of its grade. It is then shipped out and proceeds on its way to some final destination.

Hitherto Canadian hospital elevators have been situated at the railroad terminal points, but now in connection with the Government Internal Storage Elevator at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, the first hospital elevator in Western Canada has been constructed similar to the huge structures at Fort William and Port Arthur. Grain hospital accommodation in the heart of the wheat-producing prairie has already achieved fine results, and it has been estimated that by obviating the transmission of damp grain to Fort William for drying purposes, three times the original cost of the structure, which in 1913 was \$1,250,000, has been saved the farmers of Saskatchewan.

* * *

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS.

The directors of the Montreal Tramways Company, Limited, have declared another dividend to shareholders of 24 per cent. on account of arrears to be paid to holders of record September 8. This dividend is for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, and makes the fourth payment amounting to 10 per cent. on the total of 15 per cent. arrears originally accumulated, this leaves two more distributions of 5 per cent. on the total arrears which it is understood will be paid within the next few months. The first dividend on arrears was paid on December 31 last, and practically a payment of 24 per cent. has followed every two months or so. The Tramways Company has also paid regular dividends on the capital stock at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum since the beginning of the year, and up to the present date three distributions have already been made during 1920.

* * *

Some 11,000 people visited the annual Agricultural Exhibition at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan—the largest attendance ever recorded.

Canada will find a new market for wheat in Japan now that the Russian market is seriously interfered with, says the *Manitoba Free Press*.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal
Wednesday, September 15.—*Victoria*
Friday, September 17.—*Malta*
Wednesday, September 22.—*Empress of Britain*
Wednesday, September 23.—*Empress of Britain*
Friday, October 1.—*Maandow*
Wednesday, October 6.—*Prince of Wales*
Friday, October 8.—*Metopoma*
Wednesday, October 13.—*Victoria*
Friday, October 15.—*Corvus*
Wednesday, October 20.—*Empress of France*
* Three class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal
Saturday, September 25.—*Sicilia*
Tuesday, October 5.—*Pretorian*
London to Montreal via Havre
Wednesday, October 20.—*Scotian*
Southampton to Montreal
Wednesday, September 29.—*Grampian*
Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to Halifax or New York
Saturday, September 11.—*Arcturion*
Saturday, September 25.—*Kuonin*
Victoria

Southampton to New York
Saturday, September 11.—*Aquitania*
Saturday, September 18.—*Mauretania*
Saturday, September 25.—*Imperator*

White Star Line.
Southampton to New York
Thursday, September 16.—*Olympic*
Thursday, September 23.—*Zeeland*
Liverpool to New York
Saturday, September 11.—*Mobile*
Wednesday, September 15.—*Celtic*
Wednesday, September 22.—*Baltic*

White Star-Dominion Line.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal
Saturday, October 2.—*Mcgantic*
American Line.
Southampton to New York
Saturday, September 11.—*St. Paul*
Saturday, September 18.—*Philadelphia*
Saturday, October 2.—*New York*

Manchester Liners.
Manchester to Montreal
Thursday, Sept. 16.—*Manchester Corporation*
Saturday, Sept. 25.—*Manchester Civilian*
The R.M.S. *Empress of France*, with direct letter, newspaper and parcel mail from Canada is due next Wednesday, and the *Minnedosa* on September 19. Letters via New York are due by the R.M.S. *Baltic* and *Philadelphia* to-morrow, by the *Imperator* on Tuesday, and by the K. A. *Victoria* next Thursday.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* arrived at Quebec last Tuesday after a fast run of less than six days from Liverpool.

The Anchor Donaldson Line are building at the Fairfield yards two steamers for their direct passenger service between Glasgow and Montreal or St. John, to be named *Letitia* and *Athenia*. They will both be oil burners and will be faster than any other liners on the Glasgow route to Canada. The original *Letitia* ran ashore near Halifax during the war and was a total loss. The *Athenia* was torpedoed at sea by an enemy submarine. The new liners will be considerably larger than the liners which were lost, 520 feet in length, 66-foot beam, and each with a total passenger capacity of 1,700. Their speed is designed for between 15 and 16 knots.

* * *

La Fontaine (R.C.), Ltd.—This company has been registered with a nominal capital of £5,000 in 2,800 "A" shares of £1 each and 4,000 "B" shares of 1s. each. The objects are to acquire any gold, copper, coal, and other mines, mining rights, and properties in British Columbia or elsewhere. The first directors are not named. The registered office is at Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

High Commissioner. Office—19, Victoria Street S.W. **High Commissioner.** The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. GARRETT, Telephone: Victoria 8350.
Emigration Office. Superintendent of Emigration, **Lieut.-Col. J. OSED SMITH**, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)
Provinces of British Columbia.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. G. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.
Agent-General.—Mr. W. B. BOWDER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General.—Mr. P. G. HOWARD, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.
Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CREELMAN, L.L.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.
Agent-General.—**Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER**, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.
High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON
Arranged Alphabetically.

A
Anderson, Dr. D., Toronto—Garland's Hotel, Suffolk Street.

B
Beliveau, Joseph, Quebec—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.
Brown, James P., Westmount, P.Q.—Great Central Hotel, Marylebone.

C
Craigie, Miss Margaret, Halifax—Care of Alex. Wyllie, Esq., 49, Cornton Road, Ealing, W.

D
Dixson, W. S., Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel, Dixon, Miss J. M.—16, Leicester Square, W.2.
Dixon, G., Halifax—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

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In the centre of all Theatres,
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F
Falconer, P., Dawson City—Care of Agent-General for British Columbia.
Fallon, R. Rev. M. F., Bishop of London, Ont.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Fleming, W., Halifax—Deeping Bank, Camberley, Surrey.

G
Garrett, C. J., Vancouver—45, Clifford Road, South Norwood.
Guy, Rev. Joseph, Ottawa—26, Great Prescott Street.

H
Hague, Frederic, K.C., Montreal—Hotel Russell.
Hallett, W., Halifax—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

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Hobbs, F. S., and Mrs., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
Howard, Mrs. Paul, Huntingdon, B.C.—44, Rod-liffe Square.

J
Jobson, S. W. H., Montreal 22, Hereford House, Fulham Road, S.W.10.

L
Laund, A. E., and Mrs., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
Lakeman, H. W., Halifax—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.
Lenteman, M. L., and Miss, Montreal—Road 41st.
Livingston, W. D., Halifax—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.
Lord, W., Montreal—Care of Montreal Star.

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MEAT LOZENGES

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of All Chemists and Stores.

M
McNall, Mrs. C. C., Toronto—7, Park Place, St. James's.
McCarthy, J., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
McLellan, Mrs. Edwin J., and Miss Margery, Kingston—Lancaster Gate Hotel.
McNally, Mrs. W. H., Winnipeg—94, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.

M
Meaker, H. R., and Mrs., Vancouver—13, Calthor Road, Shepherd's Bush.
Mellish, J. Thomas, British Columbia—38, Oakley Square, N.W.1.
Milward, E. B., Ainsworth, B.C.—Royal Automobile Club.
Murray, Lt. L. W. (R.C.N.), Pictou Landing, N.S.—H.M.S. Aurora, Plymouth.

O
O'Neill, Mrs. George H., Toronto—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Owens, T. S., Mrs. and Miss, Montreal—Hotel Russell.

P
Percok, Philip J., and Mrs., London, Ont.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Purves, Mrs. George, Winnipeg—Care of National Bank House, Leith, Scotland.

R
Robertson, Miss I. R., and A. L., Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Rose, T. J. P., Procter, B.C.—21, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington.

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GERARD 7384.

S
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Simon, Rev. Bro. (F.S.C.), Toronto—2, Pall Mall Place.
Simmonds, R. H., Ottawa—Norfolk Hotel, Surrey Street.
Simson, Co. W. A., and Mrs., Kingston—Claridge's Hotel.
Smith, J. W., Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel.
Solomon, T. Martin, Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Solomon, Miss Jennifried P., Montreal—71, Lesham Gardens.
Stewart, T. J., Hamilton—Rabens Hotel.
Stewart, Capt. W., Toronto—Care of Lund and Water.

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Lunches à la Carte, Dainty Teas, Home-made Cakes
OPEN ON SUNDAYS.
Picnic Boxes supplied to order. The very thing for the river or a day in the country. Good Wines.

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T
Thomson, Mrs. James and Miss Inga, Winnipeg—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Thomson, Charlotte, Edmonton—41, St George's Square.

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Highly Recommended by the Profession.
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(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1959

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

The Directors of the Lake Superior Corporation, at a meeting held in New York last week, declared payment of 5 per cent. interest on the outstanding income bonds of the company. President Cunningham, reviewing the company's position, spoke hopefully of the outlook. He said that a full detailed report of last year's operations would be issued shortly, showing satisfactory operation of the steel plants under the trying conditions that existed throughout the year. The steel company's earnings, after all interest charges, but before reserve for general depreciation, were \$2,591,183, with a net balance carried forward of \$1,570,314, making a total surplus at the close of the year of \$2,793,444, subject to taxes. Coal and ore receipts to

ROBERTS & SHORT

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TAILORS.

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LONDON, S.W. 1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

carry over winter months were substantially assured by heavy arrivals during recent months.

Reporting the outcome of his recent visit to London, the President stated that the committee's action in withdrawing from the agreement of settlement arranged last February was due to technical reasons, and particularly the absence of tangible evidence of an early fulfilment of the conditions provided in the settlement for financing the construction of new mills. He added that no change was evident in the committee's attitude toward bringing the matter to an early solution, and that negotiations would

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Fancy Articles of Every Description.

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be resumed as soon as financial conditions offered an opportunity of proceeding with the construction of new mills.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be closed from September 15 to October 13, both days inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to September 30, 1920, will be forwarded on October 13 to all Proprietors of this Stock of record September 15.

Dominion Steel.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., have declared a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the Common shares, payable October 1 to holders of record September 4. Holders of warrants are notified that coupon No. 26 will be paid on and after October 1 on presentation at the Bank of Montreal, London, or in Montreal.



Canadians Touring

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CANADA

No. 767. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920. Vol. LIX.

9^D WEEKLY

THE PRESS PARTY IN THE WEST. (*See page 335.*)



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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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AN OBSESSION OF YOUTH.

CANADIAN status is becoming to the *Manitoba Free Press* what King Charles' head was to Mr. Dick. In a recent issue our Winnipeg contemporary castigates the *Toronto World* for cherishing "a sense of subordination" because it expresses the opinion that Canada "must be either in the Empire or out of it." It is rather difficult to see quite what grievance has brought the wrath of the *Free Press* upon the *World*—but there must be some lingering odour of what it considers subordination to have provoked the outburst. To those—and they are many—to whom the Empire is a very much bigger thing than any of its parts, this talk of status and subordination suggests a narrow vision. The Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall, and he is a young man and could not be blamed if he had shown almost exclusive attention and pride in his estates in Cornwall and Devon. But we think more of him in that he has taken the wider outlook and claims to be Prince of Canada just as much as Duke of Cornwall or Prince of Wales.

Canada is a self-governing unit in a commonwealth of nations under one flag and one King. These units are inter-dependent, but not subordinate. They have not yet all got their full national equipment, and so they use their

Mother's tools and furniture as if they were their own. But as usual the Mother pays for the upkeep and renewals. Some day they will have their own. Canada has chosen to start its national housekeeping with an Ambassador—to be appointed in the home of its largest creditor. Other members of the family preferred to spend their money on the family police force. It was for them, perhaps, a matter of insurance—while for Canada its ambassador is a form of self-expression.

The Mother of these grown-up daughters is much prouder of them and their growing ambitions than she is of herself or of her past achievements. She has outgrown self-consciousness and personal vanity. If they do not like the flag she made for them and prefer to make a new one for themselves, they are of age. But she looks and hopes for the time—not so long distant—when her eldest daughter will be bigger in population and wealth than herself, and may take a leading part in those family councils which have played so great a part in the world's affairs. If she is not over troubled by a snobbish fear of subordination or a jejune desire for self-expression the elder daughter must one day lead in the family councils. But to lead worthily, it is necessary first to serve.

—* *—

THE CALL FOR BRITISH SETTLERS.

OUR news columns this week bear ample evidence of the desire of the official representatives of various Provinces of Canada to obtain suitable British settlers. Each Province has its own special advantages and attractions; and each will obtain its share of desirable settlers according to the efforts it undertakes to interest and attract them. If the right type be properly sought it can be obtained in large numbers. First place must be given in this category to the ex-soldiers of the British Army who, with some knowledge of farming and possessed of a little capital, are anxious to settle in Canada, feeling that this country cannot offer them and their children better prospects. These men constitute part of the best bone and sinew in Great Britain, and our statesmen naturally deplore such an exodus. But there are two considerations which modify regrets and disappointments. The one is that the men themselves will be better off by the change; the other that though lost to Britain they will be still within the Empire strengthening its bonds and adding to its greater influence and power.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada reveals the full significance of the new movement. In the interest of the men as well as in that of Canada each selected settler is required to deposit £200 with the Board as a guarantee of good faith. It is a stringent test, but it is accepted because it affords protection by the Government in the matter of training and supervision. The Board assists the men to procure desirable land, and then guides and instructs them until they get on their feet. According to Messrs. W. E. Scott and Russell Wilson, who have just returned to Ottawa after serving since February on the Selection Committee of the Board in this country, there are many ex-Service men of the Imperial Army with capital from £1,000 upwards who want to settle in Canada. Many more, of course, are short of the required minimum of £200. The difference is made up to them, however, out of the National Relief Fund—a fund raised for the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of ex-Service men in civilian life. Out of fifty-seven such cases recommended by the Board only in one was the assistance denied by the Fund. Just tribute is paid to Col. Amery, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, for helping on the good work.

Mr. Scott, speaking on behalf of the Committee of the Soldiers' Settlement Board; Colonel Pelletier on behalf of Quebec; Mr. Wade on behalf of British Columbia; Dr. Creelman on behalf of Ontario; Mr. Howard on behalf of Nova Scotia; and Mr. Bowdler on behalf of New Brunswick—all express with entire unanimity the importance to Canada of obtaining new settlers of British stock. While it is still true that Canadian conditions are new to most Britons, and they therefore take longer in settling down than would Americans, who have merely to cross the border and find themselves entirely familiar with the

mode of life, the climate, the currency, and the hundred-and-one other things which are so different in a new country; yet there is no longer any doubt in the minds of the emigration authorities as to the ultimate value of Britons as settlers and citizens. Good Britons have proved during the storm and stress of the Great War that they possess the best qualities of citizenship. These qualities, deeply ingrained in the stock, are great national assets. And, after all, who laid the foundations of Canada? Were they not mainly Britons? France and Britain, jointly and honourably associated in that great work? What is more natural than that in the new era of expansion, thoughts and energies should be directed to the surplus population of the Motherland?

— * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

An Interesting Rumour.

It seems that certain remarks made by Lord Beaverbrook in one of his public speeches in Canada recently have led to a rumour that they foreshadow his acceptance of the post of High Commissioner. There is no indication that Sir George Perley's visit to Canada was in connection with the giving up of the post, which he filled with such attention and devotion during the years of the war, nor is it believed by his friends that Lord Beaverbrook would find in the offices of High Commissioner sufficient scope for his great ability and natural ambitions.

But it need hardly be said that the great driving force and organising ability shown by Lord Beaverbrook when in control of the Canadian War Records, and later at the Ministry of Information indicate his power to be of the utmost use to his native country in any public position in which he might care to engage himself. In his hands a High Commissioner's office would certainly assume a force and importance which have not yet been reached, and he would set a lead to the offices of the other Dominions which would be hard to follow.

* * *

Canada's Trade.

The Press in Canada is taking a very natural concern in the unsatisfactory nature of the trade returns, showing as they do expanding imports and reduced exports. Of Canadian imports 80 per cent. come from the United States, and with the present discount on the Canadian dollar it is impossible to regard this as satisfactory. The exports of Canada from April to July of this year, compared with the same period in the two former years, do not show any very serious falling off, but the imports this year do show a very serious increase. If these imports consisted almost entirely of raw materials and manufactures necessary for Canadian expansion, there would be less grounds for apprehension, but a quite unnecessary proportion of these large imports consists of luxuries which continue to be purchased in spite of the exhortations of the Government, the banks, and the Press, for economy, and in spite of the discount on Canadian currency in the United States.

Canada is suffering from high wages and extravagance quite as much as the United States or Great Britain, and while the business community see the danger and are strongly desirous of encouraging purchases wherever possible in the United Kingdom rather than in the United States, trade still flows in the old channels. British manufacturers will be wise to exert themselves much more actively to put their goods on the Canadian market while exchange so largely favours imports into Canada from here, rather than from the States.

* * *

Canada's Finance.

In a world of general shrinkage it is cheerful to turn to the expansion of Canadian revenue. The new Federal taxes have begun to show their effect. The August revenue compared with the same month last year shows an increase in war tax collections, including taxes on luxury sales of \$6,321,171; while Canada's total revenue for the past month is \$11,374,290 against \$5,251,801 for the corresponding month of 1919. The total revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31 last was \$58,900,000. Based on the August returns a conservative estimate places the total collections for the current year at \$113,000,000, and the total for the fiscal year at \$150,000,000.

So much for revenue. What of the expenditure? The figures before us cover only the five months ended August 31. They show, it must be admitted, a marked increase due mainly to the cost of soldiers' land settlement and soldiers' civil re-establishment charges. But these increases are proportionally far below the rate of revenue increase. A few more years of such expansion and Canada will be in a position to make annually a handsome contribution to the reduction of the national debt as well as to the alleviation of taxation. All that is wanted is the will to pull together and to work hard in developing the country.

* * *

The Great Democracy.

A Canadian contemporary points out that, "The Prime Minister of Canada was once a chore boy on a farm, the new Minister of Customs fifteen years ago was driving a milk wagon, and both candidates for the Presidency of the United States were printer's 'devils,' and are still humble, hardworking newspaper men. This continent has nothing to fear from the proletariat."

Well, much the same thing can be said of Great Britain. The British Prime Minister was a country lawyer in "Wild Wales." The Leader of the House was a plain business man in Glasgow. The British King is the most Democratic Monarch in the world. Yet, the proletariat, in the guise of miners, electricians, and trade unionists generally, are causing much anxiety in these islands by their autocratic methods.

* * *

Freight Rates in Canada.

A comprehensive and exceedingly well drafted memorandum showing the justice and necessity of increasing freight rates of the Canadian railways has been issued by Mr. William Phillips, who has recently assumed control as European Manager of the Canadian National Railways. He shows that the railways of the United States are asking for an average increase of 28 per cent. on their freight rates to meet the increased cost of wages, supplies and equipment. It is fair to argue that if, in a so much more densely populated country as the United States, those railways demand a substantial increase, an even more cogent case can be made out for an increase by the Canadian railways.

The Canadian railways entered the war period with a reduction in rates, under a judgment of the Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, which ordered these reductions to become effective not later than 1st September, 1914. Thus, with the dislocation and stagnation of business caused by the war, the Canadian railways were crippled by a new reduction in rates. Every possible economy was introduced, as is shown by the fact that the total number of railway employees was reduced from 178,652 in 1913 to 124,142 in 1915. This meant the discharge of 54,510 men, leaving the railways with only 130 more employees than were on the pay roll in 1907. The McAdoo Award which was issued in May, 1918, has been followed by 26 supplements, and these, unfortunately for Canada, have been adopted by the Dominion railways, and have added greatly to the working expenses, already abnormally swollen by the increased cost of coal and of all materials and supplies.

* * *

Fluctuations in Earnings.

A very significant table showing the earnings and expenses of the Canadian railways from 1907 to 1919 is set forth in this memorandum, which shows that with gross earnings of \$146,000,000 in 1907 the net earnings amounted to very nearly \$43,000,000, whereas in 1919, when the gross earnings had grown to nearly \$383,000,000, the net earnings were only \$41,000,000, nearly \$2,000,000 less than in 1907. The operating ratio, which in 1916 was 68.9 per cent. is now, according to this memorandum, very close to 95 per cent. The increase in freight rates on European railways since the outbreak of war shows an average of considerably over 100 per cent., and this in spite of the fact that the freight rates, prior to the war, were generally very much higher in Europe than in Canada or the United States. In comparison with other Dominion railways, Canadian freight rates are substantially lower, the Canadian rate 1914-15 being .751c. per

ton mile, compared with 1.90c. in New South Wales and 2.12c. in South Australia.

New C.G.M.M. Developments. Another very important step in the development of the ocean freight services of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine is the agreement, just concluded, whereby Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Ltd., managers of the well known Blue Funnel Line, will co-operate in future in the maintenance of a joint service between Vancouver and China and Japan. The arrangement made will be mutually beneficial, for while the Canadian Government steamships will gain the services of the old established organised agencies of the Blue Funnel Line, it will secure to that company the support of the Canadian Government railway system, which already operates over 14,000 miles of transcontinental and branch lines, in which will shortly be included the Grand Trunk system. The possibilities of obtaining remunerative cargoes, both outward and homeward, will be greatly increased, and as a consequence lower freight charges may be expected in the near future.

This arrangement regarding trans-Pacific trade is a well thought out sequel to the arrangement regarding its trans-Atlantic services which the C.G.M.M. has already made with the Cunard Company. Moreover, the policy adopted is in the direction of opening new routes and developing existing services, and not one of Government competition with other old established steamship lines. It is probable that a further important development on these lines will shortly be announced. It will provide another strong link in the chain of ocean freight services in connection with its railway system which the Canadian Government is seeking to complete.

Aerial Timber Cruising.

A message from Toronto states that an aviator of the Canadian Aero Film Company has just returned from what is believed to be the first flight over the forests of northern Ontario. He states that beyond doubt that region possesses what is probably the finest reserve of spruce pulp-wood in the world. It was known, of course, that New Ontario possessed great timber reserves, but the actual value of the timber will now be more quickly and accurately ascertained by this new method of timber cruising, than could have been effected from the ground, except at very great expense. In its pulp-wood forests Canada possesses the raw material for its most profitable national industry.

The flight, we are told, was made for the Ontario Government, for the purpose of taking motion pictures to show the possibilities of this almost unmapped country from agricultural and other standpoints. The Ontario Government is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

The Empire's Resources.

A correspondent of the *Times* points out that in September, 1916, Mr. Wilson-Fox outlined a new and constructive policy for developing the resources of the Empire with the primary object of reducing the National Debt. The scheme was welcomed by influential people, and with a flourish of trumpets an Empire Development Resources Committee was formed, with Mr. Wilson-Fox, M.P., as hon. secretary. As taxation has now reached a point beyond which it will be difficult to go without crippling industry, the writer in the *Times* wants to know if the Committee has done anything.

He is not alone in his query. We, as well as others, no doubt, have been on the watch for results; but so far nothing appears to have been done. In our issue of January 19, 1918, we referred to this scheme, which was then discussed at the Royal Colonial Institute, the suggestion being that the State might reasonably expect a profit by the purchase and re-sale of some 200,000,000 acres of wheat land in Canada; that between twenty-five and fifty millions might be made by the proper organisation of the fish trade throughout the Empire; and—not to enumerate unduly—that another fifty millions might result from the supply and distribution of farm produce. So much for the scheme. The question is, will it ever materialise? And why is the Committee silent?

IMPERIAL NEWS SERVICE.

Viscount Burnham's Wish.

On the eve of his approaching departure for England (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) Viscount Burnham, the chairman of the Imperial Press Conference, said that the members returned convinced of the whole-hearted determination of the people of Canada to remain within the Empire on equal terms. He noticed signs of an increasing solidarity on the part of Canadian interests in face of the world peril of Bolshevism. He considered that the Canadian newspapers were admirable, and clearly and independently written, but he especially wanted to see a news service which would give a fairer representation of British policy. Lord Burnham particularly referred to the recent news service regarding the Irish tragedy, and said he was convinced that British problems would be better understood in Canada and the other Dominions, while there would be a better knowledge of the resources and aspirations of the overseas Dominions, should such an improved direct news service be secured.

OVER NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Canadian Rescues Girl from Projecting Rock.

Miss Matilda Schoenert, of Philadelphia, was snatched from certain death in the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara Falls by Mr. Gordon W. Dunn, of Montreal, who was considerably hurt in effecting the rescue. They were passengers on a gorge route trolley that was blocked at the edge of the Whirlpool Rapids by a fallen rock. The passengers got out and walked along the brink of the river. The girl fell over the slight embankment, some 15 ft., into the river, but caught and clung to a projecting rock. Mr. Dunn saw her danger and vaulted the embankment. He landed on a slight stretch of rocks, and cut himself severely on hands and head. Getting to his feet, he seized the girl before she was swept away (says *Reuter*). Help was quickly at hand, and the pair were taken back to Niagara Falls. Mr. Dunn, after his cuts were dressed, left the hospital. Miss Schoenert suffered from shock.

THE WOLFE ANNIVERSARY.

The one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the death of General Wolfe and the taking of Quebec was celebrated at Westham on Monday. A wreath was placed on the statue erected by public subscription and unveiled by the late Field-Marshal Earl Roberts on January 2, 1908. Referring to Wolfe on that occasion, he said:—"No man in the past attracts me so much as Wolfe. Very few ever inspired me as this great man has done. It is to Wolfe we are indebted for the greatest of our Dominions."

The Wolfe birthday dinner, which is annually attended by many descendants and other representatives of his generals, companions-in-arms, and friends, as well as by distinguished Canadians, will be held as usual on January 2, that being the anniversary of his birth in Westham.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 81. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BURDEKIN.—On July 17, at Kelowna, the wife of Alan S. Burdekin, of Okanagan Mission, B.C.—a daughter.
CARTWRIGHT.—On September 9, to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Cartwright, Toronto—a daughter.
WRIGHT.—At Winnipeg, on September 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Braidwood Wright—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DENNISTON.—On August 16, at St. Mary's, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C., by the Rev. G. H. Andrews, Kenneth, R. F. Denniston, M.C., son of the late R. F. Denniston and Mrs. Denniston, Milton, Berke, to Aileen Long, daughter of the late S. L. Long and Mrs. Long, Victoria, B.C.
MACWHINNIE.—NIVEN, at Calgary, on August 11, by the Rev. S. H. Hillecock, William MacWhinnie (of Edmonton), third son of Mr. and Mrs. MacWhinnie, Overnewton, Glasgow, to Mary, eldest daughter of Angus Niven, Maryhill, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

SMART.—At 115, Easter Road, Edinburgh, on Friday, September 10, Charlotte Dunnet, wife of the late James Smart. Funeral private. (No flowers.) (Canadian papers, please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM.

BROOKS.—In proud and lasting memory of Ernest John Brooks (Major), his brother officers, and men of the 25th Batt. Canadian Infantry, who fell gloriously victorious at Courcellette, September 15, 1916.
"In the sight of the universe they seemed to die.
And their going from us to be utter destruction, but they are in peace.
For God proved them, and found them worthy for Himself."
FRANK.—In proud and ever loving memory of my dear son, Lt. John Courtenay Fraser, M.C., Grenadier Guards (attached Machine Gun Company), and from C.P.S. *Messiah*, *buried* out of his Willford Haven, September 9, 1918 going on leave to Canada; and Sec. Lt. Patrick Grant and missing at Arras, May 3, 1917.
Honour to the immortal dead, that great white company of shining souls. They gave their youth that the world might grow old in peace. Their name liveth for evermore.

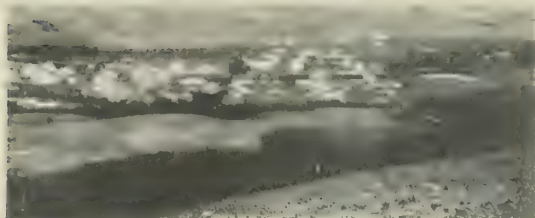
WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

VI. Through Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan

By "Canada's" Special Representative

LEAVING Fort William on August 14—now on the C.P.R.—we arrived the following morning at Winnipeg, betaking ourselves to the two fine hotels, the Royal Alexandra and the Fort Garry, operated by the C.P.R. and G.T.P. respectively.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, was founded in 1860 and incorporated in 1874; its population, which was 200 in 1870, has now reached 183,000. If St. Boniface, the French-Canadian town across the river, and other suburbs be added, this may be put at 273,000.



LUMSDEN, SASK. (20 MILES NORTH-WEST OF REGINA).

As regards both its business streets and its residential quarters, Winnipeg has a general air of prosperity, substantiality and comfort. Its best-to-do citizens live in large houses that will challenge comparison with any in the Mother Country. Its less-pretentious houses are in districts with finely-boulevarded streets, well shaded with trees—a feature particularly noticeable on account of the fact that sixty years ago its site was bald prairie.

Of its public edifices, the new Parliament Buildings are the finest of their kind in the Dominion. Their dome towers nobly above the neighbouring buildings, and the magnificence of the interior vies with the stateliness of the exterior. The mottled Manitoba (Tyndall) limestone of which it is built is extremely effective, and aroused general admiration on the part of the visitors.



IN THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF WINNIPEG.

Some of the richest land on the prairies, composed of the deepest black loam soil, is on the Portage Plains, with crops this year running over 25 bushels to the acre. Here we had our first taste of the wonder of the prairies, and our first sight of field after field of golden grain, either ready for cutting or under process of being harvested—here the reapers, with their teams of three or four horses, being at work, there the grain already stooked and waiting for the threshing machine.

In this older-settled part of the prairies, too, one sees at its fullest the success of the tree-planting scheme of the Dominion Government. The farm-steadings of most of the well-to-do farmers are prettily set between belts of well-grown trees, and in many of the fields also they form useful wind-screens.

A word of grateful appreciation may here be given to the willingness and kindness characteristically shown by Canadian motorists everywhere throughout our tour. No distance is seemingly too great and no road too rough for them to take us over. They have admirably done their share in helping the Imperial Pressmen to see Canada.

Brandon, with a population of 18,000, is next to Winnipeg itself in importance as a distributing centre. Like Winnipeg, it is this summer looking forward to an increase in prosperity arising from a good harvest. It is a particularly well-laid-out city, and its citizens are full-hearted in its future.

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan—our next objective—is, in its turn, the centre of another rich agricultural region. The city, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, is finely laid out. It has many imposing buildings, especially commercial and educational. The Provincial Parliament Buildings, situated on the outskirts of the city, on the pretty Wascana Lake, are a beautiful pile, built of the same material as the Manitoba Legislative Buildings, and with warm red marble pillars inside.

While in Regina we attended a display by that fine body of men, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, better known under the title they have until now so proudly borne, the Royal North-West Mounted Police. With them much of the romance, as well as the upbuilding, of Western



BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Canada is bound up. The programme of events presented to us was the same as that shown before the Prince of Wales last year, and it spoke highly for the efficient training of the force in horsemanship. The complicated figures of the musical ride would have done credit to any of the crack cavalry regiments at Home and the individual exploits of officers and men were clever and skilful.

A good idea of the agricultural possibilities of Southern Saskatchewan, and the excellent quality of this year's crop, was obtained on a 50-mile motor ride to Moose Jaw, for the most part along one of those old trails which everywhere intersect the prairies.

Moose Jaw is a thriving city of 25,000 inhabitants, of great promise as a distributing centre. Like the other cities of a Province, 72 per cent. of whose population are on the land, its future is directly bound up with the agricultural prosperity and development of its immediate neighbourhood. That is at once its conditioning factor and its guarantee. R. J. A.

(To be continued.)

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An important meeting of fruit shippers, Government, steamship, and railway officials was held recently at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at which Mr. J. Ruddick, Commissioner of Agriculture, presided. Amongst the subjects discussed were the necessity of better facilities at Halifax for the protection of apples during severe weather, the need of a larger provision of lined cars for transportation during the shipping season, and that steamers carrying fruit should make adequate arrangements for its protection from frost during the winter season.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Appeal for \$5,000,000.

One of the first results of the assumption by General Sir Arthur Currie of the principality of McGill University is just announced (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). There is to be a financial campaign, starting on November 15, and continuing for a week, during which it is hoped to raise at least \$5,000,000 to put the university financially on its feet and to help to recoup the losses caused by its active participation in the war and by the absence of many students in France and on other fronts. Many leading Montreal citizens have accepted the responsibility of heading and arranging the work of the campaign, which will be along lines made familiar in Canada in years past. Lord Shaghnessy, chairman of the Canadian-Pacific Company, is the honorary chairman of the Campaign Committee, while Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian-Pacific, is the active chairman of the executive. Others actively interested in the campaign work are Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, Sir Charles Gordon, Mr. William M. Birks, who is now visiting England, Sir Montagu Allan, and a committee of 150 men prominent in Montreal's banking, transportation, shipping, and general business circles. In addition to these there is a strong committee of the Graduates' Society, with a membership in many parts of the world, headed by Major G. C. Macdonald, who won honours serving with Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. It is stated by the university authorities that the receipts of McGill declined by \$40,000 during the first year of the war, which speedily increased to a drop of \$100,000 in the closing years owing to the absence of every fit man on active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Sir Arthur Currie stated that since the conclusion of the war the registration at McGill University had doubled, necessitating an increase in the staff and the erection of new buildings, while the depreciated buying power of the dollar had hit hard both the university and the staff. As a result of the campaign it is hoped to recoup the university and to place McGill in a position to continue its work and to keep pace with the other great universities of the Continent. During the whole period of the war McGill University was the centre of Montreal's war activities. It devoted the grounds to the drilling of soldiers, and the staff encouraged recruiting of every kind, lent buildings during the vacations for war work generally, and took the lead in every patriotic effort.

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ATHLETICS.

Fine Hurdles Performance.

Several very fine performances were accomplished at the London Athletic Club's autumn meeting, which attracted upwards of 2,000 persons to the Chelsea enclosure on Saturday. In a specially arranged 120 yards hurdle handicap Earl Thomson, the Canadian and the Olympic champion, ran in capital form and won in 15 secs., only 1-5 sec. outside the record he established at Queen's Club the previous week. Taking the obstacles in beautiful style, Thomson obtained the lead from E. F. Housden, who had an allowance of thirteen yards, a flight from home, and won by nearly three yards.

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OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Lt.-Col. Bruce Caldwell, O.B.E., who went Overseas as O.C. Canadian Postal Corps, C.E.F.

At Montreal.—Miss Louisa M. Bethune (61), daughter of the late Mr. Strachan Bethune, K.C. She leaves two sisters and one brother, Mrs. D. G. Price, of London, England, Miss Geraldine Bethune, of Montreal, and Mr. John H. Bethune, of Montreal. Mr. Austin P. Tippott, treasurer of the Anglican Provincial Synod; Mr. James N. Chipchase; Mr. Robert S. Asher, formerly of the Bank of British North America and the Bank of Scotland, and latterly in the Bank of Montreal, after service in R.A.F.

At Toronto.—Mr. Daniel Lamb (79), ex-chairman of the Board of Works, and originator of the Riverdale Zoo.

At Lake Muskoka, Ont.—Dr. William Hodgson Ellis (75), a native of Bakewell, Derbyshire, and formerly Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, Toronto University.

At Waterloo, Ont.—Mr. Jeremiah B. Hughes (83), a former Mayor, and a well-known insurance agent in the Province.

At Kingston, Mrs. Mary A. Barlow (93), of Belleville, leaving 7 children, 43 grandchildren, 71 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. She was a native of England, and 14 of her grandchildren fought in the war.

At Winnipeg, Mr. Henry F. Tench, barrister, who was drowned while visiting the Lake of the Woods.

At Vancouver.—Ex-Alderman Thomas King, a native of Stratford-on-Avon, who settled in Canada in 1878.

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Mr. Meighen spoke at the 30th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which opened at Windsor (Ontario) on Monday.

CANADIAN RAILWAY RATES.

All-round Increases.

The Dominion Railway Commission, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, has authorised an increase of 40 per cent. in freight rates for Eastern Canada and 35 per cent. for Western Canada. These rates became effective last Monday. An increase in passenger rates of 20 per cent., or four cents per mile, is applicable all over Canada. Sleeping and parlour car rates have been increased by 50 per cent.

While these increases confer a decided benefit upon the railways, whose mounting operating costs are being still further enhanced by the new wage increases, the effect will not necessarily be permanent. The higher freight rates under the judgment of the Railway Commission are effective only to the end of the present calendar year, when the increase in passenger rates will drop to 10 per cent. After July 1 next year the present passenger rates will be restored. The action of the Commission in providing these limits has apparently been taken in anticipation of the early reduction in the cost of railway operation, but it is difficult to see what grounds there are for this. The higher rates, though temporary, should mean a material reduction in the deficit of the Government railways.

The Toronto Railway Board, after describing the order as outrageous, passed a resolution calling for an appeal to the Governor-General's Council.

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FARMING AND MANUFACTURING.
Canadian Co-ordination Necessary.

The following abstract from the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the imports of live animals and of animal products into Canada for the last three years, ending May 30:—

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Animals living ..	\$2,517,000	\$1,871,000	\$2,494,000
Hides and skins ..	7,885,000	5,903,000	25,642,000
Lard ..	636,000	399,000	2,682,000
Leather ..	9,640,000	10,555,000	18,095,000
Meats ..	17,807,000	7,338,000	20,220,000
Wool ..	33,715,000	40,946,000	74,259,000

Many of these imports are offset by Canadian exports of the same class. That is, Canadian manufacturers import much of their raw material from abroad, and Canadian farmers have, to export the results of their work to be raw material in other countries. The needless "criss-crossing" of products and the expense of their transportation might be largely eliminated were Canadian manufacturers and Canadian farmers to be more closely linked together. Manufacturers might utilise more what Canadian farms, under the climatic conditions, can best produce; farmers might more definitely aim to produce that for which manufacturers can best find a market. A considerable part of the products given above could have been produced in the Dominion and profitably manufactured for Canadian consumers, if industry and farming had been more closely related during the last twenty years.

* * *

CANADA MARRIAGE TANGLE.

A Curious Situation.

A humorous conclusion is announced to the famous Tremblay-Despatie marriage annulment case, which is now occupying the attention of the Privy Council after running the gamut of the Canadian courts since 1915. Mr. Tremblay, previous to that year, married Miss Despatie, his fourth cousin. Although married by a Catholic priest, the marriage was declared null by the ecclesiastical authorities owing to relationship within the degree proscribed by the Church. The Church decision was referred to the civil courts, which upheld the ecclesiastical ruling. The appeal was carried through various courts to the Supreme Court of Canada, and finally to the Privy Council, in order to make final the decisions on the legal aspect of the civil courts' judgments regarding the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts of Quebec Province. The case was argued before the Privy Council some time ago, and is at present under consideration. It is now announced that the parties to the case are applying to the parish priest for a dispensation order to legalise re-marriage with a fourth cousin and start all over again without awaiting the decision of the Privy Council. This modern development will not affect the matter, since the couple is merely the medium to make the final authoritative ruling on the whole question of the annulment of marriages in Quebec Province depend on the dictum of the ecclesiastical courts.

* * *

There are in every English town many residents who have been in Canada or have friends or interests there. No journal will keep them *au courant* with the doings and development of the Dominion better than *Canada*, which should therefore be in the reading-room of every library. Is it in yours?

THE ROMANCE OF THE PACIFIC.

A Memorable Chapter in the History of British Columbia.

WHEN Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain, in the year 1492, with three small caravels, returning a few months later with news of fair islands in the Western seas Vasco Nunez de Balboa was seventeen years of age. He came of a good family, and was better educated than most young men of his time. Fired by tales of adventure overseas, he left his native Province of Estremadura, in Spain, for America, hoping to settle down in the New World as a farmer. Unfitted for that vocation, he fell into debt, and, in order to escape embarrassments, smuggled himself on a vessel, the commander of which was one Enrero, a famous navigator and geographer of his day. When discovered, the vessel was well out to sea from Santo Domingo. Instead of being punished, Balboa was landed among the desperate Colonists at a fort in the Gulf of Darien, there to work out his salvation and that of his distressed countrymen.

Early Struggles as a Colonist.

This was in 1510. What the Spanish colonists wanted most was a resolute and resourceful leader—a rôle for which Balboa was eminently fitted. He soon inspired confidence; he fed the hungry, nursed the sick, helped to build huts, and, by degrees, brought the scattered communities together; and thus he wrested success out of failure, the great Pizarro, a much older man, seconding him in his efforts. The supply of food was the great difficulty, for his predecessors had estranged the natives by cruel treatment and robbery. Very soon Balboa won over the most warlike tribes. They, too, trusted him. But to get his supplies he and his followers had to penetrate jungles, often through swamps, always in the burning sun.

Such exemplary conduct brought its reward—a recognition of the colony he had founded and supply of provisions, carried from San Domingo by a son of Columbus, who had by this time become a Spanish admiral. Balboa now turned his attention seriously to exploration. He became acquainted with native rulers, and, indeed, married the daughter of one of the chiefs. He also wrote to Charles V. about his investigations, and held out hopes of acquiring substantial gains for the Spanish Crown.

How the Pacific Ocean was Discovered.

In one of these expeditions to the interior he met the son of the Cacique of Comogre, who told him of gold deposits in the interior, and of a mighty ocean across the mountains—larger, perhaps, but certainly calmer, than the one lying to the north. Balboa determined to test the report himself. So on September 1, 1513, he set out from the Caribbean coast, with a few Spaniards and an escort of friendly natives, to cross the isthmus. They plodded through the jungles; they scaled the little intervening hills; they pushed their way across the streams till, on September 25, 1513 (September 17 present style), Balboa climbed a tree, and for the first time caught sight of the world of waters now called the Pacific Ocean. Four days later Balboa actually entered the water, waving the Spanish flag and claiming the ocean in the name of his Sovereign. And this was how the Pacific Ocean was discovered.

Of Balboa, it only remains to be said that his associates grew so jealous of his achievements that, after a farcical trial on trumped-up charges, he was executed at Acla, the town he had helped to found. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

From the *Bulletin* of the Pan-Pacific Union—to which

we are indebted for the main thread of the above narrative, we gather that Panama has perpetuated the discoverer's memory by naming its national coin "Balboa," and that a national holiday of the date on which he discovered the Pacific; and, further, we understand that a monument overlooking both oceans is to be erected to Balboa, while the entire Pacific is asked to house his memory.

Magellan the First Navigator of the Pacific.

The story of the Pacific Ocean is not complete, however, without something more than a passing reference to Fernando Magellan. He came of a noble or *hidalgo* family, and served as a page to Leonor, Queen Consort of Joas II. In 1501 he went, as a volunteer, to India with the first Viceroy, Don Francisco d'Almeida. He was fighting the Malays in the very year that Balboa had landed at Darien. Two years later Magellan returned to Portugal. Becoming involved in a dispute over the distribution of booty, the King decided against the future navigator. This led Magellan to forswear his native country and offer his services to the King of Spain.

It thus came about that on August 10, 1519, Magellan set sail from Seville with a fleet of five vessels. In December he was at Rio de Janeiro, and in February, 1520, he reached the entrance to the Rio de la Plata. On October 21 in the same year he arrived at the entrance to the straits known by his name. A month later he completed the passage, and entered the Pacific Ocean. In fighting the natives of the island of Maclan, Magellan met his death (April 27, 1521).

The Philippine Government, we believe, is promoting an exhibition in Manila next year to commemorate the great feat of Magellan.

The Scottish Colony of Darien.

Writing about Balboa's career at the close of the story of an early and disastrous attempt at colonization in the history of the Scottish colony of Darien, embodied by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, founded a colony in 1698 on the Isthmus of Darien as a central

position for commerce with both India and America. We are told that a sum of £400,000, subscribed in Scotland, which was then a poor country, was embarked in the venture. The merchants of London and Amsterdam took shares to the same amount. The East India Company, however, looked upon it as a rival, and sought to suppress it. The neighbouring British Colonies, prompted by jealousy, refused either to trade or to render any assistance. And, to crown all, the Spaniards, claiming the soil on which the settlers had built their town, New Edinburgh, ceaselessly attacked them. Badly supported by their countrymen, the settlers sank into want, lost their money, and very few ever saw Scotland again.

Captain Vancouver's Geographical Survey.

Nearly 300 years after the discovery of the West Indies by Columbus—in 1774 to be exact—Juan Perez, also from the Court of Spain, found the far north-western coast of America, now British Columbia. But Captain Vancouver was really the first man to bring the present British Columbia before the world. In 1782 he sailed along the Pacific Coast, and made an extensive and important geographical survey. Then, in 1793, Alexander Mackenzie and a party of fur traders belonging to the North-West Company, which became such a bitter rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, reached the Pacific



VASCO NUNEZ DE BALBOA, THE DISCOVERER OF THE PACIFIC. Balboa was one of the admirable characters among the Spanish Conquistadores. He treated the natives humanely, he infused a hopeful spirit into them, and he left behind him a record of work well done.



FERNANDO MAGELLAN.

The more exact name is Hernando de Magallanes. He was the navigator who entered the Pacific Ocean for the first time through the strait now named after him, and his fame is second only to that of Balboa in connection with the Southern Seas.

Ocean after a long journey overland through the mountains. For twenty-eight years the North-West fur traders and the Hudson's Bay Company competed bitterly with each other, and then amalgamated, establishing a series of Hudson's Bay posts throughout the territory now owned by the Province.

At that time the only product of "New Caledonia," as that mountainous section was then called, was furs. All the while the Hudson's Bay Company held New Caledonia under lease from the British Government, and, in 1849, largely as a result of the efforts of the company, Vancouver Island was proclaimed a British Colony, although the influx of white settlers had been very slow.

The Discovery of Gold.

One day, in the year 1853, gold was discovered on the mainland, and proved to be the lodestone which first attracted close attention to British Columbia. Thousands of treasure-hunters and settlers rushed in from the southern portions of the Pacific Coast, and very soon important changes were made in the national status of old New Caledonia. The territory was created a Crown colony, with responsible Government, and called British Columbia. Laws were enacted and enforced in accordance with British precedent; roads and trails were made to the various "diggings"; civic, educational and religious institutions were established, and British Columbia changed in the eyes of the world from a vast hyperborean wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and savage men to a veritable Mecca, to be occupied by an army of sturdy pilgrims

from all parts of the world. Thus British Columbia's present premier industry—that of mining—was started, and with it the first big step towards developing the natural resources of the Province. At this time the population of British Columbia numbered slightly over ten thousand.

British Columbia.

In 1860 the colony of Vancouver Island was united with British Columbia, and, five years later, the entire Province became a part of the Dominion of Canada. The actual development of British Columbia did not begin, however, until the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Vancouver, in 1887. With the coming of a railway connecting it with the eastern districts of Canada, British Columbia assumed a new character.

So much for the past—what of the future? British Columbia, as Mr. F. C. Wade, its Agent-General, points out, is the western point of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. There, in fact, lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion, with nine-tenths of British possessions; and now that the Panama Canal has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 miles to 8,892 miles, saving 17 days and 17,000 tons of coal—who knows how soon development schemes upon a scale not hitherto imagined may take place?

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STEAMSHIP DEVELOPMENTS ON THE PACIFIC.

Steamship Services Between Vancouver and the Orient.

Mr. William Phillips, European Superintendent of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian National Railways, announces that an important agreement has just been concluded between Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., and the Canadian National Railways, under which a joint steamship service will be established between Vancouver and the Orient, each steamship interest having a like number of steamers in the joint service.

Under the arrangement made, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., and Canadian National Railways will be represented in the Orient by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the present agents for the Holt interests, thus securing the advantage of a very old and strongly established organisation. On the other hand, the interests of Messrs. Holt will secure the support of their Canadian National Railways in the development of business for the steamers in the joint service. As the lines of the Canadian National Railways extend to all important sections of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific, this new joint steamship service on the Pacific will have the support of a transcontinental railway operating over 14,000 miles of line in Canada.

— * * —

WIDE INTEREST IN ONTARIO.

Major J. M. Clark's Impressions in the West of England.

Major J. M. Clark, the Superintendent of Emigration at the Ontario Government Office, 163, Strand, W.C., has just completed an extensive emigration tour in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. During his journey he visited over thirty towns, and had a conference with the shipping agent or agents in each place visited. He found that there is a very wide interest in Ontario as a field for emigration. At the same time there exists a good deal of uncertainty concerning the regulations and procedure in connection with the emigration of ex-Service men and their dependents. As Major Clark has already successfully arranged for the emigration of many hundreds of ex-Service men to Ontario, he was able to give the agents he met authoritative information on the subject, and to clear up many difficult points. Altogether the visits and conferences made by Major Clark are certain to have the effect of promoting the emigration of a very desirable class of emigrants from the agricultural districts which he visited.



VICTORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE, FROM THE HARBOUR.

NOVA SCOTIA WANTS BRITISH SETTLERS

Interview with Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General.

DURING my recent five months' visit to my native Province," said Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, to a representative of *Canada*, "I had many interviews with the Premier and members of the Cabinet in regard to more active efforts being made to attract British settlers. Advice received from Mr. W. MacCoy, the secretary of Industries and Immigration, since my return to London, indicates the intention of the Government to adopt a more vigorous policy in this regard, and, probably by lectures and cinematic illustrations of the advantages of growing and packing, vividly to advertise our advantages.

Opening for Small Capital.

"I spent much of my time in motoring through the Province, and met many settlers who are doing well in various other parts of Canada. There is room for many more, but those for whom the best opportunities exist are people with some experience and capital. About 100 acres with a comfortable house and building, or there be purchased for from £200 to £300, according to the quality of land and proximity to markets; where there are bearing orchards, of course, the price is much higher, though not so high as in other fruit-growing areas of Canada which have hitherto been more widely advertised.

"The incoming settler from Britain can land at a Nova Scotia port within eight days, and in many other respects his initial necessary expenditure is far less than if he went 1,000 or more miles west. To retired officers with growing families Nova Scotia offers special attractions; a first-class education, terminating in a University course, can be obtained very cheaply compared with British standards. When I attended the Anniversary celebrations at Dalhousie University,

"Transportation facilities, which have hitherto been a hindrance to progress, are now being improved. The present Government plans to spend some \$15,000,000 in improving and widening existing highways and opening up new roads. As regards industrial development, the prospects are better than ever before, owing to the expansion of the coal and iron works and the establishment of a steel shipbuilding industry in connection with the newly-formed British Steel Corporation.

Recent developments in connection with the Dominion Atlantic railways and the Maritime Steamship Company, and the Merchant Marine also assure the development of our internal and external trade.

The New Halifax.

"In Halifax, after an absence of eight years, I was much struck by the changes in the city. The new buildings, the enlargement of the harbor, the new steamers as large as the *Aquitania* and the enlargement of the Halifax Graving Dock is another great advantage to the port."

During his long stay in the Province, Mr. Howard has been the recipient of many attentions, including a public dinner given by the Cabinet and members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, at which the Attorney-General, the Hon. O. S. Daniels, who was in the chair, alluded to the fact that the first Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London was appointed in 1760, and that Mr. Howard has occupied the position for 28 years, with such general acceptance that his name is now a household word throughout the Province.



MR. JOHN HOWARD.
Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London.



ELDERSKIN CREEK, KING'S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

one of the Governors informed me that the cost to the student was only one-fourth of what it was to the University.

Congenial for Sportsmen.

"The opportunities for the sportsman in Nova Scotia are, perhaps, at present better known than those for the settler. Moreover, Halifax having been for more than two centuries a naval and military centre, the new-comer can find congenial society among the descendants of many who made the Province their permanent home upon retirement from the Services.

"In all the many speeches I made during my tour," said Mr. Howard, "I emphasised the necessity for Nova Scotia to imitate the activities of the Ontario, British Columbia and Australian Governments, if she desired to attract a considerable body of suitable British settlers. I am now seriously considering the question of emigration to Nova Scotia of greater opportunity within the Empire for themselves, and especially for their children. If the Agent-General's office were provided with ammunition for propaganda in the game."

"NEVER SHALL THEIR GLORY FADE!"

C.P.R. War Memorials—Bronze Statuary and Tablets.

In the special order issued to the Canadian Troops on March 27, 1918, General Sir Arthur Currie wrote:—

"To those who will fall I say 'You will not die but step into immortality—your names will be revered for ever and ever by your grateful country, and God will take you unto Himself.'"

The pledge thus given is being faithfully fulfilled in relation to employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the placing of bronze memorial tablets in over a score of its principal offices and stations. Furthermore, two imposing bronze statuary groups have been designed for the great C.P.R. stations at Montreal and Winnipeg to stand for ever as tribute to the heroism and self-sacrifice of the C.P.R. men who died in the cause of freedom. Far-flung and scattered are their graves, but single was their spirit and their ideal, the service of their country.

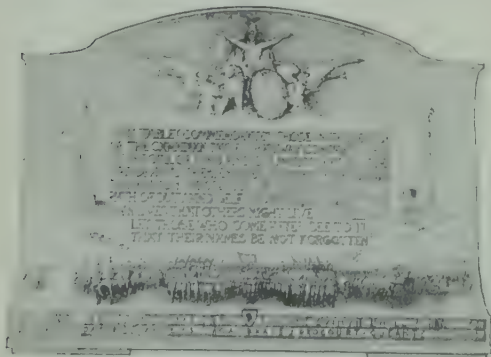
Out of 11,692 employees who were reported as joining the Forces, 1,096, or nearly 10 per cent., paid the supreme sacrifice. These came from every rank of the company, from every department, and they served by air, land and sea—faithful unto death.

The bronze tablet, replicas of which will be placed at the principal railway centres in each Province of Canada, and also in London, Liverpool and the Orient, has been designed by Mr. Archibald Pearce, of the chief engineer's department of the company, and is being engraved by the Bromsgrove Guild of Applied Arts, Worcestershire, England. The tablet depicts an advancing army of infantry, cavalry, artillery, supplies, munitions, tanks, and railway transport, flanked on either side by a warship and a C.P.O.S. liner with aeroplanes flying overhead. Britannia calls with outstretched hands to the Overseas Dominions and points out the road to death and glory, while underneath is a scroll with the list of the chief battles in which the C.P.R. men fell. The inscription commemorates:—

"Those in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway

The large bronze statuary group which will be duplicated for the C.P.R. stations at Windsor Street, Montreal, and at Winnipeg, is the work of Mr. Cœur de Lion McCarthy, the well-known Montreal sculptor. In majestic and impressive allegory, it represents the uplifting of the soul of a hero from the battle lines to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." The armed figure of a soldier clad in khaki, battle-stained, yet tranquil in death, is borne heavenwards by a winged and laurel-wreathed Angel of Victory. The figures in the group are of heroic proportions, over seven feet high, supported upon a marble pedestal.

Thus shall the memory of the gallant dead remain an inspiration to their comrades and to the world at large. By



THE MEMORIAL TABLET.

Company, who at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardship, faced danger, and finally passed out of sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that their names be not forgotten."

V.C. HERO'S DEATH. Lieut.-General Sir W. Babbie.

The death of Lt.-Gen. Sir William Babbie, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., which took place on Saturday at Knocke, Belgium, where he was spending a holiday, removes one of the most prominent figures in the Army Medical Service as that service existed before the war. Sir William Babbie was 61 years of age. He entered the Army Medical Service in 1881, and became Deputy Director-General in 1910, holding the post for four years. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1916, and K.C.B. in 1919. He acted as Honorary Surgeon to the King in 1914-19.

Like many of his brother officers, he was an administrator rather than a doctor, and it was as an administrator that he



SYMBOLIC BRONZE GROUP TO BE ERECTED IN THE C.P.R. STATIONS AT MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG TO THE MEMORY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR. THE GROUP WAS DESIGNED BY MR. CŒUR DE LION MCCARTHY, A MONTREAL SCULPTOR.

their sacrifice for the Empire, they kept clear and open the Imperial highway, and on the stations of that highway "Never shall their glory fade!"

was brought prominently before the public in the famous Mesopotamia Report, in which he was severely criticised.

It will be remembered that there was much discontent and strong protests concerning Col. Bruce's report on the Canadian Army Medical Services. The War Office thereupon, at the request of Sir George Perley, the Canadian High Commissioner, appointed a Board of officers to consider the report. The president of this Board was Sir William Babbie.

Babbie won the V.C. for his gallantry at Colenso in attending the wounded under fire and in attempting to save Lord Roberts's son and bringing him in under heavy fire. He was a Scotsman, the son of an ex-provost of Dumbarton, and was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The king has directed that the Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., Prime Minister of Canada, be sworn of the Privy Council.

During his recent visit to Dunedin, N.Z., the Prince of Wales became a life member of the Overseas Club, which has its headquarters at General Building, Auckland, N.Z.

Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Charles Doherty, Minister of Justice, have been selected as the Canadian Government's representatives at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, to be held at Geneva in November. An invitation will be extended to the Council to meet in Canada.

Lady Geddes, wife of the British Ambassador at Washington, leaves for Washington by the R.M.S. *Mauretania* to-day with her five children. Sir John Henry, who has been engaged in London in promoting cordial relations between the United States and England, accompanies her. Sir John Henry gave a luncheon last week at the Ritz Hotel, the guests at which included Lady Geddes, Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood, and Sir John Anderson.

The Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.D., Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, and the Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C., Attorney-General, are staying at the Savoy Hotel.

The Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet, is expected to arrive in London from Toronto next month.

Mr. George W. Badgerow, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., has returned to 4, Harley Street, W., from a visit to his home in Toronto.

Mr. John Milton Godfrey, of the firm of Robinette, Godfrey, Phelan and Lawson, has been appointed Judge to the High Court of Ontario. He is a son of the Rev. Robert Godfrey, and was born in the village of Hastings in 1871, graduating from Toronto University in 1891.

The choice of the third scholar for one of the Government scholarships provided by the Quebec Government is Dr. E. Laliberte, of Quebec, who will leave for Paris, where he will study bacteriology.

Mrs. D. C. Macarow and the Misses Coverhill, who are staying at the Ritz Hotel, expect to return to Montreal by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* next Wednesday.

Sir Alfred Smithers, M.P., continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery. He has been joined in New York by his son, Mr. Hubert Smithers.

Mr. Robert W. Trowsdale, who served in the C.E.F. until wounded in 1916, when he joined the editorial staff of *Canada*, sailed for Canada yesterday by the R.M.S. *Melita*.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who arrives from Ottawa this week, and will represent the Dominion at the International Finance



HON. HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Militia

Conference in Brussels which opens next week, has represented South Wellington, Ontario, in the House of Commons since 1900. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1917, and when the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen succeeded Sir Robert Borden as Premier on July 10 last Mr. Guthrie accepted the portfolio of the Ministry of Militia and Defence. He is a native of Guelph, Ont., and in 1895 married a daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Searff, of that city.

Sir Hormisdas Laporte, who is now visiting England and the Continent with his son, is the head of the firm of Laporte, Martin and Co., Montreal, which is one



SIR HORMISDAS LAPORTE

of the oldest established property firms in the Dominion. In addition to his good work as President of the Chamber of Commerce, as Harbour Commissioner and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, Sir Hormisdas has taken an active part in promoting better municipal government. As a member of the City Council and as Mayor of Montreal in 1904, he gained the esteem and support of all the best elements of both French and English-speaking citizens, and the honour of Knight Bachelor conferred upon him by the king in June 1918 was heartily approved. Sir Hormisdas is a graduate of McGill University, which made him an honorary LL.D. in 1919, and he is President of La Banque Provinciale of Canada.

Among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Olympic* were Sir Alexander H. Macnure; by the R.M.S. *Melita* were Col. Frank Bell, Dr. L. J. and Mrs. Cameron Spencer L. and Mrs. Funness, Mr. G. Hadrill, Col. A. C. H. Kennard, Mr. William Rattray, and Miss L. J. Ayle.

Among the departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Cassara* were Professor A. G. Dorland, Rev. J. P. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hepburn, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Howard, and the Rev. Canon G. and Mrs. Thompson; by the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Benjamin, Bishop Du Moulin, Mr. R. Dunwoody, Major L. F. Goodwin, General W. Gwatkin, Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wright, and Mr. H. Yates; by the R.M.S. *Melita* yesterday, Mr. A. T. Wilgress and Mr. R. W. Trowsdale.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage arranged between Mr. George Bruce Duncan, barrister-at-law, of Vancouver, B.C., younger son of the late Mr. John Duncan, F.I.A., and of Mrs. Duncan, of 5, Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., and Miss Dorothy Ponsonby, youngest daughter of Mr. R. W. Gordon of Vancouver, B.C., and the late Mrs. Gordon, will take place in Vancouver in October.

At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Miss Jean Alexandra, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Bryce, of Rockcliffe Park, was united in marriage to Mr. Culbert Cooper Robinson, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, late lieutenant in the P.P.C.L.I., only son of the Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, of Nagoya, Japan. Rev. George P. Bryce, of India, brother of the bride, conducted the ceremony.

The engagement is announced in Toronto of Miss Dorothy Perkins Bull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bull, of "Newstead," Park Side, Wimbledon, to Mr. H. L. Symons, late R.A.F., son of Mr. W. L. Symons, architect, of Toronto.

The marriage has taken place in Montreal of Miss Agnes M. F. Cooke, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cooke, Westmount, to Mr. Robert Samson Holly, late of the 15th Hussars, Imperial Forces, and the 60th Battalion, C.E.F., second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holly, of Delph, Yorkshire.

The marriage of Miss Maida Macrae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Macrae, Mr. Peter Pangman took place at the Island, Toronto, on September 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dymont, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. W. A. Landry, former captain in the Royal Air Force, son of the late Chief Justice Sir Pierre Landry and of Lady Landry, New Brunswick. The marriage will take place next month.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Might Directory, Ltd., estimates Ottawa's population at 135,154, based on the 1920 directory. Last year's estimate was 127,450, and in 1910 it was 86,106.

—Tenders for the proposed new Government icebreaker, which it was hoped to have in commission by November, 1921, are proving substantially in excess of the Parliamentary appropriation of \$2,000,000. The estimate of the Wallace Shipyards, Vancouver, was the lowest, but it seems likely that the work will not be proceeded with immediately, owing to the unexpectedly high tenders.

—Canada has at least 390,000,000 acres available for agricultural development.

—With the shooting off of the tie in the Governor-General's match on August 23, ended the first of the Dominion Rifle Association's match meetings since the war, the first fired with the British Lee-Enfield rifle, and probably the last on the Rockcliffe Rifle Ranges. Lt. J. A. Steele, C.A.S.C., of Guelph, won the Governor-General's prize after a tie with Major Mortimer, G.G.F.G.

—The capital invested in the sugar industry of Canada amounts to \$40,000,000.

—Canadian War Tax revenue in August amounted to \$11,374,000, as compared with \$4,250,000 in August, 1919. The estimated revenue under this heading for the whole of the fiscal year is \$113,000,000.

—The agent in Canada of the City of Paris, France, is about to purchase the first \$2,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, this amount being one-fifth of the total value of the loan floated in Canada during the spring of this year.

—Thirty-eight vessels have now been delivered to the Dominion authorities out of the fleet ordered for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

—Business conditions in Canada are generally satisfactory. Bank clearings for the week ended September 2 were 18 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding period last year.

TORONTO.—Boring for oil on the Island of Manitoulin in being carried on by the Standard Oil Company, by an English syndicate headed by Sir Stafford Brunton, and syndicates of Toronto and Dayton, Ohio, capitalists, and it is said that some promising results have been obtained.

—A large steamer for service on the Toronto-Niagara line, to carry 4,000 passengers and to have a moving picture theatre aboard, will be built by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., to be ready for next season, according to an announcement made by Mr. J. W. Norcross, president of the Canada Steamship Lines. The new vessel will be 410 feet long and 70 feet wide amidships.

—"Toronto is no place for people out of work to come to from other parts of the Province," said Mr. J. A. Miller, superintendent of the Ontario Government Employment Bureau in this city, last month.

HAMILTON.—A 27-in. by 40-in. reversing universal plate mill, which is being installed at the Dominion Foundries and Steel, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, will roll plates from a minimum width of 6 in. to a maximum of 40 in.

ST. CATHARINES.—Four acres of land in Grantham Township have been secured by the local Chapter of the Eastern Star and accepted by the Grand Chapter for Ontario as a site for a home for Maçons and their dependents for this Province. The site extends to the banks of the old Welland Canal, near the Royal Canadian Henley Rowing Course.

KENORA.—The by-law selling the municipal power plant to the Backus interests was carried by a majority of 552. In addition to the sale of the power plant, the by-law fixes the present assessment of the Backus interests here at \$300,000 for ten years, and also grants exemption from all but school taxes for a like period on all additional lands, up to 125 acres, they may acquire for the purposes of the industry they propose to establish here. The company agrees to sell power to the town at \$20 per horse-power per year. It now costs the town \$27. The agreement approved by the passing of the by-law is conditional upon the company securing the English River pulp limits.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—Col. Sir Wm. Smith, ex-Sheriff of London, with Lady Smith, has left on a tour of Western Canada.

—Capt. Edwards, British Trade Commissioner, announces that British firms are accepting orders for prompt delivery in many classes of imports.

—The Board of Trade here has approved the proposed increased railway freight rates, but Manitoba, on the other hand, urges the Premier of the Dominion to defer the increases until an appeal is heard.

—Since making his debut on the American turf in 1917, Commander J. K. L. Ross has won close to a half-million dollars. In 1917 the Ross winnings were not large, but he led the winning owners in 1918, and again in 1919. This year he has been highly successful, ranking a close second to Mr. Harry Payne Whitney.

SHERBROOKE.—On August 29 the Great Eastern Exhibition, the 36th annual fair of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Exhibition, was opened. The exhibits in all lines are more varied than ever, especially in the live stock branch.

THREE RIVERS.—The National Soil Pipe Foundry, who started operating their foundry near Piles Junction, have already shipped out several car-loads of pipes, and are receiving coal, pig-iron and other raw materials.

BERTHIER.—A banquet given by the Chambre de Commerce here served to show the importance and growth of the town. Representatives of industry, much of it newly established, were present, together with leading citizens. Dr. J. O. Gaboury, Mayor, presided.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The vital statistics issued by the Provincial Department of Health show that New Brunswick in July had the following rates per thousand of population:—Births, 27.10; marriages, 11.25; deaths, 11.73. Moncton had the highest birth rate, 52.9, which was the highest for the Province; St. John had the lowest, 20.8; and Fredericton's rate was 28.5. The death rate was:—Fredericton, 19.5; Moncton, 15.3; St. John, 13. The marriage rate was:—Fredericton, 28.5; Moncton, 21.1; St. John, 9.8.

—A contract calling for an expenditure of \$357,000 has been approved by the City Council, when authority was given to enter into an agreement with the Canada Lock Joint Company for an extension of a thirty-six-inch water main to Spruce Lake to relieve the shortage of water on the western side of the harbour.

MONCTON.—Fire at the Brunswick Hotel here completely destroyed the two upper storeys of the structure, and resulted in considerable damage to the remainder of the building.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Halifax Shipyards has launched the hull of the Canadian *Mariner*, the first steel ship built in Halifax. She will register 8,100 tons.

The Dominion Steel Company announces the early beginning of operations for the expansion of coal production, the projected programme involving the expenditure of \$4,000,000 in Cape Breton and \$500,000 at Springhill. The company intends to develop the Springhill mines so that they shall eventually yield an output of 1,000 tons daily.

SYDNEY.—Major Burton, representing the Empire Silica Company, has purchased in the vicinity of 60,000 acres of land near Whyceomagh, Victoria County, for the establishment of a fire-brick industry. The building programme in the city of Halifax has been seriously delayed on account of the cement shortage. The plants of the Sydney Cement and Brick Co. have been consolidated, and are also reviving this important industry.


**PRINCE
EDWARD**

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The Provincial Government has decided to take advantage of the Dominion Government grant for technical education by supplementing it with an equal amount, and will open a technical school in the Rena McLean Memorial Hospital, taken over from the D.S.C.R.

MANITOBA

PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. One of the most important farm land deals negotiated for some time in Manitoba was concluded when Senator Aime Benard and Mr. F. Laebeche acquired the Strathcona Farm for \$150,000. The farm, of 2,500 acres, all in crop, is situated at Calmar, 15 miles west of here.

The Dominion Government has approved the highway programme of the Provincial authorities providing for construction during the next four years, involving expenditure amounting to over \$4,000,000, out of which the Federal Government is to pay \$1,000,000.

—There will be no shortage of school teachers in Manitoba this winter, according to the Department of Education. It is estimated that the 3,300 teachers required have been obtained.

—Mr. W. P. Hinton, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway here, will remain in Winnipeg, where he will act in the capacity of consulting officer to the Receiver, and will devote his energies to expanding the industrial development of the natural resources tributary to the Canadian National Railway system.

—During the first six months of this year 12,869 immigrants from Europe and the United States passed through here on their way to homes in the West, according to figures compiled at the Immigration Hall here. The settlers brought with them more than \$6,000,000 in cash, and goods worth about \$2,000,000.

SASKAT.

CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The yield of spring wheat in Saskatchewan this year will be approximately 14.3 bushels per acre, according to a preliminary crop estimate issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and based on the report of 421 correspondents throughout the Province.

—The heaviest yield will be in the North-Western crop district, where it is estimated that the wheat will thresh 18.5 bushels to the acre, and the lowest yield in the central crop district, which according to the estimate will be only 11 bushels. The Regina-Weyburn district will give about 17.4 bushels.

—The successor of the late Hon. J. M. Douglas, as representative for Eastern Saskatchewan in the Senate, may be Sir Richard Lake, the present Lieutenant-Governor, whose term of office expires next month.

MOOSE JAW.—The local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada here has been visited by Mr. C. E. Neil, general manager, Mr. R. Campbell, supervisor of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta branches, and Mr. J. H. Menzies, inspector of Southern Saskatchewan branches. They were well pleased with the branch and with the business conditions throughout the West, and the excellent crop prospects. Messrs. Neil and Campbell will go as far as Victoria, visiting all the principal bank branches.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Messrs. E. Pierce, mining inspector; A. C. Garner, chief land surveyor; B. L. Thorne, geologist, are in charge of an expedition which arrived here on the way to Lac La Ronge, in the country north of Prince Albert, to explore for coal deposits or other natural resources. The party has been sent out by the Saskatchewan Government to make a survey of the area in which it is claimed valuable mineral resources abound. There have been repeated stories of the presence of valuable coal deposits at Lac La Ronge.

ALBERTA

PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. More butter is manufactured here than at any other centre in Canada, the output from four creameries last year was 7,000,000 lbs.

—Attempts are being made to utilize the quantities of tar sand existing along the Athabasca River for the production of petrol, kerosene, naphtha, bitumen, tar, lubricating, and fuel oil.

The statement published with regard to the operation of the civic utilities for the six months to June 30 shows a net deficit of \$49,165, as compared with a net surplus of \$71,232 during the same period in 1919.

CALGARY.—Commencing with a special Labour Day edition, the Alberta Federation of Labour will publish its own newspaper, which will be known as the *Alberta Labour News*.

—It is reported that British capital represented by the Whitehall Company will next year bore extensively for oil.

BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Names placed on the Provincial voters' lists as a result of the recent registration number 202,917, or 45,000 more than the total of 1919.

According to an advertisement published in the *Victoria Times*, Griffith R. Hughes, its proprietor, has made an assignment of his real and personal estate to David Leeming and Eli Harrison for the general benefit of his creditors.

—The date of the plebiscite in this Province on the liquor question is announced for October 20, five days before Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia vote on the question.

—The Fraser River sockeye salmon catch now proceeding is the best for four years.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of public buildings are at present being constructed in British Columbia by the Provincial Department of Public Works. The largest structure being erected is the new \$400,000 courthouse at Prince Rupert.

VANCOUVER.—The late Richard Marpole, chief executive agent in British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific Railway, left an estate valued at \$604,232, to be divided among his family and grandchildren.

During his visit here the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne said it was the intention of the Dominion Government, if given proper support by the citizens of Vancouver, to expend millions of dollars in making the port one of the best in the world. The Minister said he was not in sympathy with a tonnage tax on vessels, and hoped that this would be the last year the port would make such a charge. He recommended the only charges should be berthing and warehouse rentals, and a cargo tax, which he declared was synonymous with wharfage dues. In the next session of the House of Commons he will ask for another vote of \$5,000,000 for Vancouver.

LILLOOET.—Several promising ore prospects are being investigated at Marne by Vancouver interests, and visits were paid this month to the head of McGillivray Creek, which flows into Anderson Lake. At an altitude of more than 5,000 feet, free milling gold has been found. Should extensive bodies of ore be discovered in this district, the P.G.E. will provide adequate transportation.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Mr. W. P. Hinton, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, announces that the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company has closed a contract for five steel tank steamers to be built here, with further offers pending of miscellaneous tonnage sufficient to keep the shipbuilding plant running for two or three years. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a staff of from 2,500 to 3,000 men.

The development of sturgeon fishing on the Nechaco River is satisfactory. A recent shipment to the New York market brought \$1 per pound. The business has been put on a commercial basis by Mr. Grier Starrett, of Vancouver, and his associates.

CANADA'S SMALLEST



FILLAGE IS STILL THE ISLAND'S CHIEF INDUSTRY.

Over 80 per cent. of the population live on the farm.



A VIEW IN

*Prince Edward Island
head of the population*



HAYMAKING NEAR CHARLOTTETOWN, THE CAPITAL.



A FARMSTEAD AT HAZLETON.

*It is not only the
the most populous, pro*



FOX AND KEEPER ON FRIENDLY TERMS.



CHARLOTTETOWN, THE CAPITAL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agriculture and fox-breeding have

T RICHEST PROVINCE.



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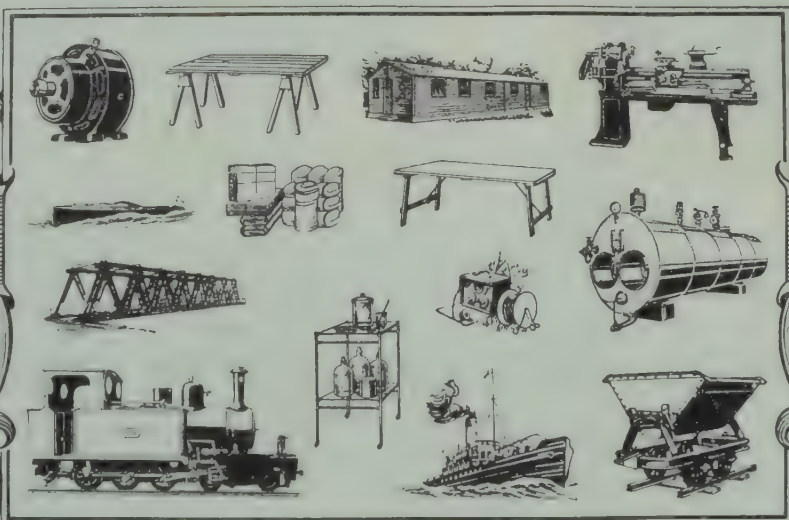
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THE LURE OF LABRADOR.

THE LURE OF LABRADOR.
BY WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

"GRENFELL OF LABRADOR," as he is often designated, was born near Chester, England, in 1860. His father was of Cornish extraction, a descendant of those gallant sea rovers who, in defence of England, "swept the Spanish Main" and "sang the King of Spain's beard." His mother was born in India, her father being a colonel of many campaigns, and her brother was the engineer officer who held Lucknow during the siege till relieved by Sir Henry Havelock. Nearly all the forebears of Dr. Grenfell were men of position and responsibility in the Services. The family tradition was therefore in accordance with the highest type of English life.



DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL, C.M.G.

His father was a scholar of Balliol, and conducted a private school near Chester, where young Grenfell had a happy boyhood. Great latitude was given to him in his youth. No restraint was placed upon his sporting instincts and his partiality for athletics. From Marlborough, Grenfell won a scholarship which took him to Oxford. There he coveted sporting distinctions rather than academic honours.

When the time came to choose a profession, a chance opportunity and family counsel combined encouraged the notion that he should be a doctor. So he took up medical studies at the London Hospital, Sir Andrew Clark and Sir Frederick Treves being among his teachers.

From the North Sea to Labrador.

Being always fond of the sea, he eagerly accepted the offer to act as a doctor among the North Sea Fishing Fleet. The position suited him admirably. He liked the life and he understood the men to whom he administered. Gifted with a keen sense of humour, his Autobiography, just published, bears evidence to his enjoyment of many laughable episodes. The book is very good reading in that respect.

As Grenfell was not only a qualified doctor, but also a master mariner, it was proposed to him that he should see for himself if similar services could be rendered to the fishermen of the North-West Atlantic. He accepted the proposal, and the book under review is the all too brief record of the seven-and-twenty adventurous years spent in Labrador and Northern Newfoundland.

It was in the spring of 1892 that the Atlantic voyage was undertaken. Arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, he expected to spend the greater part of his time cruising among the fishing schooners out of sight of land, as they did in the North Sea; but he was advised to follow the large fleet of over 200 schooners, with some 30,000 fishermen, women, and children, which had just sailed north for summer work along the coast of Labrador. The Government provided a pilot free of expense, and "their splendid Superintendent of Fisheries, Mr. Adolph Nielsen," accompanied the mission to investigate the habits and manners of the fish as well as of the fishermen.

Getting to Work.

So by sailing "down North," they came to the Labrador coast. "Twenty years have passed away since that day," he writes, "and a thousand more important affairs which have occurred in the meantime have faded from my memory, but still its events stand out clear and sharp."

The population of the whole peninsula when Dr. Grenfell began his ministrations was about 15,000, or one to every 35 square miles. Included in that total were the white men living on the coast, numbering 9,000, the rest being made up of Indians and Eskimos. The Moravian Brethren established stations among them 130 years ago, to redeem them from paganism and, incidentally, to trade.

Dr. Grenfell's work lay not so much among the Eskimos and the Indians as among the white men, particularly the floating population, between twenty and thirty thousand strong, visiting the coasts of Labrador in summer for the fishing.

During the winter the residents lived in single huts, on a supply of food always short and liable to fail. Clothing was meagre and, as they had no money, they lived on credit from the storekeepers, and were always in debt to them. The traders took their pelts and other produce in exchange for good themselves, leaving the price in each case. The system produced many hardships, and Dr. Grenfell had an uphill task in improving matters.

Alleviating Sickness and Suffering

Sickness likewise played havoc among both residents and summer visitors. We read that the number of cases of tubercle, anemia, and dyspepsia, of beriberi and scurvy, all largely attributable to poverty of diet, is very great; and the poverty is pitious. . . . The solution of such a problem does not, however, lie in removing a people from its environment, but in trying to make the environment more fit for human habitation." The book before us is largely concerned with the attempts, some of them conspicuous, to ceaseless to improve the environment.

The people," he says, "embodied all our best sea traditions. . . . They were uncomplaining, optimistic, splendidly resourceful, cheerful, and generous." Dr. Grenfell had often to work under improvised conditions. Here, for example, is an illustration of some of the difficulties overcome.

We once reached a house at midnight, found a boy with a broken thigh, and had to begin work by thawing out a frozen board in order to plane it for splints, then pad and fix it, and finally give chloroform on the kitchen table. On another occasion we had to knock down a partition in a tiny cottage, make a full-length wooden bath, pitching the seams to make it water-tight, in order to treat a severe cellulitis.

The Mission was a veritable God-send to these sufferers.

Getting Established.

Its work was so much appreciated both in Labrador and in Newfoundland that the Council in London decided to repeat



MISSIONARIES AND NATIVES ON THE LABRADOR COAST.

the experiment on a larger scale the following spring. Thus, with two young doctors, Elliott Curwen, of Cambridge, and Arthur Boardt, from Australia, and two nurses, Miss Cawardine and Miss Williams, Dr. Grenfell again set out the following June.

Two islands, two hundred miles apart, were chosen for cottage hospitals, one at Battle Harbour, on the north side of the entrance of the St. Lawrence (Straits of Belle Isle), and the other at Indian Harbour, out in the Atlantic at the mouth of the great Hamilton Inlet. The two young doctors took charge of these, while Dr. Grenfell himself cruised as far north as Okkak (lat. 57 deg.) in the *Princess May*, a mid-gest steam launch eight feet wide, with a cook and an engineer. He explains:—"As there was no coal obtainable in the North, we used wood, and . . . the cutting entailed left a permanent impression on our biopsies."

The Coast of Labrador.

For the benefit of those who know little about the country, he pens the following description:—

The coast of Labrador belongs to Newfoundland, and is not part of the territory of Canada, although the ill-defined boundary between the two Possessions has given rise to many misunderstandings. Newfoundland is an autonomous Government, having its own Governor, sent out from England, Prime Minister, and Houses of Parliament in the city of St. John's. Instead of being a Province of Canada, as is often supposed, and an arrangement which some of us firmly believe would result in the ultimate good of Newfoundlanders, it stands in the same relationship to England as does the great Dominion herself. Labrador is owned by Newfoundland, so that legally the Labrador men are Newfoundlanders.

(Continued on page 349.)

* A Labrador Doctor: The autobiography of Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, M.D. (Oxon), C.M.G. With illustrations. (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 15s. net.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE DEVONSHIRE OF CANADA

Pan-Pacific Day.

The Approaching World Development on the Pacific.

JACQUES CARTIER reached the shores of the Island of Montreal on October 2nd, 1535. Vasco Nunez de Balboa first sighted the Pacific Ocean from a tree top on the Isthmus of Panama on September 17th, 1513, twenty-two years before Montreal was discovered.

Friday of this week is the 407th Anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, and is set aside in many lands as "Balboa Day" or "Pan-Pacific Day."

Although Montreal was discovered twenty-two years after the Pacific Ocean was first seen, the distance from Europe to what is now British Columbia was then 14,588 miles, while the distance from Quebec to Liverpool is 2,625 miles, and from Lands End to Lands End less than two thousand miles, or about one-seventh the distance to British Columbia around Cape Horn. The reasons for the development of the Atlantic trade before the Pacific trade are obvious. The remoteness of the Pacific before the opening of the Panama Canal was the great obstacle to progress.

The Panama Canal.

There has been no geographical event of importance equal to that of the cutting of the Panama Canal since Columbus gave to man the "God-like gift of half the world." It has reduced the distance from Liverpool to Victoria from 14,588 to 8,892 miles, saving seventeen days and 1,700 tons of coal. It has removed the obstacle to world development on the Pacific.

The twentieth century is for Canada, but particularly for Canada on the Pacific.

British Columbia and the Future.

British Columbia is the western front of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean, around and within whose waters dwell two-thirds of all mankind. Here lies the Imperial Pacific British Dominion with nine-tenths of British possessions.

The part to be assigned to British Columbia in the development of the new world on the Pacific must depend on her resources and the stores of energy at her disposal, particularly on iron and fuel.

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British Columbia is the Riviera of Canada.

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The Japanese current, the mountain barriers against the East and West winds, and the ocean tides of the Pacific produce an unequalled climate.

The average temperature in the coldest month (January) is 39° Fahr. at Victoria.

The average temperature in the warmest month (July or August) is remarkably cool—60° at Victoria.

Bright sunshine on the coast is 2,068 hours, or more than in Great Britain or even the Channel Islands.

For all particulars apply to **F. C. WADE**, Agent-General for British Columbia,
BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE, Nos. 1 & 3, REGENT STREET, S.W.1

September 18, 1920

though they have no representation in the Newfoundland Government. At Blanc Sablon, on the north coast in the Straits of Bell Isle, the Canadian Labrador begins, so far as the coast line is concerned. The hinterland of the Province of Ungava is also a Canadian possession. The original natives of Labrador were Eskimos and bands of roving Indians . . . a branch of the ancient Algonquin race, who held North America as far west as the Rockies. They are the hereditary foes of the Eskimos . . . The balance of the inhabitants of the country are white men of our own blood and religion—men of the sea, and dear to the Anglo-Saxon heart.

The dominant industry of the whole Colony is its fisheries—the ever-recurrent pursuit of the luckless cod, salmon, herring, halibut, and lobster in summer, and the seal fishery in the month of March. It is increasingly difficult to over-estimate the importance, not merely to the British Empire, but to the entire world, of the invaluable food supply procured by the hardy fisherman of these northern waters.

The whole chapter, devoted as it is to Labrador and its people, is an intensely interesting and sympathetic study.

Visit to Canada.

After two years' work, rather than appeal to the Society at home, Dr. Grenfell endeavoured to raise money in southern Newfoundland and Canada. His Canadian experiences were amusing. He was accompanied by Dr. Bobardt, his young Australian colleague. "Raising the wind" was evidently not one of the doctor's accomplishments. It was his first visit to Canada; he knew no one, and he felt like a fish out of water. He ruefully admits that, if he had had commercial experience, the task would have been child's play; but his education had been in an English school and university, and he felt his position keenly. The Colonial "check" of his colleague rose equal to the occasion, however. They set about interviewing the leading people in Halifax, and Dr. Grenfell soon found his enterprise less onerous than he had imagined. A committee was formed, and while they worked the two doctors were sent to Montreal with introductions to carry on the campaign there.

Dr. Bobardt, the Australian, woke up to the possibilities

All this is not only arranged freely for us, but even goes to such details as that we should ride on the engine through the Howe Mountains and be entertained in at his home called "Silver Heights," while in Winnipeg. It was during this trip that I visited "Grenfell Town," a queer little place, called after Parnassus Grenfell, of the Bank of England. The marvel of the place to me was the thousands and thousands of acres of splendid farm land on which no one lived. I promised that I would send the hotel-keeper the Grenfell crest.

Lord Strathcona later presented the Mission with a fine little steamer, the *Sir Donald*, purchased and equipped at his expense through the Committee in Montreal.

The Ice-pan Adventure

Of Dr. Grenfell's personal adventures, these are many and varied, but they figure here as part of the day's work. One thousand five hundred miles with a dog team is only part of one season's work. "The whole charm of dog-team driving," he says, "lies in its infinite variety of experiences, the personal study of each dog, and the need for one's strength, courage and resourcefulness." One adventure, however, stands out from the rest. It is a Labrador saga. The chapter is headed "The Ice-pan Adventure."

In response to an urgent message on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1908, from a patient sixty miles off, Dr. Grenfell set out with his dogs. "Moody, Watch Spy, Doc, Brin, Jerry, Sam and Jack were as beautiful beasts as ever hauled a komatik over our Northern barrens." To save time he crossed an inlet about seven miles broad, and while he was doing so the ice broke up. He was left on a "pan" of soft "slab" that was floating out to sea, where it would be smashed to pieces. He wished his dogs to fight their way through the yielding ice to a larger "pan" near by; they could see nothing, and would not budge; but his little black spaniel—a light-weight, which the ice bore—went across after a lump of ice thrown as an inducement; the team, seeing the familiar black ball, followed, and all but one reached safety: "taking all the run that the length of my little 'pan' would afford. I made a dive, slithering along the surface as far as possible before I once again fell through." Dr. Grenfell had retained one end of the long line into which he had fashioned his traces, the other being fastened to his leading dog, and with the help of it he hauled himself on to the new "pan." What followed is thus narrated:—

Face to Face with Death.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant no one had ever been adrift on the ice in this bay, and unless the team which had gone ahead should happen to come back to look for me there was not one chance in a thousand of my being seen. To protect myself from freezing, I cut down my long boots as far as the feet, and made a kind of jacket, which shielded my back from the rising wind. . . . Though it was hardly safe to move about on my little pan, I saw that I must have the skins of some of my dogs if I were to live the night out without freezing. With some difficulty I now succeeded in killing three of my dogs—and I envied those dead beasts whose troubles were over so quickly. I questioned if, once I passed into the open sea, it would not be better to use my trusty knife on myself than to die by inches. But the necessity for work saved me. . . .

He frayed a piece of rope into oakum, and mixed it with fat from the intestines of the dogs, but his matches were soaked, and he was balked of his flare; more oakum supplied lining for his boots, and the carcasses of the dogs a wind screen.

A Terrible Night.

The story continues:—

Shortly before I had opened a box containing some old football clothes which I had not seen for twenty years. I was wearing this costume at the time; and though my cap, coat and gloves were gone, as I stood there in a pair of my old Oxford University running shorts, and red, yellow and black Richmond football stockings, and a flannel shirt, I remembered involuntarily the little dying girl who asked to be dressed in her Sunday frock so that she might arrive in Heaven properly attired.

Forcing my biggest dog to lie down, I cuddled up close to him, drew the improvised dogskin rug over me, and proceeded to go to sleep.

My own faith in the mystery of immortality is so untroubled that it now seemed almost natural to be passing to the portal of death from an ice-pan. Quite unbidden, the words of the old hymn kept running through my head:—

My God, my Father, while I stray
Far from my home on life's rough way,
Oh, help me from my life to say,
Thy will be done.

The Rescue.

In the morning he made a flag-pole of dog-legs and waved his shirt; partially snowblind as the result of losing his glasses, and intent on devising a way to dry his matches, he did not notice until they were close to him the rescue party that had seen him from the shore and were laboriously forcing a boat to him.

This autobiography will take its place as a standard work. It is one of the most fascinating books published for many a year.



AN ESKIMO GRAVE IN LABRADOR.

of the situation. One morning Dr. Grenfell was startled to see a long account in the morning papers explaining that the purpose of an Australian coming to Montreal was to materialise the All Red Line and arrange closer relations between Australia and Canada. According to the same account, Grenfell's object was to inspect his ranch in Alberta. The whole seemed was a joke, but the publicity did them no harm.

Lord Strathcona to the Rescue.

Practically, Dr. Grenfell's difficulties in Canada came to an end when he met Lord Strathcona, who became interested in the work, and also became an active supporter, continuing his support until his death in 1914. As a result of the interview with Lord Strathcona, they hired a hall and advertised Sir Donald Smith (as he then was) as chairman. To save expense, Dr. Bobardt acted in the ticket box. When Sir Donald came, Bobardt, not having seen their chairman previously, insisted on collecting fifty cents from him as from the rest. Sir Donald explained that he was the chairman. The young doctor replied that several others before him had made the same remark. When the incident was eventually cleared up, Sir Donald was greatly pleased with the businesslike attitude of the Mission. The doctor closes the reference to his Canadian tour in these words:—

As we had never seen Canada, he (Lord Strathcona) insisted that we must take a holiday and visit as far west as British Columbia.

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NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

"JOHN OLIVER HOBBS" declared in one of her plays that "Disappointments like fate and love will not bear to be too much talked about." That is true. Nevertheless, we hear echoes of the disappointment felt in Newfoundland at the omission of the Royal and Ancient Colony from the itinerary of the Imperial Press delegates. Some regard it as a golden opportunity lost in securing world wide publicity; others feel that they have been deprived of a legitimate pleasure in not being able to show off the beauty and resources of the island to their kinsmen from all parts of the Empire. In that respect, at any rate, the loss is mutual. The Pressmen, too, have missed an experience which, we are sure, they very much regret.

* * *

Newfoundland Flags in Jersey.

Very interesting is the correspondence recently published between Sir Edgar Bowring, Mr. H. F. Shortis, and the Deputy Colonial Secretary concerning the banners at St. Brelade in the Island of Jersey. It appears that in the old Parish Church at St. Brelade are hanging two banners which formerly belonged to the Regiment of Newfoundland Fencibles. St. Brelade is a synonym for St. Brendan. Its history dates back

a large measure of truth—that while Nature has endowed the land abundantly the people are indifferent to her glories. To them a primrose on the river's brink is but a yellow primrose. Berry plants are berry plants, and the preserving skillet is the bowl and end-all of their existence. A writer in a St. John's paper rather ruefully admits that "Beauty plays no part in the scheme of life, the glories of Nature have no place in our so-called system of education." But it is worth while studying Nature. She repays the labour a thousandfold, not only by gratifying the eye and mind, but also by widening our knowledge of the utilities.

* * *

Studying Fish Movements

It may be remarked that a flower is one thing and a fish quite another. If Newfoundlanders know little about flowers they know all about fish. But do they? No less an authority than Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador fame, puts the identical question and answers:—"I think not, and I have always deeply regretted the closing of their fishery marine investigations and letting Mr. Adolph Neilson go." A great deal is to be learned from studying the movements of fish. "Where do caplin come from?" asks Dr. Grenfell. "They are the keystone of



PLACENTIA BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

to the time of Henry I. The flags mentioned were presented to the Rector and Wardens on September 4, 1882, by the late Major P. G. Pipon, C.B., the nephew of Major Elias Pipon, who formerly commanded the Newfoundland Fencibles, and thus came into possession of the flags. The Pipon family is well known in Jersey, and in the quaint Church of St. Brelade are their tombs, above which the Newfoundland flags have been resting for eight and thirty years. Now, by the consent of the Rector and Wardens and of the daughters of General Pipon, the flags will be returned to Newfoundland and find an honoured place in the Museum of St. John's.

* * *

Yachting Race Suggested

The Halifax *Herald* has suggested a fisherman's yacht race between Nova Scotian owned and manned vessels and those owned and manned in the United States. The *Free Press* (St. John's) asks why not throw the competition open to all countries? Newfoundland owned and manned vessels would then have the opportunity to compete on equal terms. The sport has so many devotees in the island that there should be no difficulty in meeting the challenge. Says our contemporary: "Yacht racing which calls for halt if the wind is a little high is no sport for seamen. There are craft sailing the North Atlantic that fear no breeze when manned by real sailor men. Races between such craft would cause genuine interest and prove an incentive. It is interesting to note that Mayor Duff, M.P., of Lunenburg, who so warmly approves the Halifax *Herald's* proposal, is one of Carbonara's many successful sons." We agree that such a race would be far more useful and more of a sporting event than the America Cup races.

* * *

What is Newfoundland's Flower?

Mr. Shortis claims the honour for the wild rose. The Rev. Canon Smith for the Indian cup plant. But as a matter of fact there is no flower that the loyal and ancient Colony can claim as its very own. It is said—and we must confess with

our fishermen in the north. But does anyone know? One year not a caplin will be seen on the Gulf shore, the fishery will be a failure, and yet next year it will be more abundant than ever." Why? As yet there is no answer to that any more than there is to the question, What is Newfoundland's flower? But now that Newfoundland has a Minister of Education, a deputy, an office staff, and an army of supervisors with normal schools in prospective, it is to be hoped that Nature studies will form part of the school training.

* * *

Newfoundland's National Anthem.

Thirty or forty years ago William Swansborough, a school-master of Topsail, acquired fame as "the Poet of Newfoundland." His verse is a great deal better than minor verse usually is. He wrote in 1871 Newfoundland's National Anthem, which deserves to be remembered and worthily brought up to date. The first two verses run:—

God bless this sea-girt Isle
May peace and plenty smile
On every hand,
The honest fisher bless,
To seafarers give success
And when they're in distress
Bring safe to land

The farmer and his stock
The builder in his dock,
Bless all that's the
Give merchants honest
May Portugal and St.
And other ports, remain
Good customers

—* * *—

The Seventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which was postponed from 1911 in consequence of the war, will be opened at Madrid, it is expected, by King Alphonso XIII. on October 1.

Banking Service for Importers and Exporters

Our Branches in London, New York City, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are equipped with Foreign Exchange Departments and are prepared to finance and advise exporters and importers. Our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at *Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc.*, enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c. Reg., 1943, 73; 4 p.c., 1922, 114½;
4 p.c., 1924, 120½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 63½; 4 p.c. Ins., 1941, 77½.
Canada.—3 p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1936, 64½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 1938, 67½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62½; 4 p.c. Stock, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1920, 1925, 90½.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 74; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 83; 5 p.c., 1888, 91½; 4 p.c., 1947, 77½; 4 p.c., 1949, 78½.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1950, 61½; 3½ p.c., 1941-78, 59½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 80.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1951, 71; 4 p.c., 1949, 76½; 4 p.c., 1923, 117½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 111½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 89½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 83½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 82.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 69½; 1932-52, 91; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 104½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 91; 5 p.c., 1953, 80.
Montreal.—3 p.c., 47½; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 3 p.c., 1942, 63½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 64; 4 p.c., 1951-3, 71.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 75½.
New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 59½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 90½; 3½ p.c., 59; 4 p.c., 1961, 72.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 75; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 78.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1946-51, 71.
Saskatoon.—4 p.c., 1941-61, 65.
Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 67½.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1921, 96.
Vancouver and Dist. Jt. Surve. 1954, 67½.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 68½; 4 p.c., 1950-2, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 108.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 62; 4½ p.c., 1962, 63½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 74.

Railways.

Atlantic & North-West. 5 p.c., 77½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence. 6 p.c., 87½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—6½ p.c. 1st Mort., 78½.
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. 3rd.
Canada Atlantic. 4 p.c., 196, 63.
Canadian Northern Alberta. 3½ p.c., 1960, 60½.
Canadian Northern Ontario.—4 p.c. Corp., 53; 3½ p.c. Dom., 60½.
Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c., 1950, 71; 4 p.c., 1950, 76.
Canadian Northern Ry.—4 p.c., 1930, 93½; 4 p.c. Corp., 53; 4 p.c., 1930, 97; 4 p.c. Lande, 100½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 93½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 60½; 4 p.c., 1934, 84; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 98½; 5 p.c. Land, 91½.
Canadian Northern Western. 4½ p.c., 80.
Can. Pacific. 167; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 60; 4 p.c. Corp., 64; Special Inv. 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 131½.
Duluth Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 77½.
Edmonton Duvergane. 4 p.c., 1942, 60½.
Grand Trunk. 4½ p.c., 77½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1939, 88½; 3 p.c., 1962, 68½; 4 p.c., 1965 A, 66½; 4 p.c., 1965 B, 64½; Lake Superior. 4 p.c., 67; 4 p.c., Debs., 50; 7 p.c., 5 p.c. Notes, 192½, 96½.
Grand Trunk Ry. 4 15/16; 4 p.c., 87; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 41½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 30½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 124; 2nd and Equipment, 98½; Bond, Cap. Pref., 5 p.c., 71; Corp. 4 p.c., 59½; 6½ p.c. West. Bond, 6 p.c., 70½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 56½; Dollar Bds., 83½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Note, Jan., 1921, 98½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 98½.
Manitoba R. West. 5 p.c., 110½.
New Brunswick. 6 p.c., 1934, 80½; Corp. 4 p.c., 57½.
Ontario & Quebec. 6 p.c., 109; 5 p.c. Term., 77½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern. 4 p.c., 1942, 80½.
Quebec & Lake St. John. 4 p.c., 51.
Quebec Centre. 4 p.c., 59½.
St. John & Quebec. 4 p.c., 64½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction. 47½; Pref., 82.
B.C. Elect. Def. Ord., 49; Pref. Ord., 48½; 6 p.c. Corp. Pref., 52½; 4½ p.c. Corp. Debs., 54.

B.C. Teleph.—4½ p.c. Debs., 64.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 68.
Canadian Gen. Elect.—127½.
Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 101.
Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—5 p.c. Bds., 106½.
Kaministiquia.—Cap., 122.
Montreal Water & Power.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, G.B., 73.
Montreal L. H. & Power.—Cap., 100.
New Brunswick. 1952; 5 p.c. Bds., 119½; 5½ p.c. Bds., 107.
N.E.G. Bds., 107.
Toronto.—4½ p.c., 63½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 50½.
West Kootenay.—6 p.c., 110½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c., 90½.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Lond. Reg.), 45½.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Montreal Reg.), 47½.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—43.
Calgary & Edmonton.—5½.
Canada Co.—19½.
Canada Land & Irrigation Co.—5½; 6 p.c. Debs., 33.
Hudson Bay.—6 9/32; Pref., 76½.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—Letters, 123.
San Antonio Land.—Deposit Rpts., 203.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—(15½), 12/103.
Union Bk. of Canada.—36½.
Western Canada Land.—1½; 5 p.c. Debs., 36.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 50½.
Canadian Coll.—5 p.c. Bds., 16.
Canadian Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 96½.
Dominion Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 83½.
Dominion Steel.—6 p.c. Pref., 82.
Lake Superior.—Cap., 175.
West Canadian Collieries.—Ord., 9/9.

Mines.

Miner. Corp. of Canada.—8½.
Mond Nickel. 50½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum., 16½; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 93½.

Miscellaneous.

Belding Paper.—5 p.c., 91.
Brit. Columbia Brev.—Ord., 26½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields. Com., 14½; 7 p.c. Conv. Pref., 15½.
Canada Cement. 7 p.c. Pref., 112½.
Canada Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 98½.
Canada Locomotive.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 104½.
Canada Car.—6 p.c. Bds., 107.
Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c., 57; 5 p.c. Income, 11½; Com., 1½.
Canada Steamship.—5 p.c. Debs., 83½; Com., 83½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 80; Com., 19½.
Columbia West Lumber Bds.—6½ p.c., 11½.
Dominion Textile. 6 p.c. Bds., "C" 117½.
Furness, Withy, 28/10½; 5 p.c. Pref., 7½.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—18/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 16½.
Lake Superior Paper.—5 p.c., 115.
Marconi of Canada.—10½.
Pennams. 5 p.c. Bds., 113½.
Price Bros. 5 p.c., 98.
Simpson (R.).—5 p.c., 81.
Spanish River.—7 p.c. Pref., 157½; 6 p.c. Bds., 118; Com., 146½.
Standard Chemical. 7 p.c. Pref., 43.
Western Canada Flour Mills. 6 p.c., 116.

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Canadian exports of newsprint to the United Kingdom during the first four months of the current fiscal year were worth \$198,000.

Advices from Nova Scotia state that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has purchased the Sydney Cement and Pressed Brick Company, which had been closed down during the war. The plant is being rapidly put in order, and it is anticipated that it will be in operation at an early date.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An old-established firm of manufacturers' representatives, with head office at Trinidad, who cover the whole of the British West Indies (with the exception of Jamaica), British and Dutch Guiana and Venezuela, are desirous of securing additional Canadian agencies upon a commission basis. Their requirements include:—Flour and grain, provisions (including all sorts of canned goods and pickled and dried fish and beef stuffs), articles for wear for men, women and children, household goods, agricultural and artisans' tools, etc., boots and shoes (particularly canvas rubber soles).

A London firm of import and export merchants are desirous of obtaining the agency of Canadian manufacturers of domestic glass.

A London firm of piano manufacturers and dealers would be glad to come to an arrangement with Canadian manufacturers able to supply large quantities of low-priced pianofortes, players, etc.

A firm in the north of England are prepared to purchase canned blueberry (1 and 2-lb.) in lots of 100 cases, and as a preliminary invite samples and prices from Canadian packers.

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CANADA'S TRADE.

For the twelve months ending July 30, Canada's imports and exports were about equal, with imports of \$1,253,191,735, and exports of \$1,264,465,537. The total duty collected for this yearly period was \$208,001,705. The total trade for this period was \$2,517,656,372, compared with the former corresponding annual period of a total trade of \$2,244,293,963.

There was imported from the United Kingdom \$191,932,054, and exported to that country, \$409,481,599. From the United States Canada bought \$881,516,635 worth of goods, and sold that country goods to the value of \$499,746,802. From Cuba was imported \$30,523,799; from British East Indies, \$18,848,911; from the British West Indies, \$15,443,325, and from British Guiana, \$6,795,890.

Exports of agricultural products are about equal to the corresponding period of the previous year, but there was a decrease of about \$175,000,000 in cartridges and other explosives. The greatest increase in export was in wood and wood products, increasing from \$97,000,000 to nearly \$200,000,000.

Of imports the principal increase was in cotton, from \$65,192,086 to \$119,500,887; iron and steel from \$148,363,407 to \$176,664,580; sugar and molasses from \$47,946,281 to \$92,739,416; and wool from \$41,375,871 to \$83,590,676.

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A long list of Civil Service employees, at home and in the Dominions, to whom the Imperial Service Medal has been awarded, was published in last night's *London Gazette*.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Day:

Consols Account Day, Friday, Oct. 1.

Ticket Day. Pay Day
Wed., Oct. 13 Thurs., Oct. 14

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange has shown signs of contraction in the face of the growing antipathy of the coal labour position. A few specialties have been animated, but among the rank and file both speculative and investment business has been meagre, and at the moment markets are without a lead pending an improvement in the labour situation. Money conditions keep firm. Gilt-edged issues have been flabby, but losses are inconsiderable on the week. Home Rails have shown fair resistance, and though industrials are a much less robust department, losses have rarely been severe. Dunlops have given way on profit-taking after the meeting. Textiles are overshadowed by reports of impending short time in the industry. Another heavy fall in the New York exchange has stiffened dollar securities. Argentine rails make no response to good dividend forecasts, and are off colour, but Mexican securities as a whole have again been marked up on the change for the better in the national outlook. The success of the French loans in New York has helped French loan quotations. Among mines, Kafirs, after another rise with the gold quotation, have turned easier, the Rand output figures for August and the native labour return being poor. Oils, after some show of strength, have re-acted on realising, but underlying conditions remain good.

In the Canadian section business has been of a light character. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have ruled steady at previous levels. The Fours hold at 71, and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds have hardly varied. Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated a good deal in the railroad group, and are a fraction down to 169. Grand Trunk junior stocks registered fresh falls of ¼, while Grand Trunk Pacific debentures have given way ¾ to 50½. Hudson's Bays in the land group record a moderate fall to 6½, but on the whole industrials have been cheerful, assisted by the strength of the dollar.

Dominion Steels have risen 1½ to 74. Canada Cements at 76½ are 4 higher, while the pref is up 3 to 114½. Canadian Cars have not varied, but the pref. has added a point at 117½. Spanish River Pulp pref. has spurted 7½ to 160. Shawinigan Water is without net change at 135½. Lake Superiors have not moved. Mexican traction issues moving with Mexican securities generally, record several gains of 2 to 5 points, but Brazil Traction at 47½ have shed a fraction. Canadian silver mining shares have been slow, and there is no change in Mining Corp. of Canada at 8s. 6d.

[Owing to the irregularity of the mails our Montreal Letter has not reached us up to the time of going to press.]

During July 12,200 people immigrated into Canada through ocean ports and 43,000 came from the United States, the total immigration for the month being 5,400 more than that for July, 1919.

ONTARIO'S GOLD MINES.

Statistics, which show a production of 86,310 (41,629) from the gold mine of Northern Ontario during the past decade, and which indicate the output during each year, beginning with 1910, make it possible to form an idea of the progress being made. For instance, says the *Poronto Globe*, while the output for 1910 amounted to a total of only \$35,539, it has now increased to a rate of not far under a million dollars every thirty days. Not only this, but, whereas the resources of the mines were of more or less uncertain extent a few years ago, they now lay claim to have from 70 to 100 million dollars of new ore in sight. With such reserves and equipped with machinery for treating up to more than 6,000 tons every twenty-four hours, or at the rate of nearly 2½ million tons annually, it is obvious that on the ore, which contains an average of about \$9 per ton in gold, the output may reasonably reach \$18,000,000 yearly. Keeping these figures in mind, and then taking into account the potentialities of the vast stretch of territory as yet undeveloped, it is possible to form a reasonable idea of the importance of the industry.

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ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY.

A constructive development in connection with pulp and paper securities is the announcement of the equivalent of an 8 per cent. dividend on the stock of the St. Maurice Paper Company, the Canadian subsidiary of the Union Bag and Paper Company. The directors have declared a disbursement of \$2 per share for the quarter payable August 25. This represents an increase of \$3 per share per annum. On March 28, the enterprise declared a stock bonus of 30 per cent.

— * —

Major C. G. Austin, who, after being wounded at Festubert, was second in command at the Canadian depot hospital at Buxton before returning to Canada, has returned to London as head of the Canadian Civil Re-establishment Department, which looks after the welfare of Canadian soldiers who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, and owing to wounds or illness are still under official supervision. The address of his office is 103, Oxford Street, W.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £410,958 18 2

Reserve Fund - £410,958 18 2

Assets under Administration £18,275,599 15 9.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28, Bishopscote, A. L. NUNNS,
London, E.C.2 London Representative.

Bank of Scotland Bankers.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Imperial Tobacco in Canada. Interim dividend of 4½d per share, less tax, on ordinary share.

Tennessonata Railway Bondholders' Committee. Particulars of the Tennessonata Railway for the month of July, 1920, received from Rivière du Loup. Gross earnings \$5,992; operating expenses, \$26,632.

Canada Company. The directors of the Canada Company announce an interim dividend of 15 per cent per annum (1s 6d per share), less tax, for the half year, payable October 15.

Paper at 2d a Pound? Canadian paper and pulp companies are considering the possible sale of the forest of Northern America, and Lord Robb at a meeting of Messrs. George Newman, Ltd., last week, and he hoped in the course of a year or two the price of paper would be reduced to 2d a pound.

The Calgary Power Co.—The 10th annual report for the year ending December 31 last, shows a net profit of \$89,729, which is the largest in the history of the Company. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for depreciation, and the balance carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account is \$181,167. The directors are of opinion that the earnings do not yet warrant the payment of a dividend.

Ontario's Water Power. Sir Adam Beck, referring to the Chippawa development at Niagara Falls, Ontario, where the Ontario Government is developing hydro-electric power on a gigantic scale, states that whereas, when launched, the canal was expected to furnish 175,000 horsepower, the object of the Government now was to make available 600,000 horsepower by October 1, 1921. The plants on the Canadian side would then have more than 1,000,000 horse-power available for the people of Ontario.

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Spelling and Co. announce that the secretary of the British Columbia Breweries, 1918, reports, concerning operations for July, 1920, as follows:—The total sales for the month amount to \$226,380, an increase of \$94,232.26. Net profits, \$66,745.08, an increase of \$14,334.39. During the month 12,067½ barrels were sold, compared with 8,154½ a year ago, the average selling prices being:—Keg beer, \$11.41; bottled beer, \$38.02, compared with \$9.47 and \$29.66 respectively in July, 1919. The total sales for the month again constitute a record in the history of the company.

Coal Mining in Nova Scotia.—The President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, who has been inspecting the Company's coal properties in Nova Scotia, announces that over \$5,000,000 will be expended in the further development of their mines in the Province and that the work will be commenced at once. A large central power plant is to be established in order that production at Springhill may be increased without undue delay. A new mine has been opened at Springhill which is expected to tap a rich seam of coal. As a result of the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of coal from Nova Scotia, a cargo of 7,000 tons has left the Province for Holland.

— * —

Having recently returned from a thorough inspection of the rivers in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Charles Bruce, engineer of the Fisheries Department, states that many improvements have been made in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (July 31st, 1920) over \$163,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

395 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., President.

A. J. Dawes, Esq., Vice-President.

Thos. Long, Esq.

Sir F. Orr Lewis, Bart.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

F. Howard Wilson, Esq.

F. Robertson, Esq.

G. L. Cairns, Esq.

D. C. Macarow, General Manager.

T. E. Merrett, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.

W. A. Meltrum, General Supervisor.

Montreal Branch J. D. G. Klippen, Manager.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (July 31st,

1920) over \$200,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Suez, Tariffs, etc.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Challenge of Labour.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Smillie prides himself on the blunt directness of his diplomacy in stating publicly that "the miners are determined that the nation shall own the mines and the time has come when the present exploiters will have to give them up." Economically, the case for the miners in Great Britain is far weaker than it was three months ago. Yet the handling of the case for the coal miners shows evidence of considerable shrewdness on Mr. Smillie's part. He has made a bid for public support by linking the interests of the consumers with those of the miners. They talk glibly of the rule of the proletariat and attempt to subvert the constitutional government of the country by strike threats. Britain is war-weary, but these men mistake the sentiment and the character of the great silent British public if they imagine that by threats of coercion or by shadowy promises the liberties hammered out on the anvil of stoical determination for a thousand years will be bartered away for the mess of pottage, mixed in Russia and stirred in the pot of Communism.—*The Montreal Daily Star*.

A Revolutionary Strike Project.

Unless something unexpected happens, within two or three weeks Britain will have a gigantic strike of coal miners. The radical leader of the Miners' Union, Smillie, has been carefully calculating on producing a great strike as a step toward forcing nationalising of the mines—and then nationalisation of all other British industry. Smillie and his cohorts have not been backward in admitting that they plan ultimately for a Socialist State, in which all industry is nationalised, or, in other words, establishing a new Soviet era. The miners are to be used as pawns in this game. Their strike is to demonstrate the power of Labour Unions engaged in essential industry to dictate the conditions of national life. The British people have endured many bold forays against their domestic peace and industrial life, but never yet, as a whole, have they come out materially the worse.—*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto.

The Shadow of Lenin.

The threat of the Miners' Federation to strike, thus cutting off supplies essential to British industrial life, takes on a sinister aspect. The one hope of the situation is that the rank and file of British Labour, staunchly loyalist at heart, will refuse to have its cause endangered and its dearly-bought position lost by the actions of extremists, and repudiate and defeat their designs. The attempt to bring about a revolution in the spring of 1919 failed because the heart of Labour was sound and would not stand behind the anarchists and Reds who were bent on revolution: and there is cause for belief that the same sterling loyalty and good sense will walk the disruptionists again. Indeed, it is in sane, honest, God-fearing trades unionists, as opposed to the ultra-Red, atheistical wreckers of the Soviet school that the hope of democracy largely lies. And this is true not alone of England and of Europe, but of the United States and of Canada as well.—*The Ottawa Journal*.

The Jamboree.

Boy Scouts from all parts of the world recently gathered in the largest building devoted to public entertainment in London for a joyous festival, which was described under the picturesque name of a "jamboree." It appears to have been as jolly as its name. The Jamboree of the Boy Scouts was the Youths' League of Nations. The fraternisation and the good-fellowship displayed during those days of high spirits and great endeavour at Olympia not only trained the boys for acceptance of the principles on which its great parent is founded, but the hand-clasp of nation with nation must have left an impress on the spectators that will not be without its effect. The Jamboree brought the world one step nearer to universal peace.—*The Montreal Daily Star*.

The Olympic Games and the Empire.

Great Britain will do a great service to the highest ideals of amateur sport, and to the cause of international good will, if British athletes get out and stay out of the Olympic games foolishness. Games are taken out of their truest sphere in the life of a people when sport is unduly internationalised. Sport ceases to be a pleasure and becomes a business, almost an industry, of preparation for international contests. Olympic games waste time, waste money, and promote international ill-will. The sooner the British Empire, at least, is rid of the recurring noise and nuisance of the Olympic games the better.—*The Evening Telegram*, Toronto.

If you desire to get into touch with Canadian export firms, there is no better way of doing so than by studying the *Business Enquiries and Introductions* each month in the *Canadian Export Pioneer* (published at Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 10s. per annum, post free).

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Those of our readers who are interested in the Canadian pulp and paper industry may be advised to write for the August circular issued by the Royal Securities Corporation, which deals most ably and exhaustively with the present conditions and future prospects of this, now one of the most important national industries in Canada. This financial house gives carefully-considered reasons for the belief that the well-managed and well-situated companies must make increasingly satisfactory profits, and it also points out to investors the pitfalls to be guarded against when selecting shares for investment. The price of newsprint, which was \$44 in 1916, is to-day \$110 per ton, and the profits of the best mills have correspondingly increased with the price of the commodity. Those investors who possess funds in Canada, and are thus not handicapped by the present rate of exchange, can find few investments better than shares in pulp and paper enterprises.

* * *

For the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in mortgage investments in Canada, where the mortgagor in most of the Provinces is still protected by Moratoria Acts, the following information from the current issue of the "Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association" will be useful.

* * *

In Ontario an Act was passed at the last session of Parliament providing for the deferment of payment of the principal owing on any mortgage or purchase agreement until the first interest-paying date before October 1, 1920, but the extension was not to continue in any case after January 1, 1921.

* * *

In Manitoba changes in "The War Relief Act" have prolonged the Moratorium, which will now finally cease on May 1, 1921. In the meantime the collection of interest, taxes or insurance premiums which are in arrears can be enforced after August 1, 1920. It is also provided that securities which have already matured, or shall mature, prior to August 1, 1920, bearing less than 7 per cent. interest, shall, at the option of the holders, pay interest at 7 per cent. until August 1, 1922, and from August 1 of this year permission is given to call in 10 per cent. of the overdue principal each year, or 5 per cent. half-yearly.

* * *

In Saskatchewan the Moratorium has ceased, except in the case of returned soldiers, and only then where the debtor has adopted agriculture as his permanent occupation, in which case he is protected until November 1, 1921.

* * *

In Alberta the Moratorium, which may be cancelled at any time by Order-in-Council, which applies only to urban centres, is still in force, and the Government has expressed its intention to allow it to remain for another year.

* * *

In British Columbia the Act has also been extended for one year, but the onus has been placed on the debtor to show cause to a judge that he is entitled to relief. Thus, while the Act has not been cancelled, lenders can proceed in the ordinary way to enforce their rights, and it is left to the debtor to prove his inability to pay, and to claim relief from the Courts.

* * *

The Calgary *Herald* reports an interview with one of the English debenture holders of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co., who is explaining through the local Press the situation as it affects the bond and share holders. Under the contract with the city, the company can only charge a certain price for its gas, and as the supply of natural gas from the wells has very seriously fallen off, unless new wells are bored and a heavy pressure of gas obtained, there seems to be nothing but bankruptcy in front of the company. The city would be within its strict rights in refusing to pay a higher price for the gas, but if the City Council take the view suggested by the Calgary *Herald*, they will meet the Gas Company in a friendly way, and agree to an increase on the contract rate, and, in turn, the company will be willing to sink further money in the hope of obtaining a larger and more permanent supply of natural gas.

* * *

Upon arrival at Halifax, the cruiser *Aurora* and the two destroyers presented to Canada by Great Britain, says Reuter, will make a trip up the St. Lawrence before going into commission.

Those thinking of settling in another part of the Empire, and uncertain which country to adopt, should read "Canada To-Day," 1920 (published at Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 2s. 6d., with postage 3s.), which contains the most reliable, up-to-date information about Canada, its scenery, climate, resources and progress, and the varied openings and opportunities it offers to all classes of settlers.

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Banking and Finance.

Canadian and Other Stocks Contrasted.

So much interest has been aroused by our recent comparison of the income versus capital increment points of view of two groups of Canadian and South Australian Government securities, and we have received so much correspondence on the subject that we refer to it again this week from a somewhat different aspect. When we contrasted the respective positions from both points of view of the Canadian and South Australian securities it was with the object of proving that the former offered the greater attractions of the two. At the request of a number of correspondents we have prepared a table setting out the yields per cent. at current quotations, the dates of redemption, and the prospective capital increment at maturity of a number of representative Canadian and general Overseas Government securities, which should be useful to those who are prepared to ignore present income considerations in exchange for an assured substantial increase in their capital at some future definite date.

CANADIAN STOCKS.

	Date of Redemption.	Present Yield %.	Capital Increment % at Redemption.
Canada 2½% Ins.	.. 1947	4 10 11	81
" 3% Reg.	.. 1938	4 13 0	53
Nova Scotia 3% Reg.	.. 1949	5 9 1	81
Canada 3½% Reg.	.. 1909-34	4 14 7	35
" " "	.. 1935-50	5 12 11	61
C.P.R. 3½% "	.. 1938	5 4 1	47
Newfoundland 3½%	.. 1941-7-8	5 12 0	58
Ontario 3½% Reg.	.. 1946	5 7 8	65
Canada 4% "	.. 1940-60	5 12 3	38
Manitoba 4% Reg.	.. 1950	5 6 8	33
Alberta 4% "	.. 1938	5 1 11	26
Saskatchewan 4%	.. 1949	5 5 3	31

* * *

Super-Attractions of Canadian Stocks.

In the above table we set out groups of 2½ and 3 per cent., 3½ and 4 per cent. Canadian securities and contrast with them the showing made by similar classes of "other Overseas Government stocks." On the whole, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the fuller list now published justifies the view propounded in our issue of the 4th inst., viz., that the prospective capital increment at redemption is relatively materially greater than that on many other Overseas Government issues. As to the respective merits of the securities dealt with, there is, of course, nothing to choose between them. They are to all intents and purposes of equal investment calibre, and the respective proportions of the different stocks held are largely a matter of choice, an effort to maintain equilibrium in the percentages of capital invested in Government stocks, or the caprice of the investors' financial adviser. The greater prospect of increased capital return is, of course, offered by the low interest yielding stocks, and here the Canadian group distinctly scores with a total percentage of 215 per cent. as against 184 per cent. by the "other Overseas Government stocks" included in the table, whilst as to the alternate dates of redemption rather favouring the latter group, it is merely a matter of a year or two at the most on the assumption that there is only a remote prospect of money standing at such a level as would induce the two borrowers in question to take advantage of their powers. In the matter of present yields, there is little difference between the two groups.

* * *

The 3½ and 4 per cent. Securities Analysed.

In the 3½ per cent. division Canada also comes out very well, for it would certainly pay a holder of Queensland 3½ per cent. Inscribed of 1945 to sell his stock and reinvest the proceeds in Ontario 3½ per cent. Deferred of 1946, seeing that although the present yield is a little lower the prospective capital increment is about 7 per cent. higher. Similarly, it would be a profitable exchange—to the tune of 10 per cent.—to transfer from West Australian 3½ per cent. Inscribed of 1927-47 into the corresponding Canadian Government security of 1935-50, especially as the present interest yield per cent. is substantially better and compensates for the slight difference in the respective dates of maturity. Honours are fairly evenly divided in the case of the two 4 per cent. groups dealt with, so closely do the respective capital increment percentages approximate, in three of each of the groups they are identical, the only marked difference being between the Canada 4 per cent. 1940-60 loan, 38 per cent., and the Queensland Government 4 per cent. 1940-50, 49 per cent., and we think that *Canada's* readers would certainly prefer the Canadian Government issue to the Australian security. The capital

increment averages in this group are Canadian 32 per cent., Other Overseas stocks 31 per cent. (the present yields showing little variation). This week we have deliberately excluded stocks maturing or likely to mature within the next decade, preferring to indicate those which are redeemable any time within 20 or 30 years, and which consequently offer the sturdiest prospect of capital increment. How the factor bears on the investment position may be gathered from a glance at the above table. It will be seen that an investor who places £1,000 in Canada 2½ per cent. Inscribed of 1947 will, if he is content to be satisfied with the somewhat moderate annual yield of 1½ per cent. on his capital, receive back at the date of redemption £1,810, this handsome increment of £810 being net, as such addition to capital is, of course, not subject to income tax. How long financial conditions will present such golden opportunities to the investor it is, of course, impossible

OTHER OVERSEAS GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

	Date of Redemption.	Present Yield %.	Capital Increment % at Redemption.
New Zealand 3% Ins.	.. 1915	5 5 3	75
W. Australian 3% Ins.	.. 1915-35	4 8 3	47
Br. Guiana 3% Ins.	.. 1923-45	4 18 4	64
Queensland 3½% Ins.	.. 1945	5 11 1	58
W. Australian 3½% Ins.	.. 1927-47	5 6 1	51
Barbados 3½% Ins.	.. 1925-42	5 6 10	51
Natal Consol. 4% Ins.	.. 1937	5 7 5	33
Queensland 4% Ins.	.. 1940-50	5 19 5	49
S. Australian 4% "	.. 1929	5 1 11	26
N.S. Wales 4% Ins.	.. 1933	5 5 3	31

3½%.

4%.

to foresee, but we understand that even at the present time it is often difficult to secure first-class Canadian Government securities at the current range of quotations, and with the present high premium on the dollar, and a removal of the embargo lately placed by the Canadian Government on Canadian investment purchases in this market, we should probably see a very substantial recovery in the prices of Canadian securities generally.

—* *—

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Chat with Colonel P. Pelletier.

"During the summer we have sent a considerable number of suitable settlers to the eastern townships of our Province," said Col. P. Pelletier, the Agent-General for Quebec, in conversation with a representative of *Canada*. With nearly all these persons Col. Pelletier said he had had personal interviews; in many cases they were possessed of capital, which he invariably recommended them to place in a bank, and to spend their first year as helpers, so as to obtain a good insight into local conditions and the comparative value of land before purchasing.

"Our Province conducts a less expansive campaign of advertising and propaganda regarding the opportunities for the British settler in Quebec than do our Western neighbours," continued Col. Pelletier, "but the advantages we enjoy as one of the two greatest manufacturing and mixed-farming Provinces are gradually becoming better known. Moreover, we enjoy the advantage of being nearer to Britain, so that the initial cost of passage and settlement is less. The notion that we are solely a French-speaking Province is being dispelled, and the grand opportunities for men of farming experience in the eastern township district, of which the prospering manufacturing city of Sherbrooke is a centre, and where many of our most successful farmers are of British descent, are being better realised. Apart from this impetus towards emigration, the Province of Quebec is now receiving more attention from the British investor. The shortage of paper, the greater inducements for developing our great mineral and forest resources, owing to conditions due to the war, are factors which have already resulted in new enterprises being undertaken by British capitalists, and I am now receiving a considerable number of enquiries as to the opportunities in special lines, and in particular areas for the employment of capital."

—* *—

Are you open to do business in Canadian goods? If so, become a subscriber to the *Canadian Export Pioneer* (published at Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: 10s. per annum, post free), and read "Made in Canada," a weekly feature, containing illustrations and descriptions of various classes of Canadian manufactures.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. C.—A Caughnawaga means "at the rapids" (Lachine Rapids).

"STUDENT."—Oxford Mountain is a noted peak in the Province of Quebec.

K. F.—At the present rate of exchange you would do well to sell.

INVESTOR.—You can get a better return on debentures here than in Canada at present.

LEADS.—There should be a very good market for your goods in Canada. Our trade editor is enquiring and will write.

"DORRIS."—A plainsman is one whose life and work are on the prairies or great plain lands; a rancher or cowboy.

E. C. C.—There are different regulations for shooting moose in the various Provinces. If you give fuller details of your wishes and plans we will be glad to advise you.

"A Widow" (Limerick).—For information as to gratuity, write to the Paymaster, Canadian Headquarters, 43, Courtfield Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, giving full particulars of your husband's war record.

"INQUIRER."—In our "Investment Notes" this week we reproduce a late report on the Moratoria Act in the various Provinces, which will answer your question and those of other of our readers.

J. C.—It may have a very prosperous future, as you suggest, and the locality gives it a distinct advantage for export trade in certain markets, but we should prefer other companies with a more successful record.

"KARN."—(1) The price seems to us high for the yield. (2) There has been some melon cutting, but there may be more to come. (3) A very sound investment, which in time will pay a higher dividend.

"FLYER."—Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitton Brown were the first men in the world to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in sixteen hours. Their official time was 16 hours 12 minutes, from St. Johns, Nfld., to Clifden, Ireland.

C. E. S.—The price is higher, but this is presumably for irrigated land. It is of great importance that in the latter case the water supply should be absolutely assured. Many irrigation concerns have from financial weakness or faulty construction been unable to carry out their contracts.

"T. G." (Belfast).—Canadian soldiers who took their discharge in England are not entitled to a free passage back to Canada; but if you write to Capt. Pickup, The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, 7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.1, giving full particulars of your case, he may be able to help you. For the 1914-15 Star, write to the Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS WANT CANADIAN AGENTS.

Enquiries are constantly being received at the offices of Canada from British manufacturers and exporters who desire to secure representation in the Dominion for the sale of their productions. An enquiry now before us comes from the exporters of the well-known "Embers" metal decoration, who want suitable agents for the whole of the Dominion. The Koleno Co. have also lately enquired of Canada for the names of well-established Canadian business houses whom we could recommend as wholesale agents for the sale of Koleno. The General Manager of Canada will be glad to hear from any readers of the Journal in the Dominion desiring assistance in obtaining agencies for British goods.

Harvesting operations continue throughout the Canadian west, the yields being larger than at first reported.

RAILWAY EARNINGS S. (Gross).

For Seven Days Ended Sept. 7.

Grand Trunk, \$367,750; inc., \$75,362.
Canadian Pacific, \$3,991,000; inc., \$392,000.
Canadian Northern, \$1,280,700; inc., \$140,500.

THE VALUE OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.

An article in the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* sets out statistics showing the value of Canadian fisheries and the development of the industry during the present century. The story of progress reads as follows:—

TOTAL VALUE OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.	1901-18.
1901 ... \$25,737,153	1915-16 ... \$35,860,708
1902 ... 23,101,878	1916-17 ... 30,208,378
1905 ... 29,470,502	1917 ... 52,812,044
1913-14 ... 39,207,748	1918 ... 60,250,544
1914-15 ... 31,264,031	

British Columbia is by far the most prolific of the provinces in the matter of fish-catching, being responsible for \$27,882,223 out of the total of \$60,250,544 for the year 1918. Nova Scotia comes next with a 1918 record of \$15,143,066, these two provinces between them being responsible for five-sixths of the aggregate. For purposes of comparison it is recalled that the value of fish landed in the United Kingdom in 1918 was \$105,719,257.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

On Thursday, September 9, at Lavington Street Baths, Southwark, the Bank of Montreal Swimming Club held the heats of a 100 yards' handicap. Two heats were swum, both resulting in close racing. The final in this race took place on Thursday.

The Bank of Montreal annual invitation gala will take place at St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road, on Thursday, September 23, at 8 p.m., when the members will compete for the club's various cups and shield.

Messrs. W. A. H. Buller and A. G. Griffiths are giving a display of fancy swimming, and a water polo match, Bank of England v. The Old Citizens, will take place. Altogether a very pleasant evening is anticipated.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADA LENDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of September, 1920, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the first day of October, 1920, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the sixteenth day of September, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 1st September, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 767. September 18, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 8d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

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WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—For good farms, special educational facilities on English lines, fishing, shooting, and excellent social advantages. Write, Leslie Wiltshire, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

A USEFUL GIFT-BOOK.—A few cloth-bound volumes of the "Victory Souvenir," published by the Canada Newspaper Co., still available, price 6s. each.—Address, The Publisher, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.

FARMS FOR SALE, in well-settled districts in Eastern Canada; houses; farm buildings; good markets; educational and other facilities; fine climate; good sport easily available. For particulars, address—Box 531, "CANADA," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

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OTTAWA.—POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills.—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Full of every description. Cables, "Allennil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Quebec's Apple Contribution.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics published a preliminary bulletin showing the quantities and values of commercial apples produced in Canada, and the varieties and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen in Canada during the year 1919. According to the information thus collected, the commercial production of apples in Canada for the year 1919 was 3,346,660 barrels, of the value of \$24,306,210. Quebec producing 70,500 barrels, value \$527,950.

September 18, 1920

ENFIELD MACHINE AND AUTO TOOL CO., LTD.

Production being the crying need of the day, it is obvious that a concern which specialises in the manufacture of time and labour-saving tools for mass production is a factor which counts. Hence the *raison d'être* of the Enfield Machine and Auto Tool Co., Ltd.

Starting in 1917, in a very modest way, this firm may justly claim to be "modern" in every sense of the word. Specialising in the manufacture of jigs and fixtures, the reputation of this company, under the fostering care of its directors, all of whom are practical engineers, has now become so well established, that in the three years of its activities the number of employees of the firm has grown by leaps and bounds, and the new contracts continually being received necessitate almost daily the addition of new members of the staff. Naturally, too, the workshops have also far outgrown their original limits, and as machine after machine has been added to cope with the increase of business the company is now seeking to acquire additional space for the extension of its plant.

Although the firm makes a speciality of jigs and fixtures—of which it is now supplying large quantities to many of the chief engineering firms of Great Britain—its activities are by no means limited to the production of these items.

The manufacture of tools, special parts of machinery, and also complete mechanical devices, is a feature of which the success is reflected in the ever-growing volume of business which is committed to the care of the firm.

It has special scope and facilities for the rapid production of new patents, in any quantity, and inventors of all kinds of mechanical devices desiring to place their ideas on the market in practical form cannot do better than invite the co-operation of the Enfield Machine and Auto Tool Co., Ltd.

The Efficiency Bonus scheme in force for the benefit of all employees has probably contributed not a little to the success and prosperity of the firm.

* * *

AMBASSADORS THEATRE.

Canadians in London should make a point of seeing Mr. Harwood's clever play, "The Grain of Mustard Seed," at the above theatre. Politics in real life is cynical enough, but it is more so on the stage. There they will see how the Government of the country may fall into the hands of a clique who have a sense of humour but no sense of honour, who find in Cabinet intrigues a game slightly more exciting than Bridge, and who prove in the end that they are incapable of governing anyone, not even themselves. For they are dominated by an outsider gifted with brains, individuality, and forcefulness. That at least is true to life. The dialogue is smart and often witty. The love story is provided by the outsider and a daughter of one of the insiders. Mr. Norman McKinnel, as Jerry Weston, M.P., the outsider, Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, Mr. Fred Kerr, and others, act so well as to raise the play into a brilliant piece of comedy.

* * *

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION.

"The Mayflower" play will be performed nightly at 8 p.m. at the Royal Surrey Theatre from Monday, September 20, to Saturday, September 25. A matinee will be held on Thursday, September 23, at 2.30 p.m. Members of the English-Speaking Union and their friends are especially invited to be present at the opening performance on Monday. The Royal Surrey Theatre is easily reached from all parts of London. It is two minutes from Elephant and Castle or Lambeth North Tube Stations.

* * *

Everything is in readiness for the Canadian Air Force to take to wings, and, as soon as the pay roll and allowances are passed, Camp Borden, in Ontario, will again be a beehive of activity something like it was during the war, only not on so large a scale.

HELIUM INVESTIGATION IN CANADA

The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has awarded a grant of \$5,000 to assist Professor J. C. McLennan in his investigations of the properties of helium, to determine its uses for lamps of various kinds, amplifying valves and high resistances, etc. Professor McLennan, of Toronto University, who is devoting all his energies to this end, was attached to the British Admiralty during the war in an advisory capacity. Under the Admiralty's direction, a series of successful extensive investigations were conducted, one result of which was the discovery that Canadian natural gas, in which helium exists, possesses the advantage of being readily separable into its constituent parts, and by the extraction of the other properties, the helium left free.

A Lighter-than-Air Gas.

Helium, which is a non-combustible gas, very nearly as light as hydrogen, has proved of great value in the operation of balloons, and vast quantities were exported during the war from Canadian gas fields and utilised in France in observation balloons and other lighter-than-air war craft. The value of the gas as a commercial product is largely enhanced by its comparative scarcity, the United States and Canada being the only countries in which it is found. Its value is estimated at not less than ten cents per cubic foot, and at the present time it is being wasted at the rate of one million cubic feet per month. One of the chief endeavours of the Research Committee is to discover a method of conservation, in which it is confident that Professor McLennan will be successful. Most of the wastage takes place in the Bow River district near Calgary. In that city, it is estimated that 12,000,000 cubic feet of helium is being lost yearly.

A Commercial Production.

The investigation now under way, among other researches, involves the liquefaction of the gas. Though as yet the uses the extraction have been put to are limited, it is confidently believed that utilisation will cover a wide range and the property be of greater benefit in peace than in war.

Canada is the only part of the British Empire having helium resources, and in the opinion of the Dominion's most renowned scientists, it will have soon discovered methods of conservation and be in a position to produce the gas commercially. The principal source of supply is the Bow River gas fields, and the right to extract helium from the natural gas is held by the Crown. The gas in this region contains .3 per cent. of helium. The efforts of the Advisory Council, which are backed by grants from Toronto University, will, in the opinion of those best able to judge, render the production of helium in Canada successful and add a very considerable commercial asset to the Dominion's revenue.

* * *

SEPTEMBER BRITISH MAGAZINES.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Landmark."

The September *Landmark* is a special "Pilgrims' Tercentenary Number," and the sailing of the *Mayflower* and the significance of its commemoration by the two great English-speaking peoples are dealt with from various points of view by some of the best-known writers of the day, including John Drinkwater, Lord Charnwood, Arthur Mee, W. J. Locke and Dion Clayton Calhoun. The Imperial Press Conference in Canada forms the subject of one of the editorials.

"United Empire."

In this number of *United Empire*, the Royal Colonial Institute Journal, there are editorial references to Canada and the West Indies and the Imperial Press Conference. "The Government of the British Commonwealth," by Mr. H. Duncan Hall, an Australian, deals with the problems to be faced by the next Imperial Conference. Last week quotations were given in *Canada* from Mr. Edward Salmon's article on "The Blossoming of the Mayflower."

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

C.P.S.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, September 22. *Empress of France*.
Wednesday, September 23. *Empress of Britain*.
Friday, October 1. *Minotaur*.
Wednesday, October 6. — *Prinz F. Wilhelm*.
Friday, October 8. *Metagama*.
Wednesday, October 13. *Victorian*.
Friday, October 15. *Coronet*.
Wednesday, October 20. *Empress of France*.

* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, September 25. *Sicilian*.
Tuesday, October 5. *Pretorian*.

London to Montreal via Havre

Wednesday, October 20. *Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 29. *Grampian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, September 25. — *Kaiserin Victoria*.

Saturday, October 9. — *Carmania*.

Southampton to New York

Saturday, September 18. — *Mauretania*.

Saturday, September 25. — *Imperator*.

Saturday, October 2. — *Aquitania*.

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Wednesday, October 6. — *Coronia*.

Tuesday, October 12. — *Saxonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, October 9. — *Carmania*.

Saturday, November 6. — *Carmania*.

Saturday, December 4. — *Carmania*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, September 23. — *Zeeland*.

Wednesday, September 29. — *Olympic*.

Wednesday, October 6. — *Adriatic*.

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, September 22. — *Baltic*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York

Thursday, October 7. — *Kronland*.

Thursday, October 14. — *Lapland*.

Thursday, October 21. — *Finland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 2. — *Megantic*.

Thursday, October 14. — *Canada*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 18. — *Philadelphia*.

Saturday, October 2. — *New York*.

Saturday, October 9. — *St. Paul*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.

Saturday, Sept. 25. — *Manchester Civilian*.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, with direct letter, newspaper and parcel mail from Canada is due next Wednesday, the *Minnedosa* to-morrow, and the *Megantic* next Saturday. Letters via New York are due by the R.M.S. *Kaiserin A. Victoria* and *New York* to-morrow, by the *Adriatic* next Thursday, and by the *Mauretania* next Saturday.

The R.M.S. *Metagama*, which left Liverpool on Friday, September 3, ran into a mud-bank in the river St. Lawrence 25 miles below Montreal last Sunday, but has been refloated. Her passengers were all safely landed in Montreal last Monday.

* * *

Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. — Offer for sale of £800,000 Fifteen-year Second Mortgage Debentures. — The British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation announce that the above offer having been largely over-subscribed, the list of town applications has been closed.

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High Commissioner—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R.
BOWRING, 68, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tele-
phone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A
Archibald, Chief Justice, and Mrs., Montreal
—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.
B
Blackmore, A., Vancouver—30, Sunnyside
Road, N.19.
Bruce, F. C. and E. W., Hamilton—Regent
Palace Hotel.
Buss, James, Toronto—115, Park Road, Sit-
tingbourne.
C
Clement, Irene, Ottawa—Alexandra Hotel.
Cole, Fred, and Mrs., Montreal—16, Fletch-
ing Road, Lower Clapton.
Cornu, Dr., Ottawa—Alexandra Hotel.

E
Elliott, Miss Mona R., Westmount, P.Q.—12,
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Finn, Brig.-Gen. J. O., Toronto—c/o Agent-
General for Ontario.
Forest, J. H. A., Montreal—Grafton Hotel.

G
Garvin, Miss Zoe, Montreal—Fourth Avenue
Hotel.
Gross, Louis, Montreal—c/o Union Bank of
Canada, 26, Haymarket.
Gunn, Brig.-Gen. J. A., and family,
Toronto—"Chivelston," Wimbledon.

H
Hadrill, G., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal,
Hart, Lt. F. S. (R.C.N.), Halifax—H.M.S.
Aurora.

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Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill.
Hodgson, G. H., Montreal—33, Gower Street.
Huggatt, Geo. E., Vancouver—30, Blagdon
Road, S.E.13.

K
Knex, W. R., Orillia, Ont.—Strand Palace
Hotel.

L
Infantaine, M. R., Ottawa—Langham Hotel.
Laporte, Sir H., Montreal—Hotel Victoria.
Laycock, Rev. R. P., Vernon 74, Strath-
bourne Road, N.W.
Lemieux, Louis, and Mrs., Montreal—14,
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Winchester Street, Pinlico, S.W.
McLean, Angus, Bathurst, N.B.—c/o New
Brunswick Government Office.
McLellan, Miss Margery, Kingston, Ont.—
Lancaster Gate Hotel.

M
Marshall, A. L., Victoria—c/o Agent-General
for British Columbia.
Massie, Henry, Toronto—50, Bloomsbury
Street.

N
Nation, F., and Miss Helen, Victoria—
Langham Hotel.
Nugent, H. P. F., Mrs., and family, Halif-
ax—Queen's Court Hotel, Earl's Court.

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S
Secord, Rhea C. and A. O., Brantford, Ont.
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Shaw, H. H., Sherbrooke—101, Sugden Road,
S.W.1.

Smith, H. Meredith, Montreal—105, Picca-
dilly.
Solomon, Miss Jennifried P., Montreal—71,
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sions, N.W.6.

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DAVIDSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD
MINES.

The directors of the Davidson Consolidated
Gold Mines, Limited, have notified the share-
holders of the result of the negotiations
which have been carried on by the Manag-
ing Director, Mr. H. H. Sutherland, who has
been in England for several months arrang-
ing with English interests for the purchase
of a large block of stock in the company.
The directors have announced that an
arrangement has been entered into whereby
the company has disposed of 1,500,000 shares

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of the treasury stock at a price of seventy-
five cents per share, net to the company.
This will provide the treasury with \$1,125,000.
Under the terms of the agreement the en-
tire block of stock will be taken up before
April 1, 1921, the greater proportion of the
payments to be made before the end of the
present year. It is announced that a sub-
stantial payment has already been made.

— * * —

LUMBER EXPORTS FROM CANADA.

While the trade in munitions, which helped
to sustain Canada's prosperity during the
war, has dwindled almost to the vanishing
point, exports of products of the forest,
lumber, wood-pulp and newsprint paper have

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steadily increased in volume and value during
the three years ended July 31 last. Exports
of unmanufactured wood rose in value from
\$50,673,107 in the period ended July 31, 1918,
and \$66,753,673 in 1919, to the enormous
figure of \$122,705,285 in 1920. Partly, no
doubt, because of the great demand and high
prices recently prevailing, the sum realised
by Canadians engaged in this trade has thus
increased more than 100 per cent. in three
years. In the same manner exports of paper
have grown.

— * * —

Two hundred returned soldiers took ad-
vantage of the means offered by Hon. Dr.
Cody, when Minister of Education, to train
for the teaching profession, and nearly all of
them have been successful in passing the
courses prescribed for certificates. The
knowledge of life and habits of discipline
acquired during their military experience
have enhanced their value as teachers, and
many of the larger cities have already availed
themselves of the opportunity to obtain their
services for male vacancies on the staffs.



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GLASGOW to MONTREAL

PRETORIAN ... Tues., Oct. 5

SICILIAN ... Sat., Oct. 3

PACIFIC ... Tues. Nov. 9

LONDON to MONTREAL

SCOTIAN ... Tues., Oct. 13

HAVRE to MONTREAL

SCOTIAN ... Wed., Oct. 20

SOUTHAMPTON to MONTREAL

GRAMPIAN ... Wed. Sept. 29

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ANTWERP to MONTREAL

GRAMPIAN ... Tues., Sept. 2

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Caronia	...	...	Wed.,	Oct. 6
Saxonia	...	...	Tues.,	12
Caronia	...	...	Wed.,	Nov. 10

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CANADA

No. 768. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1920. Vol. LIX.

9^D WEEKLY

THE TRIBE WHICH WELCOMED THE PRESSMEN. *See page 367*



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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE NEXT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ARISING out of the last Imperial Conference was the suggestion that the next sitting of that body, convened for 1921, should be in one of the Dominions instead of in London. It was thought that by holding the Conferences in each of the principal Dominions—Canada, Australia, and South Africa—in succession, greater Imperial interest would be taken in the proceedings. The proposal was therefore made that the Conference next June should be held in Canada, which being centrally situated would suit the convenience of all of its members. We regret to learn from the *Morning Post* that the suggestion has not met with the unanimous approval of the Dominions, and it is taken for granted that, like all its predecessors, the next Conference will be held in London. Should this turn out to be the case a most valuable opportunity for Imperial consolidation has been missed. The leading members of the Governments both at home and in the Dominions are so absorbed in their respective affairs that their common interests are apt to become more or less abstract propositions. There is no personal contact, no intimate insight; each State revolves in its own orbit. And that is not the way to make the Empire a living organism.

By way of excuse and, possibly, to mitigate the disappointment at the collapse of a promising suggestion,

Whitehall declares that it is practically impossible for the Prime Minister of Great Britain to absent himself from Europe for such a period of time as would be involved in travelling to and from Canada and attending a Conference there of some week's duration. Nevertheless, there have been occasions of late when Mr. Lloyd George has been out of London for a time very near the limit which would be required for a Conference in Canada, and this at a time when the House was sitting, whereas the Conference could be held during the recess. Not only Canada, but the Empire at large would have been the gainer by members of the Conference visiting Canada. Similarly, it would have been a great experience for Canada to have been officially represented at Conferences in Australia and in South Africa. The scheme promised Imperial cohesion.

It is considered in other quarters as doubtful whether there will be a Conference at all next year. Those who take this view declare that at the Peace Conference the Dominions were promoted to the status of nations in full copartnership with Great Britain, and as such separately signed the Peace Treaties. Since then, however, sufficient time has not elapsed to allow the Dominions to settle down and readjust their duties and responsibilities to the new conditions. Be that as it may; we hardly think it is a sufficient reason for indefinitely postponing the Conference. Far too many important matters are ripe for discussion for us to assume readily that there will be no Conference, at least in London, next year. Among these subjects may be mentioned the reconstitution of the Colonial Office, the creation of a Dominions Department under the Prime Minister or the Lord President of the Council; the institution of a system of diplomatic representation between the Mother Country and the Dominions by the appointment by each Dominion of a Resident Minister in London; and the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, as to the terms of which the Imperial Government has promised that the Dominion States shall be consulted. All these questions, and others as well, call for a decision within the near future, and the Imperial Conference affords the best opportunity for that purpose.

— * * —

MR. CALDER'S VISIT.

THE Minister of Immigration for Canada made the utmost use of his time during his recent visit in order to get a personal insight into the large organisation maintained by his Department in Great Britain. But for the urgent necessity of returning to Canada in time to meet the Tariff Commission at Calgary, Mr. Calder's stay on this side would have been of longer duration.

In the communiqué issued to the Press just prior to his sailing, which will be found in another column, he states that the prospects of the farmer who migrates to Canada are better to-day than they ever were, and he expresses the hope that with greater shipping facilities Canada will be able to receive many more British settlers next year than has been possible since the Armistice.

The Department of Immigration and Colonisation is quite one of the most important at Ottawa. The Minister selected for this portfolio needs to be a man of broad and far-seeing views combined with a personal knowledge of Western conditions, and possessed of the Western temperament of sympathy and optimism. Mr. Calder possesses these qualities in a special degree, and with his marked powers of assimilating departmental details, he is to-day one of the best Ministers of Immigration that Canada has had. Yet by the peculiarities of political life, it is quite possible that just when a Minister has thoroughly grasped the details of his Department and achieved success in its administration, a General Election may introduce a new and quite inexperienced man in his place, or political requirements may transfer him to some other department. It must be acknowledged that Ottawa has not seen the game of "general post" played so foolishly in regard to departmental portfolios as is the case at Westminster, where some politicians are permitted to try half a dozen departments in turn. Nevertheless, more care could advantageously be given to the longer tenure of ministerial portfolios.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Founder of Canada

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen paid a glowing tribute to the personality and achievements of Sir George Etienne Cartier, on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument at Quebec to the memory of the great statesman. It was an oration in the grand manner, as will be seen from our news columns; but it also conveyed a practical everyday lesson for us. The Prime Minister pointed out for the edification and guidance of the present generation the fundamental principles so strenuously upheld by Sir George Cartier, who was one of the Fathers of Confederation.

First, there was the British connection; second, responsible government in full effectiveness; third, federal co-operation instead of legislative union, the working together rather than the merging of French and English in Canada. We have actually reached the stage of that ideal—not without effort, not without suffering—but it will take all our determination and all our patience to cherish and strengthen the edifice reared with much sagacious foresight.

* * *

Canadian Labour.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, recently in session at Windsor, Ont., has taken the good advice given to it by the Premier of Canada, and has decided to have nothing to do with the Bolsheviks. Mr. Meighen put it to them very plainly when he said, "Workmen who are anxious to advance their own interests cannot afford to ally themselves, either industrially or politically, with those forces which seek to introduce into Canada policies and ideas that have brought misery and death wherever they have prevailed."

That is true; and Labour in Canada must realise that its Government has rightly and resolutely set its face against all such disintegrating influences. It will suppress them with a strong hand, for the protection not only of Labour itself, but of the whole community. Mr. Meighen goes farther. While offering friendly co-operation to Labour organised sanely, the Government, he says, will suffer no dictation, whether from employees or employers. The same spirit in this country is much needed.

* * *

Canada and British Goods.

Recently we commented on this important subject, and the arguments we advanced have received the approval of many Canadian correspondents. We take up one letter as an example. It is there pointed out that British manufacturers have thrown to the United States manufacturers a vast amount of trade which might have been theirs for the mere solicitation. Our correspondent declares that during the war many firms in the United States treated Canadian importers with scant consideration. They deliberately broke contracts, fairly and properly made, and placed Canadian firms in difficulties. The Canadians naturally hesitated, and would have preferred to have given their subsequent orders to British manufacturers.

But British firms made no move, and so the Canadian import trade with the United States now runs to close on two hundred million pounds sterling annually. If the British houses had used good business methods it need not have grown to half that amount. Practically the whole of the cutlery and tool trade has been lost to the British. Forty years ago, says the correspondent, it would have been hard to find any Yankee cutlery in Canada. Now one finds little else. The same with tools. "We buy from the States," he adds, "more than twice as much as we sell them, and we sell to England twice as much as we buy from her. That is the wrong way round." The contention is unanswerable. What is the remedy? The cure suggested is that British firms should establish branches in Canada, put "live" men to study the wants, and they will get the business.

* * *

The Market Outlook.

A propos of the previous note on "Canada and British Goods," there comes to hand an interesting report from Captain Evan J. Edwards, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner to Canada and Newfoundland, supplying valuable information as to the position of manufacturers

in the United Kingdom and the market outlook. It is based on correspondence with the Imperial Government and with the Department of Overseas Trade in London. He calls upon Canadian importers to consider whether they are not purchasing from foreign countries articles which are not manufactured in Canada, but which are readily obtainable in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, the present rate of exchange greatly favours buying in Great Britain instead of the United States. Apparently, orders for early delivery can be supplied in the following lines:—Tinsmiths, galvanised sheets, hardware, cutlery, pottery, electrical batteries and accumulators, drapery, clothing, hosiery, hats, musical instruments, boots and shoes, leather fancy goods, toys and games and many more articles. But the point is this: are the customers to go to the manufacturers, or should manufacturers, who presumably want business, put themselves properly in the way of securing orders?

* * *

Commerce in Congress.

From our news pages it will be seen that the ninth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire began its deliberations at Toronto on Saturday. A more representative Congress, the recent Imperial Press Conference excepted, has seldom visited Canada. Great Britain is represented worthily, being headed by Lord Desborough, President of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. Among the delegates are those from the six great cities of Australia; from the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Ceylon, and Upper India; from the West Indies; and from British Chambers in Cologne, Paris, and Sao Paulo.

Various important commercial questions have been discussed. The Toronto Board of Trade was to have asked the Congress to reaffirm "its opinion in favour of preferential trade within the British Empire" and to "press upon the various Governments concerned the desirability of taking action to give effect to this principle." The Congress ought to have no difficulty in complying with that request, inasmuch as it backed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's policy of Imperial Preference even after that policy had been rejected by the British electorate; and many things have happened since 1906.

* * *

Red Cross Work in Peace Time.

All through the Great War the Canadian Red Cross did noble work in the field, in the stations behind the firing line, in the hospitals and camps, in the administration of supplies for prisoners of war—everywhere, in fact, where humane, intelligent and efficient aid was required. It is only right that such an excellent organisation should not be disbanded in peace time, but provided with scope for exercising its training, organising, and experience in promoting the health and well-being of the people.

We are therefore glad to see that the Canadian Red Cross Society is planning an active peace-time programme in pursuance of the decision of the Peace Conference that these societies the world over should be continued for "the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering." Public health nurses supplied by the Red Cross Society are at work in every Province of the Dominion. The demand, however, is greater than the supply, and arrangements are being made in every university in Canada for courses of instruction in Public Health. This movement should prove of great public benefit.

* * *

The Sixth Census.

It is reported that preparations for taking the census of Canada next year are well advanced at Ottawa. This will be the sixth national count, and the interest in it is already wide and varied. People are comparing the figures of preceding counts and wondering what the addition will be. In the census of 1871 the population was 3,080,257; it included British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, though they were not then members of the Federation. Ten years later the population had risen to 4,324,810; but in the succeeding ten years, strange to say, there was only an increase of 508,429. Obviously, the immigration department at Ottawa was not alive to its opportunities, and the United States was drawing many from Canada.

In 1901 we get some evidence of improvement, for the census in that year had jumped to 5,371,315.

Probably the full benefit of the immigration propaganda and of other publicity given to Canada in this country was not felt until 1911, the last census, when the population stood at 7,206,643. This is a sadly meagre population for a vast Continent. Canada ought to have, in the near future, a population of 25,000,000, as she can attract a steady flow of settlers both from the United States and from Europe, and their numbers must increase from year to year.

The Canadian Judiciary.

Several controversial topics were discussed at the recent session of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa. In discussing a recommendation that judges' salaries should be raised and that they should not be subject to income-tax, Mr. R. B. Bennett made suggestions, some of which we feel sure must have the endorsement of all who wish to see the status and quality of the Canadian Judiciary maintained at its highest prestige and efficiency. He expressed the view that Canada could not have a great judiciary so long as the appointments thereto were the reward very often of political service. Judges, he urged, should not be appointed after the age of 60, but younger, so that they could get the judicial habit. He also said that he would almost advocate that men who made public life and service their vocation should be debarred from judicial positions.

That political service has in the past sometimes placed inferior men on the bench cannot be denied. But to debar from this highest service to the State men of legal training who have gained success in public life would be neither just to them nor beneficial to the public interests. Many great British judges have gained their positions from the proof they give of their abilities in Parliament. On the question of judges' salaries, we feel strongly that in spite of the recent increase, they are still, in most cases, largely underpaid. As we have pointed out for years past in these columns, there is no more foolish national economy than parsimony in regard to the emoluments of the Judiciary.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

A Common Ground for Exchange of Views.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto brought together the other day the representatives of the manufacturing, governing, and farming interests, with the result that there was a friendly exchange of views between Mr. J. S. McKinnon, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Premier E. C. Drury, of the Ontario Government, which should accomplish the purpose of fostering a better understanding of the various interests which on other occasions have come into conflict. That is one of the objects of the Exhibition, to bring together the interests which may lack understanding, and to do what can be done to overcome whatever difficulties may exist in different parts of the country.

Any Danish member of the British or Canadian Expeditionary Forces is asked to communicate with Mr. Carl W. Frandsen, 160, Gøttersgade, Copenhagen, secretary of the Great War Veterans' Club in that city.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4c. or 5c. for 3c. or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON.—On August 25, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. P. Nicholson, of Salmon Arm, B.C.—a daughter.

REBA-MONTEFIORE.—On July 1, at 4331, Western Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, the wife of Capt. W. Reba-Montefiore, M.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLLINGWORTH-TOPHAM.—On September 11, in New Zealand, Aubrey, son of the late Reginald and Helen Mary Hollingworth, of Gurnard, I.W., to Jessie Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Joseph and Dorothea Vellich Topham, late of Tunland Hall, Norfolk, now of Kokalah, Vancouver Island.

REUBEN BURNETT.—At Toronto, on September 11, by the Rev. G. M. Dunn, John Charles, eldest son of the late James Stuart, George Hotel, Haddington, to Jeanette Rankine (31st), youngest daughter of the late James R. Burnett, writer, and Mrs. Burnett, St. Regulus, Haddington.

DEATHS.

LAWL.—On September 13, 1920, suddenly, at 30, Christchurch Road, Bretherton Hill, S.W., Maud Mary, the beloved wife of John Clarence Loyell, eldest daughter of the late Griffin Fletcher, of Alberta.

WARD.—On August 15, suddenly, at Gauger, Salt Spring Island, B.C., Arthur Ward, second son of the late Rodney Ward, of Yalton Court, Westminster, aged 50.

C.P.R. WAGE AGREEMENT.

Canadian Public will have to Pay over \$60,000,000 a Year.

Negotiations have been concluded between a committee representing the Canadian Pacific Railway and a series of committees representing the different employees of the company with regard to increases in wages. The general conclusion arrived at was for an increase averaging \$1 a day for each employee on the eastern division, this increase to be retro-active from May 1, when the negotiations started.

Mr. George Hodge, assistant to the vice-president of the C.P.R., said the arrangement arrived at included every branch of the service except the engineers, firemen and telegraphers, with whom negotiations are still going on. The general average increase of a dollar per day all round for the employees of the Canadian Pacific would mean many millions of dollars additional expenditure per year, and probably by the time the whole matter was settled between the Canadian railways and their employees an added expenditure of over \$60,000,000 a year, which will naturally have to be borne by the Canadian public in the way of added freight and passenger rates.

MR. MEIGHEN'S FRANKNESS.

A Toronto message states that at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress at Windsor (Ontario) the "One Big Unionists" will again submit their extreme proposals and attempt to overthrow Mr. Tom Moore, the president, and other officials, who are closely identified with international trades unionism. The first meeting of the Congress was addressed by Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, who made a speech of great frankness and courage. He argued that the only method by which progress could be assured was by working in co-operation with other classes and other countries. "There is no single and separate element in the industrial world," he said. "We are one of many competing nations. Nothing should be secured at the cost of injury to the wage-earners, but if an excessive burden is laid upon Canadian employers, injury to labour must result."

OBITUARY.

At Newcastle, N.B.—Mr. Donald Morrison, Inspector of Fisheries since 1913, and from 1903 to 1908 a member of the Provincial Legislature, of which he was Speaker in 1908.

At Halifax, N.S.—Mr. Thomas M. Schenck (32), assistant engineer to the Department of Public Works.

At Truro.—Rev. R. Barry Mack (83).

At Montreal.—Mr. J. Godfrey Bird (59), formerly of the Bank of Toronto, and general manager of the Banque Internationale; in 1914 he organised the Instalment Investment Co., Ltd. He was a native of Dedham, Essex. Mr. D. H. Macfarlane (79), who retired from the presidency of the Canada Paper Co., Ltd., in 1912; Mr. William Crawford (85), a native of Paisley.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Robert Davidson (69), of the Bryson Graham Co., Ltd., who emigrated from Fettercairn, Scotland, in 1881.

At Toronto.—Mr. Justice Edward Morgan (82), a native of St. Vincent, B.W.I., who came to Barrie, Ont., in 1855, and was admitted a barrister in 1860.

At Whithy, Ont.—Mr. Duncan John McIntyre (79), retired County Court Judge, a native of Tiree, Argyllshire, who was admitted to the Ontario Bar in 1871.

At Oshawa, Ont.—Mr. Justice G. Y. Smith, LL.D., a native of Nova Scotia, who settled in Whithy in 1870.

At Bowmanville, Ont.—Mr. Hugh Greenlees, a native of Argyllshire, and a well-known importer of Clydesdales.

At Brantford.—Mr. Thomas Watt (75), a native of Banbridge, Ireland, who came here in 1872.

At Brockville.—Mr. R. S. Pelton, editor and proprietor of the *St. Lawrence News*.

At Calgary.—Mr. P. W. King (87) who settled here from Ontario in 1886, and was the first Sheriff of the city.

At Victoria.—Mr. George H. Govon (67).

At Port Simpson, B.C.—Rev. R. W. Large (50), for over 20 years a medical missionary in the Northern area of B.C.

The death is announced in Victoria of Mr. Robert Beaven (84), who was Premier of British Columbia, 1882-1883. He was a son of the late Rev. J. B. Beaven, D.D., of Leigh, Staffordshire. He was interested in the mining industry in the early days; in 1871 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature as member for Victoria, which he represented until 1894. In 1872 he was appointed Commissioner of Lands in the De Cosmos Cabinet, and was Minister of Finance and Agriculture, 1878. He married, in 1866, a daughter of the late Rev. Canon Ritchie, of Georgina, Ont. During his tenure of office the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province was commenced.

Lady Ritchie, wife of Sir George Ritchie, of Dundee, who died recently, was the daughter of the late Mr. David Scrimgeour and mother of Messrs. S. T. and C. F. Ritchie, of Montreal.

A CANADIAN LETTER:

FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.

The Toronto Exhibition—Canada as the Third Shipbuilding Nation in the World—To Develop the Port of Vancouver—The Speaker's Chair—Air Force Training—The Railway Tariff.

MONTREAL, September 10.

A VISIT to the Toronto Exhibition during the past week was a revelation to a newspaperman who has seen the old-fashioned word "fair" applied to this annual institution. It is a truly national exhibition, and what was perhaps most impressive was the manufacturers' section, where the show of goods made in Canada—edibles, clothing, machinery, household goods, implements, vehicles, and scores of other commodities in daily use—was sufficient for ever to dispel the idea which too often obtains that Canada is only the granary of the world. The catchword of the exhibition—"Work and Prosper"—was happily chosen. The exhibition was essentially educational in character, starting with the education and general welfare of the child, showing the machinery of industry, then the finished products of that machinery, also taking in the less material interests of the country, such as Public Health. The various Government Departments had good exhibits, and this year, in addition to the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways, there was the exhibit of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, showing over forty ships plying to all parts of the globe. It was well that the Imperial Press party en route to the Atlantic coast, homeward bound, should have a glimpse of this exhibition to sum up, as it were, the extensive though rapid glance that they had had at the Dominion's territory and resources.

Third Shipbuilding Nation in the World.

A recent despatch from Montreal to the Press of the United States, reporting that Canada has become the third shipbuilding nation of the world, has evoked some interesting and generous editorial comment from papers over the border-line. Says the *New York Sun*: "The recent rise of the Dominion to third place among shipbuilding countries is not strange. In the day of the wooden craft Canada ranked high: she had plenty of timber and her men acquired great skill. . . . The rise of the steel industry for a time worked against Canadian shipbuilders, but they learned that trick too. Their intelligence and energy are once more demonstrated. The same character that produced nine million dollars' worth of wooden vessels in 1863, with only three and a half million inhabitants, has developed a correspondingly large steel industry. A total of \$60,000,000 is now invested. Among other customers (than England) of Canada are France, Belgium, Italy, and Norway. This development is decidedly to the credit of our northern neighbour." The *New York Evening Mail* says: "It is evident that the Canadians are bent upon retaining the great industry, valued since 1914 at fifty million dollars, which the accident of war placed in their hands."

The *Canadian Mariner*, which was recently launched at Halifax, is the first steel steamer to be built at that port.

On the Pacific Coast.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has just concluded a visit to the Pacific coast, stated a few days ago that it is the intention of the Dominion Government, if given proper support by the citizens, to expend millions of dollars in making the port of Vancouver one of the best in the world. The Minister frankly told members of the Board of Trade that in his opinion their shipping facilities were twenty-five years behind the times, and that this could only be remedied by the expenditure of large sums of money. This money would not be forthcoming, he said, unless the Government were in a position to obtain interest on the loans advanced to the Harbour Commission, and the interest could not be paid unless there were certain changes. One change referred to by the Minister was the custom of charging a tonnage tax on vessels. In his opinion the only charges that should be made were for berthing and warehouse accommodation and a cargo tax. The fact that the Canadian Government is about to inaugurate a new service to the Far East from Vancouver—in which connection an important announcement is now pending, and will have

been made when this is in print—also accentuates the need for first-class equipment and accommodation at the Pacific port.

The Speaker's Chair.

Among distinguished visitors of the past week has been Sir Howard d'Egville, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who was on his way to Ottawa to make arrangements about the Speaker's chair, which is to be presented to the Federal Parliament by members of the Mother of Parliaments. It appears that there have been certain difficulties in regard to making this chair harmonise with the interior of the new House of Commons at Ottawa. These difficulties are, however, being surmounted, and the new chair is being made of light oak so as to suit its environment, while at the same time it will still be an exact replica of the Speaker's chair at Westminster. Another matter which Sir Howard d'Egville will discuss at Ottawa will be the interchange of more information, in which connection he hopes to be able to arrange for a service of special cables to the association in London, so that members at Westminster may be kept closer in touch with events in Canada.

Air Force Training.

A beginning in the shape of training classes for the Canadian Air Force is now being made, and before March 1 next it is estimated that some 1,300 mechanics and 450 officers will be trained in Camp Borden, Ont. Enlistment is to be by the ordinary army method, for a term of four years, subject to extension in time of war "for the duration." The period of training will be for one month in every two years, except for special staff and administration duty, when it may be extended to one year. Officers and men not in training are on leave without pay, but may be required to do duty on court martials and courts of enquiry. Rates of pay for the training period are as follows:—Air commodore, per day, \$9.50; group captain, \$7.50; wing commander, \$6.00; squadron leader, \$4.75; flight lieutenant, \$4; flying officer, \$3.25; pilot officer, \$3; pilot officer on probation, \$2.50; warrant officer, \$2.05; flight sergeant, \$1.80; sergeant, \$1.45; corporal, \$1.25; first air mechanic, \$1.15; second air mechanic, \$1.

The Railway Tariff.

The decision of the Railways Commission to grant the request of the railways for permission to raise their freight rates has brought a very general adverse criticism from the Press of the Dominion. The *Toronto Mail and Empire*, a friend of the Federal Government, while admitting that Canadians are in a far better position to bear such loads than the people of any other country, adds: "But the time has come for stern action to prevent further inflation of railroad costs, even at the cost of having to fight strikes." The *Ottawa Citizen* finds that "the whole situation results from the Government being in competition with private enterprise. Undoubtedly, there will be much objection to the privately-owned line having its rates increased when it is already paying a big dividend, but it is difficult to see what else the Commission could do." The *Toronto Globe* declares: "That the decision will be appealed is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise. We shall see then whether the little group of financiers who control the C.P.R. are more powerful politically than the commercial and industrial interests which are up in arms against this utterly unexpected decision."

Defending the action of the Commission at a luncheon held at the Toronto Exhibition, the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, begged people not to be too hard on the railways, but to give them a chance. The C.P.R. said Dr. Reid, had advertised Canada in all countries of the world, and what position would Canada be in if by any chance the C.P.R. were reduced to such a state as not to earn their dividends? The Minister pointed to the deficits on U.S. railroads, and also emphasised the increased costs in Canada. The Railways Commission, he said, realised the times were abnormal, and had granted the increased rates, which could be re-adjusted at any time when the cost of living was reduced.

MONUMENT TO SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER. Eloquent Tribute by the Prime Minister of Canada.

The unveiling of a monument to the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier, one of the most distinguished fathers of Confederation, at Quebec, on September 6, was marked by a notable ceremony.

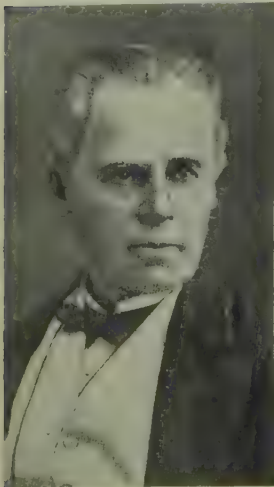
Considerable significance was lent to the event by the presence, side by side on the platform, of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, as well as His Eminence Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, representing the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The monument is erected on the site of the old Parliament Buildings.

Mr. Victor Chateauvert, president of the local Cartier Centenary Committee, presided, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau unveiled the monument.

Letter from Miss Cartier.

Mr. E. W. Villeneuve, president of the Cartier Centenary, Montreal, read a letter from Miss Hortense Cartier, who is living in Cannes, France. She said:—"I much regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion, for I have still many pleasant recollections of the hospitality of the people of that city when it was our home during father's lifetime, and it would have been a joy to me to have been with you to the proposed ceremony. However, I will be with you in spirit on that day, and I would ask you to convey in my name my grateful thanks to the Government of the Province of Quebec, to the city of Quebec and its citizens for thus joining to erect a monument to



SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER.

honour the memory of my dear father."

The Premier's Eulogy.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who was given a cordial reception, said:—

"This occasion affords me the opportunity of paying to the memory of a great Canadian the tribute of a few words of humble admiration. It is 106 years to-day since George Etienne Cartier was born; it is more than 47 years since he died. Time has corrected the prejudices and melted the animosities that obscured the vision and prevented a just estimate on the part of his own generation, and we can see clearly now the manner of man he was. His life, labours and character are now a treasure prized by the whole people of Canada. He was a political pioneer; he was one of the founders of Canada as we have it now. He cleared the forests and levelled the cliffs—and got together the timbers for our Canadian home. Some things that he did have been undone. But the way is clearer, and ultimate success is more certain because he lived.

One of the Fathers of the Confederation.

"Cartier was a great leader; but he is better described as a great commander. His was a genius not so much for leadership as for command. He was a dominant, forceful personality—a man of sound judgment and unbending will, a man of ideals and vision, but more emphatically a man of sane and practical talent in the everyday work of statesmanship. His industry and perseverance, his patient preparation, his dauntless resolve, his indomitable patriotism, were unsurpassed in his own time. Because he had these qualities and employed them to the full, Canada became a real confederation. Sir John Macdonald, too, played a great part, a vital and essential part; without Cartier or without Macdonald, Confederation under the circumstances of that time could not have been brought about.

His Guiding Principles.

"Cartier grasped firmly these guiding principles: First, British connection; second, responsible government in full effectiveness; third, federal co-operation instead of legislative union, the working together, rather than the merging, of French and English in Canada. On these fundamentals he

laid hold and by them he stood unfaltering throughout his life.

"Speaking as one who has lived for years in Western Canada, I should mention the part he played in the acquirement of a vast domain in that country from the Hudson's Bay Company. Indeed, it is worth remembering that the Bills for the establishment of British Columbia as a Province, and of Manitoba as a Province, were each introduced and conducted by Cartier, and there can be no doubt that much of the labour necessarily given in building up the framework of their provincial constitutions was contributed by the great French-Canadian. Incidentally, it is recorded that two French-Canadians, the Verandryes, father and son, were the first white men to see the 'Shining Mountains,' now far-famed as the Canadian Rockies.

His Vision.

"Cartier toiled, and he did not toil in vain, for friendship between English-Canadians and French-Canadians, for friendship securely based not on racial amalgamation or an impossible uniformity, but on mutual confidence and respect, for the conquest of sympathy over prejudice, for the triumph of good will. Let us strive to bring to full fruition the vision of Cartier and of the fathers of Confederation. Let the aspiration of Lamartine be ours.

"Reconnaissons nous donc fils des mêmes peres,
Le sang de nos aïeux la-haut nous avouera."

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ONTARIO BUTTER AND CHEESE

To Compete at the London Dairy Show in October.

In co-operation with Dr. G. C. Creelman, the Agent-General for Ontario, Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying in the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has arranged for notable entries of Ontario butter and cheese to compete at the Dairy Show, to be held in London on October 19 to 22 inclusive.

The following are the classes in which Ontario products will compete and the names of the competitors:—

CLASS "A"—SALTED BUTTER.—1, Stratton and Taylor, Guelph; 2, John R. Almont, Silverdale; 3, W. G. Medd, Exeter; 4, Whyte Packing Co., Brockville; 5, Wm. Newman, Lorneville; 6, Canada Milk Products Co., Ltd. (S. B. Trainer, general manager), Toronto.

CLASS "B"—UNSALTED BUTTER.—Canada Milk Products Co., Ltd. (S. B. Trainer, general manager), 10, St. Patrick Street, Toronto.

CLASS "C"—CHEDDAR CHEESE (four).—1, Quinte Cheese and Butter Co., Rosemore (maker: Chas. Bronson, Rednersville); 2, Elma Dairy Association, Atwood (maker: W. T. Oliver, RR. No. 4, Atwood); 3, Elma and Mornington, Atwood (maker: Jas. Elliott, Atwood); 4, Kinburn Cheese Factory, Kinburn (maker: Benson Avery, Kinburn); 5, Drummond and Lanark, Lanark (maker: W. McLaren, Lanark); 6, Straffordville Cheese Factory, Straffordville (maker: Harry Donnelly, Straffordville).

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BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, has been advised from Toronto that the Provincial Government is sending over 2,400 lbs. of cheese and 400 lbs. of butter manufactured in Ontario for competitive exhibit at the 42nd annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, which will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on October 19 to 22.

Ontario will also have a stall at the Exhibition where any information relating to the resources of the Province and the opportunities for settlers and farm and domestic helps can be obtained from a representative of the Ontario Government.

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THE MENNONITES.

Their Prospective Migration to Quebec.

The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General for Saskatchewan, interviewed at Montreal about the Mennonites who are seeking an asylum in that Province, said: "They are of the old colony of Mennonites that first came to Canada. Of those who are embraced in the prospective migration to Quebec Province there may be about 10,000 in all. They are but a comparative minority of the whole Mennonite community. They pin their faith to the Bible as an all-sufficient source of education, and decline to accept the modern ideas of education as expressed in the curriculum of the public schools." In all respects, save that which brought about their differences with the Saskatchewan Government, Mr. Turgeon intimated that the Mennonites were an exemplary people, law-abiding, industrious, and honest. Asking what he thought of their proposed migration to the Quebec Province, Mr. Turgeon opined they should do very well, as there was no such legislation as that which caused their discomfiture in Saskatchewan.

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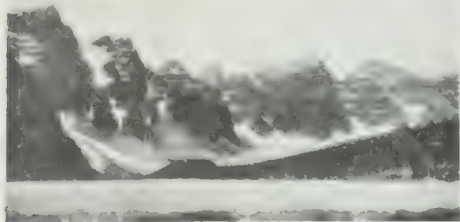
Arrangements for the taking of the decennial census of Canada in June of next year are almost completed. In the collection of the information respecting the population of the Dominion more than 12,000 enumerators will be employed. The results of their labour will be compiled and published.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

VII.—Among the Indians and Cowboys The Beauties and Wonders of The Rockies.

By "Canada's" Special Representative

IN its eastern section Southern Alberta is both a grain growing and a ranching area. The divest section of the Province, it has been greatly improved as a farming country by the great irrigation project of the C.P.R. A sum of \$17,000,000 has been spent on supplying water to a block of 3,000,000 acres, the most spectacular enterprise in connection with the undertaking being the great Horse Shoe Bend dam, near Bassano. For an overhead charge of 50 cents an acre the farmers of this district are ensured a good supply of water for their crops and stock. In the neighbourhood of Gleichen,



MORaine LAKE, IN THE VALLEY OF THE TEN PEARLS.

where during a motor drive we had the best opportunity of inspecting the fields, the harvest this year is of a very promising character.

At Gleichen (locally pronounced "Gleeshen") we found ourselves in the midst of the characteristics of the traditional "wild and woolly West." In honour of the Imperial pressmen the Indians on the Blackfoot reserve had decided upon a "pow wow," and a "stampede" had also been arranged.

The chief event of the day was the installation, beside a picturesque circle of teepees, of Lord Burnham as a chief of the tribe, Lady Burnham being also given the honour of a princess. The mysterious ceremony took place within a bower of green boughs. It was performed by the head chief of the reserve, O-to-ku-i-mi-o-tas (Yellow Horse), assisted by A-pau-nis-to (Weazle Calf), a minor chief, who is the last survivor of the signatories of the original Treaty between the Crown and the Blackfeet. Lord and Lady Burnham were invested with the picturesque costume of their new dignities, with feather head-dress complete, and were given the names of Na-to-sa-pi (Old Sun) and Li-ni-na-ka (Chief Lady) respectively.

Thereupon they took their places in the centre of the grandstand for the "stampede." There were many kinds of races, in which both Indians and "pale faces" took part. Among the most exciting events were the wild steer riding, steer roping, and bucking contests, to which a variation was given by some of the animals breaking loose and running away.

From Calgary we took up our headquarters at the



A SUCCESSFUL SETTLER'S BUNGALOW, COLUMBIA VALLEY.

C.P.R.'s fine Palliser Hotel, adjoining the station. Although only 37 years old Calgary has now a population of nearly 80,000. Its streets have been laid out on bold lines, and it boasts many fine buildings and fine homes. Civically, it is an enterprising city; its 82 miles of street car line and some of its other public utilities have been planned with an eye to the future as well as the present.

Calgary has many flourishing industries, and it is the headquarters of the department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose Ogden car shops are on the outskirts of the city. Within the city limits are located the head-gates of the main canal of the C.P.R.'s large Bow River irrigation project.

From Calgary we had a wonderful motor ride of 85 miles to Banff, up the Bow River valley, with a stop for a picnic lunch at a pretty spot where the Glendene joins the larger stream. No words can exaggerate the beauty of the scenery within the Rocky Mountain National Park, which we presently entered. This Dominion Government reservation is the largest in the world, extending to 5,732 square miles, and for variety of scenery, in mountains and river and lake, has no equal. And traversing it as we did on a perfect summer day, it was full of a wealth of colour and infinite charm.

In the midst of these natural beauties signs of industries were not wanting. At Exshaw there is a large cement plant. At Canmore, Anthracite, and Bankhead there are extensive coal mines, from some of which the C.P.R. obtain large supplies of hard coal.

At Banff we reached the main centre of the park. The little town has quite a Swiss atmosphere about it. The



MOUNT SIR DONALD AND HIS NEIGHBOURS.

air is most invigorating. The headquarters of Banff's social activities is the C.P.R.'s magnificent Banff Springs Hotel, situated on a commanding site on the hillside, over 4,500 ft. above sea-level. Connected with the hotel is an everlasting source of attraction in the open-air swimming baths—one of them a hot sulphur pool. In an enclosed park, beside the new golf course, are a large number of animals, including a hundred buffalo.

From the hotel there is a magnificent view down the valley of the Bow River, whose milky green water contrasts strongly with the vivid verdure of the trees on its banks. The valley is hemmed in by an imposing group of mountains, whose serrated peaks and snow-patched ridges here stand out boldly against the pure blue of the sky, and these blend almost imperceptibly into it. As the day advances the lights change, and the shadows process across their rocky flanks; the evening suffusing them with a delicate translucent rosy tinge.

Another centre in the National Park which the Canadian Pacific Railway have been developing is Lake Louise, over 5,000 ft. above sea-level, one of the most beautiful spots in the world—a veritable gem of a lake in a setting of mountainous grandeur. Trails lead to the other two lakes in the clouds—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes—and a pretty drive, opening up other scenes of rugged picturesqueness, brings one to Moraine Lake.

An incidental attraction for visitors to Château, Lake Louise, is the chance of adding a black bear and a mountain marmot to their catalogue of "Canadian animals."

have seen," including already, as it probably does, the gopher, the squirrel, the chipmunk, and various kinds of deer.

We left Alberta for British Columbia on August 23, crossing the Great Divide, where the watershed diverts the waters on one side into the Pacific and those on the other into Hudson Bay.

The corkscrew and spiral tunnels under Cathedral Mountain and Mount Field are among the famous engineering feats of the world, and never cease to astonish the traveller. Impressive in the extreme is the canyon through

applied to the dry benchlands of this part of British Columbia.

During the night we came to the Selkirks, and traversed the Connaught Tunnel, 26,400 ft. long, under Mount Macdonald. At Sicamous, next morning, we made another detour to Vernon, the thriving centre of one of the best fruit-growing districts in British Columbia, the Okanagan Valley. The old Coldstream and "B.X." ranches are among the best known orchards in this district, where irrigation loads the trees with apples, peaches and pears. The shipments of fruit and vegetables from



LAND CLEARED AND CULTIVATED AROUND INVERMERE.

A view near Invermere, a popular summer resort on Lake Windermere, in the beautiful and fertile Columbia Valley, of British Columbia, referred to by our correspondent. It is being developed by the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.

which the train and the muddy waters of the Kicking Horse River race downhill side by side.

At Golden we made a detour down the pretty valley of the Columbia River, between the Rockies and the Selkirks. On Windermere Lake near Invermere the C.P.R. have this year established a summer settlement providing attractions in the way of boating, swimming, and golf. On the occasion of our visit we had an opportunity of seeing at the recently-established Community House a "potlatch" of Kootenay and Shuswap Indians, a display of pack-horse loading, and an exhibition of the mineral and agricultural products of the district, demonstrating the success with which irrigation has

the Okanagan Valley last year totalled 4,388 cars, representing a cash value of \$5,294,250, and although this year's yield will not be so heavy, the higher prices ruling will ensure a satisfactory return to the fruit-grower.

The scientific methods by which the fruit is handled were demonstrated at the warehouse of the Vernon Fruit Union, which is associated in marketing with the Okanagan United Growers and the Vernon Storage Company. One of the happiest informal social gatherings of our tour took place at the Country Club on Kalamalka Lake, revealing as it did the essentially Old Country characteristics of the community.

R. J. A.

(To be continued.)

CLOSE OF IMPERIAL PRESSMEN'S TOUR.

All Deeply Impressed with Western Canada and its Wheat Crop.

Back from a trip West with the Imperial Press party, Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, head of the C.P.R. publicity department, states (says the *Montreal Gazette*) that the most remarkable thing about the whole trip was that there was not a single hitch from beginning to end. There were some 150 members in the party, yet not a moment's friction developed. The party was in a genial mood, which was enhanced by the lovely weather that, with the exception of some misty spells, was constant.

For the smooth running of the undertaking, and for the perfect organisation as respects the Western trip, proper credit was given to Mr. A. B. Calder, of the C.P.R.

A sense of relief was experienced by the party once they reached the West, for there speechmaking was not insisted on to the same degree as in the East. Mr. Gibbon noted that Lord Burnham, the Chairman, was able to make fresh eloquent speeches at a moment's notice all the way. The theme might be the same more than once, but Lord Burnham dealt with it in a new and attractive light each time.

Lord Burnham was a real sport, according to Mr. Gibbon. He rode on a locomotive, rode on the ponies through the woods at Banff, and rode in motor cars where the roads were rough; while Lady Burnham insisted in taking part in every feature on the programme. Lord Burnham had been in the country before, and thus was able to make comparisons as to its growth and prosperity.

The whole party was delighted with the West, which they saw at the propitious time when the golden grain was ready for the cutting. This gave them an idea of what a wheat crop meant in Canada.

The motoring trips were much enjoyed. Some of the roads were rough, and one man got a bump on the head which necessitated his going to the hospital for a couple of days; but the members of the party enjoyed the idea of roughing it.

They saw not merely the crops, but also the growth of the cities and towns, all of which made a deep impression. There is no doubt felt but that the visit will redound to the advantage of the country.

Mr. Gibbon said that the whole western country looked fine, and that the people were thoroughly optimistic.

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THE CHURCH IN CANADA

Record of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund.

The office of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund at Church House will be closed on the 29th inst., after which date the Central Board of Finance will act as treasurer and trustee, and will send to Canada any money that may come in from legacies and so on. Since the fund was started in 1910, £180,000 has been raised. Workers to the number of 138 have been sent to Canada through the fund, three large mission houses have been built, equipped, and maintained, 70 churches erected, 168 sites for churches bought, and various other steps taken. There is, however, a great shortage of clergy in Canada, and it has almost brought the mission work to a standstill. It had been hoped that £50,000 would be raised as an endowment before the fund closed, but only £37,000 is in hand. That sum will shortly be presented to the Canadian Church authorities at Winnipeg, where the Centenary Celebrations of their Church are to be held.

Church Cinema Tour.

A tour of the dioceses is about to be made with the cinemas organised by the promoters of the Church Pictorial Movement. An initial motor cinema unit is being formed. It will include expert mechanics, and will be conducted by the Rev. G. H. Dymock, organising secretary, who will give demonstrations nightly. It is hoped in this way to bring to the rural districts a wholesome and instructive form of entertainment which will have the two-fold effect of infusing brightness into the villages and preventing their depopulation.



SIR WILLIAM SCHOOLING

THE MAKING OF CANADA.

Romance of the Hudson Bay Company.*

(1670-1920.)



JOHN CABOT

THE writing of early Canadian history for the pages of *Canada* is like telling a twice-told tale—it has been done so often. Yet, as each writer looks at the subject from a different angle, and in handling the materials for a historical survey imparts to them something of his own individuality, no apology need be offered for this sketch, especially as it is based on a commemorative book written by Sir William Schooling and published (for private circulation) by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Coming of the Vikings.

About the time when the Danes were marching on London, leaving a track of blood and ashes behind them, to place the Crown of England upon the head of their leader, Canute, the son of Sweyn, King of Denmark—the same Canute who, at Southampton, rebuked the Battery of his courtiers by commanding the waves to retire, and thus providing a nursery moral for subsequent ages—a valiant Norseman, Leif Ericson, headed an expedition from Greenland to the far north shores of the American Continent. It was an unparalleled adventure. General Sir Arthur Currie, in his address to the delegates of the Canadian Clubs, at Montreal the other day, made a passing reference to these "Vikings, the sea kings or Northmen, who feared nothing, who were accustomed to battle with

across the Desert of Gobi to Tangut and Shang to in order to reach the court of the Mongol Prince, the great Kubla Khan. Marco Polo brought back to Venice great treasures, and wonderful tales of rich and populous cities in far Cathay (China). These stories were carried far and wide. It was in emulation of these Venetian merchants that the earliest Portuguese and Spanish navigators set out on their discoveries of the American Continent. The discovery of the West Indies by Christopher Columbus in 1492 was one of these adventures.

Cabot's Short Cut to the East.

We now come to the period of John Cabot, and here Sir William Schooling, the author of the book of the Hudson's Bay Company, supplies a new item of interest. He says that the Genoese pilot "learned in Mecca, the meeting-place of East and West, that the spices, perfumes, silks, and precious stones, which were bartered there in great quantities, were brought by caravan from the north-eastern parts of farther Asia." How Cabot got to Mecca is not divulged, but we are told that "it occurred to him (Cabot) that a shorter route would be across the Western Ocean." That certainly became



THE HAY RIVER POST ON THE GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

Though this post is only 350 miles from the Arctic Circle, barley, oats, and all kinds of vegetables are grown there.

The Gateway at the entrance to Hudson's Bay Company's fort at Ile à la Croix. This post has been established many years, and was visited by Sir John Franklin in 1820 on his famous overland journey to the Polar Sea. The main route from the East to the Mackenzie River used to pass this way, that opened from Edmonton for regular traffic being comparatively recent. Sir John Richardson also visited the fort in 1848, when he made his Relief Expedition to the Arctic in search of the ill-fated party.



THE GATEWAY OF THE FORT.

the elements and to win through," and who were the first Europeans to visit Canada.

Venetian Supremacy.

Nothing came of Ericson's expedition. The year A.D. 1000 was not a fruitful period for such adventures. Europe was in the grip of the Dark Ages; the Feudal System had not even begun to superimpose itself on Saxon civilisation. In the years that followed Venice realised the importance of naval supremacy. The fourth Crusade afforded her an opportunity of rising to a commanding position in Europe. She kept a cool head and steadily pursued her secular policy—the extension of her commerce and of her dominion in the East. In the early years of the fourteenth century the wealth of the Indies and the Far East flowed through her markets. "By way of the Syrian ports and of Alexandria came the cloves, nutmegs, mace, and ebony of the Moluccas; the sandal wood of Timor; the costly camphor of Borneo; the benzoin of Sumatra and Java; the aloes wood of Cochinchina; the perfumes, gum, spices, silks, and innumerable curiosities of China, Japan, and Siam; the rubies of Pegu; the fine fabrics of Coromandel; the richer stuffs of Bengal; the spikenard of Nepal and Bhutan; the diamonds of Golconda, etc."†

The Lure of Eastern Merchandise.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Venetian merchant went far afield seeking trade and adventure. Marco Polo, for example, travelled in 1271 by Mosul, Baghdad, Khorasan, the Pamir, Kashgar, Yarkhand, and Khotan and Lal Nor and

the dominating idea of the time. A short cut to the East—to India, China, and the Malay Archipelago—whence came all the rich merchandise and precious stones—was the *desideratum* of the age. Financed by Bristol merchants, John Cabot reached the northern extremity of Cape Breton on June 24, 1497, after a voyage of 52 days. Cabot thought he had discovered the north-eastern coast of Asia. He realised later that he had not discovered Cathay—swarming with Orientals eager to barter spices and silks for English cloth and hardware—but some other land "quite worthless for purposes of trade," and so died a disappointed man. Fishermen from Europe, however, found the Newfoundland Banks a more attractive proposition than the North Sea, and thus England's oldest Colony was established.

France in the Field.

The French became exceedingly active about this period. Their first attempt at settlement in North America was made by Baron de Lévy, who with ill-judgment selected Sable Island for his colony. It was a futile effort. In 1534 Francis I. sent John Verrazzano to explore the coast. He penetrated at several places. Three years before Cabot's discovery of Cape Breton—namely, 1494—Jacques Cartier was born at St. Malo. In 1534 he sailed from France and arrived at Newfoundland; thence he entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At Gaspe he up a cross and took possession of the country in the name of

* "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay during the years 1670-1920." By Sir Wm. Schooling. K.B.E. (London: The Hudson's Bay Company, Hudson's Bay House).
† Birdwood, Report on the Old Records of the India Office.

the King of France. He returned to France with such glowing accounts of his adventures and of the prospects of trading in fur that in 1535 a second expedition was equipped under him. This time he followed along the shore of the present Province of Quebec until he reached a small bay opposite Anticosti Island. This was on August 10, St. Lawrence's Day, and he named that small bay after the saint. Subsequently the name was given to the gulf and river. Pushing on westward, he interviewed the Indian chief Donnacona, whose wigwams were on the rocks on which now stands Quebec. Still onward, he came to a spot with a mountain near by, which he named Mount Royal—whence we get the name Montreal.

Cartier and Champlain.

Cartier's achievements led to a Picardy nobleman, Roberval, being given the title of "Lord of Norembega, Viceroy and Lieut.-General in Canada." Here the word "Canada" was used for the first time. Cartier returned to Montreal in 1541, but in the meantime Roberval had arrived at Newfoundland. He sent Cartier back to France. The famous navigator retired to his native town, and died there on September 1, 1557.

Quite a new page in French-Canadian history opens with the advent of Samuel de Champlain in 1603. Employed in the interest of fur-trading monopolies, he sailed up the St. Lawrence. Five years later—in 1608—he began the settlement of Quebec. He fought with the Algonquins against the Iroquois; he established a trading post at Montreal and penetrated to the eastern ends of Lakes Huron and Ontario. He was one of "The Company of One Hundred Associates," which was formed under the ægis of Cardinal Richelieu and was granted a monopoly of the trade throughout the whole valley of the St. Lawrence. A few years later this charter was revoked. Champlain became embroiled with the English, to whom he was compelled to surrender, and was carried captive to England. Liberated in 1632, he returned to Canada in the following year.

The Jesuit Missionaries.

Other Frenchmen made heroic efforts to explore the country. Then the Jesuits appeared as missionaries. Father

Jogues preached to the Indians of Sault Ste. Marie. Beyond there was an unknown world—the great North-West. From it came the stores of beaver pelts, brought by the Algonquins to Three Rivers, and in it dwelt strange, wild races, whose territory extended north-west and north to unknown, nameless seas. There came news of far-distant waters called Lake "Quinipeg"; of the Crees, who wintered on the prairies and spent their summers on Hudson Bay; and of other tribes of great warriors, such as the Sioux. Jogues suffered horrible tortures at the hands of the Iroquois and other Red Indians, and died a martyr's death.

English Navigators.

While the French were exploring Canada English navigators were not idle, but one and all were obsessed by the importance of discovering the North-West Passage. Visions of Eastern wealth still haunted them. Sebastian Cabot, Sir Martin Frobisher, John Davis, George Weymouth, John Knight, and others made many voyages. Perhaps the greatest of all the early explorers of the Arctic was Henry Hudson. In 1607 he sailed in a small vessel with 11 sailors for the discovery of a passage across the Pole to the "islands of spicery."

Henry Hudson's Fate.

He was foiled by the ice barrier of Spitzbergen. His second voyage was also a failure. The Dutch then took him up, and on their behalf he went to Nova Scotia, and, by heading southwards, hoped to find a channel leading through from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hudson's adventures for the Dutch had an unexpected result. He and his English companions were forbidden by the Government to act on behalf of the Netherlands. But his Dutch companions gave so excellent a report of the voyage that the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, afterwards New York, was formed. With more influential backing Henry Hudson set out on his fourth voyage, but his men mutinied and cast him adrift, with eight others, to perish miserably in Hudson's Bay.

J. V. M.

(To be continued.)

CANADA AS A NATION. Status Entirely Acceptable to British People.

Viscount Cave, a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals of Great Britain, when visiting Winnipeg, was interviewed on the above subject. He stated: "Canada's status as a nation, as a result of her place in the League of Nations, is entirely acceptable to the British people, and the general feeling in England is one of extreme friendship to Canada. They are desirous of seeing Canada secure her full rights as a nation, at the same time co-operating to the fullest extent in making the British Empire secure."

The Nerve Centre of the Empire.

Speaking at a gathering of the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa on September 1, Viscount Cave made an important declaration on Constitutional changes (as previously given in *Canada* in a cable report). From a fuller report of the speech now to hand we make the following quotation:—

"For a generation some of the ablest statesmen of the time considered how best a further link could be forged between the central and the Dominion Governments. It may be that the problem has been solved by the establishment of the Imperial War Cabinet as an effective Council of the Empire. That assembly of the leading statesmen of the self-governing parts of the Empire, first called together in 1917 for the purpose of discussing the conduct of the war and some of the higher issues of Imperial policy, proved to be of so much service both to its members and to the countries concerned that it was unanimously determined at the instance of the British Prime Minister to keep it in being. And so other meetings took place at a later crisis of the war, and again when the terms of peace were under consideration. The experiment—for at first it was nothing more proved an unqualified success; and to many of us it seems possible that the Imperial War Cabinet may (if the Imperial Conference should so determine) drop its middle name and, while remaining wholly voluntary and consultative, may become in world affairs the nerve-centre of the autonomous nations of an Imperial commonwealth."

The League of the British Nations.

"The League of Nations," Lord Cave concluded, "is a great conception, but much time and effort must be expended before it comes to full fruition. In the meantime there is a League in being—a League strong, effective, and peace-loving, nurtured in independence, skilled in self-government, ambitious for no 'world empire,' but only for a world peace, the League of the British nations. The bond which unites its great component units—Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—is no chain of possession, but the hand-clasp of freemen. It is founded on two principles, the autonomy of each and the voluntary co-operation of all, and while we are true to these principles, to each other and to our King, no enemy can prevail against us."

CANADA WELCOMES BRITISH SETTLERS.

Mr. J. A. Calder Interviewed.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonisation in the Canadian Government, who has just spent some weeks in making a survey of conditions in Great Britain as they relate to emigration, emphasised the desire of Canada to receive British settlers in as large number as they can be assimilated.

"I came from Canada to make a personal investigation of conditions in Great Britain from the emigration standpoint," said Mr. Calder. "These conditions during the period of reconstruction, must be somewhat abnormal. I have sought to appraise them at first hand by visiting all the agencies of the Canadian Government Department of Immigration and Colonisation here, by meeting representatives of those Departments of the British Government interested in emigration and employment, representatives of the shipping companies, and others. A conference has been held, at which all the chief officers of my Department in the United Kingdom, and also Mr. F. C. Blair, Secretary of the Department, and Mr. Robert J. C. Stead, Director of Publicity, have attended, and the whole matter of British emigration to Canada has been thoroughly canvassed."

"Let me make it abundantly clear that Canada welcomes British settlers, and that any restrictions which appear to be placed in their way are designed for their protection. It would be manifestly unfair to the settler himself to encourage him to go to Canada unless he is assured of employment there at good wages. Such employment is assured to women household workers and to farm labourers. All others are encouraged by the Department to migrate only when there is assured employment in sight. Farmers with capital sufficient to enable them to start farming in Canada on their own account are, of course, always welcome. There is practically no limit to the extent to which we can absorb such settlers, and I may remark that the prospects of the farmer who migrates to Canada were never brighter than they are to-day."

"Up to the present our efforts have been directed largely to re-establishing our own ex-Service men, and to taking proper care of a quite considerable movement of ex-Service men and women from the United Kingdom. It is confidently hoped that during the coming year conditions in Canada will be such as to make it possible to accept other classes of British settlers in increasing numbers. We want them just as fast as we can take care of them."

When asked about the relative movement of emigrants to Canada from the United Kingdom and from the United States—a point which has been somewhat before the public here—Mr. Calder pointed out that the movement to Canada from the United Kingdom for the first year after the war was greater than from all other countries combined.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire, accompanied by Captains Balfour and Kinnaird, A.D.C., are expected in Edmonton from a visit to the Peace River district next week, and will proceed on an extensive tour through British Columbia to Victoria.

The Rt. Rev. J. R. Lucas, Bishop of the Missionary Diocese of Mackenzie River, to which he was appointed in 1913, was the evening preacher at the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Ealing, last Sunday.

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P., was the recipient of many good wishes on the occasion of his 62nd birthday on September 16.

Lord and Lady Beaverbrook are expected back from Canada by the R.M.S. *Aquitania*, due next Monday.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence, accompanied by Mr. G. Cyril Cassels, assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. J. H. Gundy, have left London to represent the Dominion of Canada at the International Financial Conference in connection with the League of Nations. Mr. Luke, of the High Commissioner's Office, accompanied the delegates as secretary, and they will stay at the Palace Hotel, Brussels.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, M.D., M.P., Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, is expected in London from Ottawa.

Viscount Arbutnot is now owner of the Spotted Lake Ranch in Alberta, where he is residing with Lady Arbutnot.

Sir William Ralph Meredith has been re-elected Chancellor of the University of Toronto by acclamation. The Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and Mr. T. G. Rayner, of Ottawa, have been elected representatives of agriculture on the University senate.

The Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Mrs. and the Misses Beaubien arrived from Montreal by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week, and are staying at Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. Mr. Beaubien, who is a member of the Senate, will visit France in connection with the arrangement for a special exhibition train carrying goods manufactured in Canada to traverse some of the principal routes. He will also arrange for the exhibition of an improved type of film showing Canadian scenery to attract tourists.

Lieutenant Rene Landry has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, to replace Captain F. M. Stanton, resigned.

The Imperial Press Conference party which left Liverpool on July 27 arrived back at that port on Wednesday morning by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*, which made the passage from Quebec in the fast time of 6 days 7 hours, allowing for the difference of time. The party included

Mr. R. J. Arnott, M.A., assistant Editor of *Canada*

The Hon. Manning William Doherty, who was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet by the Hon. E. C. Drury when he formed his Cabinet last November, is expected in London shortly to confer with Dr. G. C. Croel.



HON. M. DOHERTY,
Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet.

man, the Agent-General for the Province, and to look into the organisation for attracting suitable settlers, the opportunities for Ontario fruit, especially apples, and for the dairy products of the Province.

Mr. Doherty, who was born in Peel County, Ontario, in 1875, was educated at Upper Canada College and Toronto University, and was for some time connected with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, afterwards accepting the general managership of the Maritime Dredging and Construction Co., at St. John, N.B., where he was on the Council of the Board of Trade and chairman of the Board of Health. At the last Provincial general election he was an unsuccessful candidate in his native county of Peel, but was elected as M.L.A. for East Kent county when Mr. Drury selected him as a member of his Cabinet. He served as a lieutenant in the 30th Rifles, 1899-1902. He married, in 1903, a daughter of Dr. J. J. Cassidy, of Toronto, and they have two sons.

Dr. Pierre Ganger Roy has been appointed Archivist of the Province of Quebec, and will assemble at his new headquarters in the city of Quebec all the old records and historical documents which it is possible to collect.

Professor and Mrs. Black, the Bishop of Columbia, Mr. H. B. Irving, and Lt.-Col. K. D. Panton left by the R.M.S. *Militia*

Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Owen Philipps have been invited to be the guests of honour at the luncheon of the British Passenger Agents' Association on October 12 at the Hotel Victoria, London.

Mr. W. P. R. Preston for many years Canadian Immigration and Commercial Agent in London, has been nominated for the Dominion House of Commons for Durham County (Ontario) by the Liberal Party.

Lady Tupper, of Winnipeg, was among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Manitowish* on Monday.

Major John Barnett (Calgary) has been appointed chairman of the committee for the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land in succession to Mr. W. J. Black, who resigned.

Among the arrivals from Canada last Monday by the R.M.S. *Manitowish* were Col. G. M. and Mrs. Andrew, Mr. R. P. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brookfield, Col. A. D. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. L. J. Cawthra, Major and Mrs. Croftin, Sir Kenneth Goadby, Capt. F. C. Haddington, M.C., Mr. S. Meredith, Mr. G. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Southworth, and Major G. R. Turner, M.C.; also by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, Mr. W. M. Birks, Mrs. W. P. Bull and family, Lord G. Cavendish, Sir Charles Holthouse, Mr. E. H. Robins, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Sparling, Mr. W. J. Verity, Mr. Trethewey, Mr. S. R. Wickett, and Mr. R. J. Hutchinson.

The departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on Wednesday included Lady De Blaquiere, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan and Miss Allan, Mrs. Macarow and Miss P. Caverhill, General J. W. Stewart, Mr. Meredith Smith, Sir Evan and Lady Jones, Mr. D. Braithwaite, Mr. H. B. Macfarlane, Dr. J. S. Abbott, Mr. Justice L. P. and Mrs. Brodeur, Sir Maurice and Lady Fitzmaurice, Chief Justice and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. L. Eaton, Mrs. J. W. Molson, Col. Andrew and Mrs. O'Kelly, Mr. Walker, of Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. and Miss Campbell-Sweeney.

Mrs. Beckett gave a farewell afternoon tea and reception for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan and Miss Allan last Monday at the Cadogan Hotel; they left for Montreal by the *Empress of France* on Wednesday.

Mr. John Blackhall, of Toronto, financial manager of the Dominion Express Co., and Mr. J. R. Martin, of Montreal, manager of the foreign department of the Dominion Express Co., are staying at the Hotel Victoria.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The wedding took place on September 15, at St. Giles, Bradford-on-Tone, Somerset, of Miss Dorothy Beevor Milnes Hodgkinson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hodgkinson, Bradford-on-Tone, to Dr. Gerald Wallace Grant, M.C., second son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and Mrs. McCallum Grant. Lt. H. T. W. Grant, R.C.N., was best man.

Rev. Canon Matheson and Mrs. Matheson, of Winnipeg, announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Fraser, to Henry Nigel Selwyn Coombes, son of Very Rev. Dean and Mrs. Coombes, Winnipeg, on September 2, at St. John's pro-Cathedral, Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Merrett, of Ontario Avenue, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Hilda Frank to Major Frank Stanton Mathewson, D.S.O., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mathewson. The marriage is to take place on Saturday, October 9.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Over 3,000 houses have been built in Canada this year through the medium of the Federal housing scheme. —The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada had, up to the end of August, approved loans to more than 19,000 returned fighting men, the total amounting to over \$76,000,000.

—Canadian Federal inland revenue returns for the five months ended August 31 amounted to approximately \$21,000,000, as compared with less than \$8,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

—The Methodist Churches in Canada raised funds aggregating \$10,000,000 during the year ended June 30. The annual report indicates increases in membership, churches and Sunday schools, as well as in income. The membership for the whole church in Canada is stated as 395,663, an increase of 8,910.

TORONTO.—The City Assessors here report the population to be 512,000.

—The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition here this year is returned at 1,150,000.

—Dr. Percival J. Illsley, of Montreal, was elected President of the Council of the Canadian Guild of Organists at the annual meeting here. Messrs. H. A. Fricker (Toronto), G. M. Brewer (Montreal), and George F. Austin (Winnipeg) were added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The name of the organisation was changed to the Canadian College of Organists.

—At the annual convention of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association, Mr. Hugh Blain (Toronto) was re-elected President; Secretary, Mr. A. C. Pyke (Toronto).

—A \$500,000 plant is to be erected by the Willard Automobile Storage Battery Co., of Cleveland, on three acres of land bought for \$70,000 from the Wilkinson Plow Co. The Willard is the fourth storage battery company to locate in Toronto.

—Within two months Baldwins, Ltd., hope to have eight mills in operation at their Ashbridge's Bay plant, stated Sir Charles Wright, vice-president of the company, just before leaving for England.

—Sir James Aikins, K.B., K.C., LL.D., has been re-elected President of the Canadian Bar Association; the Hon. C. J. Doherty (Minister of Justice), Hon. President; the Hon. E. Fabre Surveyor (Superior Court, Montreal) was elected Hon. Secretary; Mr. G. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. E. H. Coleman was again selected as Secretary-Treasurer.

LONDON.—The Ontario Association of Architects, at its 31st annual convention here, elected as officers: President, Mr. Herbert E. Moore (Toronto); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. K. Shepard (Toronto) and John M. Watt (London); Treasurer, Mr. Gordon M. West (Toronto); Registrar, Mr. J. P. Hynes (Toronto).

—Mr. Arthur Ford has accepted the editorship of the *Free Press*, one of the leading Conservative newspapers of Ontario.

GUELPH.—The building permits for August totalled \$161,388. The grand total to date is \$374,913, a substantial increase over last year.

CHATHAM.—Mr. C. H. R. Fuller, of Toronto, has been appointed City Engineer, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Mr. Fuller is at present being employed by the Imperial Oil Co. He served in France with the same company of railway troops as Major Frank P. Adams, the retiring City Engineer, who assumes a similar post in Brantford.

DESERONTO.—The Canada Air Board is erecting a portable hangar at Mohawk Airdrome, near here, for the service of planes passing between Toronto and Ottawa. During the war Mohawk was one of the biggest Canadian training camps for aviators.

PARRY SOUND. Hemlock timber limits, said to contain 25,000,000 ft. of first-class hemlock, standing timber, on the Indian reserve of the Gibson Indians, have been sold to McGibbons, Ltd., Penetanguishene, at \$175,500. The reserve bid was \$150,000.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Premier of France has decorated, through the French Consular Agent here, the following ladies for services rendered during the war:—Lady Gouin, the First Class Scarlet Medal; Mrs. Cyrille Delage, the Silver Medal; Mrs. De St. Victor, the Bronze Medal.

—"We estimate the apple crop for Quebec Province this year at about 100,000 barrels, as compared with 75,000 last year," states Mr. Peter Reid, Secretary of the Pomological and Fruit-Growing Society of the Province. "The crop is easily 25 to 30 per cent. ahead of last year's crop, and the quality is excellent, especially with such favourite fruits as the Fameuse and Macintosh Red, while Wealthy and Duchess are a really good quality and a fair crop."

—The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. are making an extension to their power-house at Shawinigan Falls, the approximate cost of which will be \$3,000,000. Extensions will take two years to complete.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Henry Marks has purchased the property at 118, Peel Street, for \$125,000, which is said to be the highest price paid for real estate in Montreal other than in the St. James and St. Catherine Streets areas. The property has a frontage of 223 ft. and a depth of 115 ft.

—Nine hundred towns and cities throughout the Dominion are to have presented to them guns captured by the Canadians from the Germans during the Great War. Ten of them have been given to Montreal and placed in various parts of the city.

Lt.-Col. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., has been appointed O.C. of the reorganised Royal Montreal Regiment 1st (Westmount) Battalion, which includes the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, C.E.F., and the 58th Westmount Rifles.

—The *Montreal Gazette* has raised its price to five cents, while the subscription price is raised to \$12 a year.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Dominion Fruit Commissioner, who has been inspecting the Province's orchards, reports that the apple crop this year is exceptionally clean and the quality superior, but is estimated at about 60 per cent. of last year's, and will probably total 30,000 barrels.

—Miss G. Belyea has been awarded a scholarship by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire as a part of the Canadian war memorial. She is a daughter of Major W. H. Belyea, of Newcastle, who went overseas with the 26th Bn. and was killed.

—There is a motor vehicle for every 33 persons in New Brunswick, according to the latest returns of motor vehicle taxes. The total number of motor vehicles registered is 11,529, of which 10,691 are automobiles, 712 are trucks, and 126 are cycles.

ST. JOHN.—Fine, clear weather favoured the opening of St. John's Exhibition on September 4. It is the first held here since 1914. At the opening the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Lieutenant-Governor, officiated, and other speakers were Premier W. E. Foster, Hon. Dr. Roberts (Minister of Health), Mrs. G. A. Kuhring (supervisor of Public Welfare exhibits), Hon. J. F. Tweeddale (Minister of Agriculture), and Mayor E. A. Schofield.

—Mr. A. Wood Bridges, son of Dr. H. S. Bridges, Superintendent of Schools of this city, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. He is a graduate of the St. John High School, and saw three years' service in France.

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Canada's total elevator capacity is now 226,000,000 bushels.

The farm for sale in Saskatchewan advertised in this issue is an attractive and well equipped property, and can be recommended by *Canada*.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. In the bye-election held in Shelburne County on Sept. 2 the Hon. E. H. Armstrong (Liberal) was elected by over 700 majority. The election was caused by the retirement of Mr. F. E. Smith to allow the Hon. E. H. Armstrong to run as Commissioner of Works and Mines in the Nova Scotia Government.

—September 4 was made memorable here by the launch of the first of the four steel 8,100-ton steamships building by the Halifax Shipyards Co. for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. She was named by Mrs. Roy Wolvin, and is the first large steel steamship built in a Maritime Province port.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The R. J. Whitla Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, have increased their capitalisation from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

—Officials of the city and the Province have inaugurated a survey to determine the best plan for handling the employment of young workers systematically. Letters have been sent to over 1,000 employers asking for information on the employment of juvenile workers.

—City records show that one in every eight residents of Winnipeg owns his or her home. The city's population is placed roughly at 215,000.

Building permits issued in the eight months from January 1 to August 31, inclusive, represented a total cost of construction of \$7,091,950, which in the last seven years has been exceeded in a similar period by that of 1914 only.

—Immediately the Simon scheme for a Mall, leading up to the new Parliament buildings, on which there will be a street-car service, is approved by the City Council, the Hudson's Bay Co. will embark on the preliminary work in connection with the erection of a \$5,000,000 store on Portage Avenue, according to a statement made by Ald. A. H. Pulford.

—Leaders of the Orthodox Mennonite Church of Rhineland, Man., have decided to take their people to Abitibi, Que., and establish a colony there, states Mr. J. F. Greenway, Assistant Deputy Minister of Education.

—At the Horticultural Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College this season excellent crops of vegetables, berries and other fruits have been harvested. The outstanding feature in the Agricultural College orchard is the large quantity of plums.

—Between 24,000 and 25,000 women will have the right to vote in the civic elections on December 3, according to revised estimates of the City Assessment Department.

In the schools of Winnipeg the English language is being taught to hundreds of children who, among them, speak no fewer than 34 different languages.

BRANDON.—The sale of the bottling plant and several other buildings owned by the Brandon Brewing Co. was completed to the Peerless Products Co., of this city.

—One of the old landmarks of Brandon will be removed by the sale of a corner of Eleventh Street and Princess Avenue. Modern offices will be built on this site.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Wood, Vallance Co., Ltd., have a chain of hardware houses, of which the new branch here is the latest link, and it stretches across Canada from Hamilton and Toronto to the Pacific Coast. The parent house is Wood, Alexander James, of Hamilton and Toronto, established in 1849. It was founded in Hamilton by the late Senator A. T. Wood, in partnership with Matthew Leggat.

—Application has been made for the permit of the \$200,000 motion picture theatre to be erected here by the Famous Players' Corporation, which will be the largest in the city.

Saskatchewan exports this season to produce approximately 110,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about one half of all the wheat produced in Canada.

SASKATOON. In annual session the Saskatoon Wholesale Association elected the following as officers: Mr. Austin Needham, president; Messrs. Harley Henry, G. R. Fogg, vice-presidents; Mr. J. W. Hamilton, secretary.

YORKTON. The Yorkton War Memorial Committee has decided to erect a monument and open a boulevard in the central portion of the city, to be renamed Livingstone Boulevard, in memory of an ex-mayor, who made the supreme sacrifice in France.

—The Hudson's Bay Co. has sold its big retail store here, the last of its retail establishments in the Province, to a local trading organisation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The farmers will form a corporation, with \$250,000 capital, to be chartered as the United Supply Co. The H.B. Co. operated this branch for 22 years, and the sales last year amounted to \$268,000.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Advices from Ottawa to Mr. G. H. Cagnat, District Engineer, announce the award of contracts for the new bridge to be built across the Bow River at Banff, which is to be completed in one year's time. The bridge will be 420 ft. long, with a 36-ft. roadway, in four spans.

CALGARY.—The estimated population of the city is 79,488 this year, according to figures contained in Henderson's directory, just issued. In 1910 the population was approximately 50,000.

A proposal for the formation of a provincial organisation of boards of trade in the Province was considered at a meeting of the executive council of the Calgary Board. A conference will probably be held in October at Edmonton.

—A noted visitor from Great Britain is Sir A. E. Fellowes, of Hovingham, Hall, Norwich, who, while in the West, will investigate land and other general conditions here, from the point of view of the British investor.

—Thirty-nine leases and applications for natural gas were received last month, \$11,147 being paid for fees and rentals. The great increase this year is shown by the fact of the Imperial Oil Co. entering the field.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Up to August 24 there have been 754 forest fires in British Columbia, costing the Government more than \$71,458, according to the latest fire report of Mr. C. L. Cowan, acting chief forester.

—The annual report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows an increase of 26,000 acres in grain and 48,000 acres of fodder crops over the previous year. Of 22,610,000 acres suitable for agriculture, only 2,800,000 are occupied and only 500,000 are under cultivation.

VANCOUVER.—Announcement is made by the Hon. T. D. Patullo, head of the Timber Department of B.C., that a great pulp and papermaking plant will probably be established at Prince George. Immense stands of spruce and balsam near that city have been investigated this summer by representatives of Eastern concerns, who may erect a large plant.

—Capt. C. H. Nicholson, head of the G.T.P. steamship service in British Columbia, is to be manager of the steamships of the co-ordinated National Railway lines. Capt. Nicholson will be in charge of all floating equipment under the jurisdiction of the railways, except the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. His offices will remain at Vancouver.

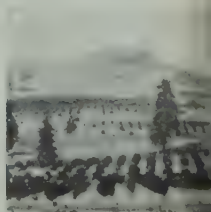
—The Provincial Government has purchased the Labour Temple Building here for \$165,000. The building will be turned into a technical school. The building cost about \$158,000 and the land \$50,000.

—The opening of the new Allen Theatre is being greatly appreciated.



TENDING A YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

THE IMPERIAL From Calgary, to the Ok



TYPICAL ORCHARD LANDSCAPE



CATHEDRAL PEAK.



A MAGNIFICENT VIEW



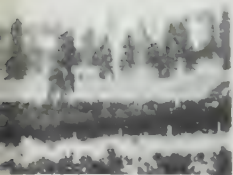
THE FRESH-WATER POOL, BANFF



CALGARY, LOOKING ACROSS THE RIVER

PRESS TOUR.

ugh the Rockies,
gan Valley.



THE OKANAGAN VALLEY



SUMMER SPRAYING IN A KELLOWNA ORCHARD



VIEW OF MOUNT ELKHORN, CANADIAN ALBERTA



MOUNT ELKHORN, THE CANADIAN MATTERHORN



SECTION TOWARDS THE ROCKIES, 75 MILES DISTANT



VIEW OF KELLOWNA, CANADA, TOWARDS THE ROCKIES, 75 MILES DISTANT

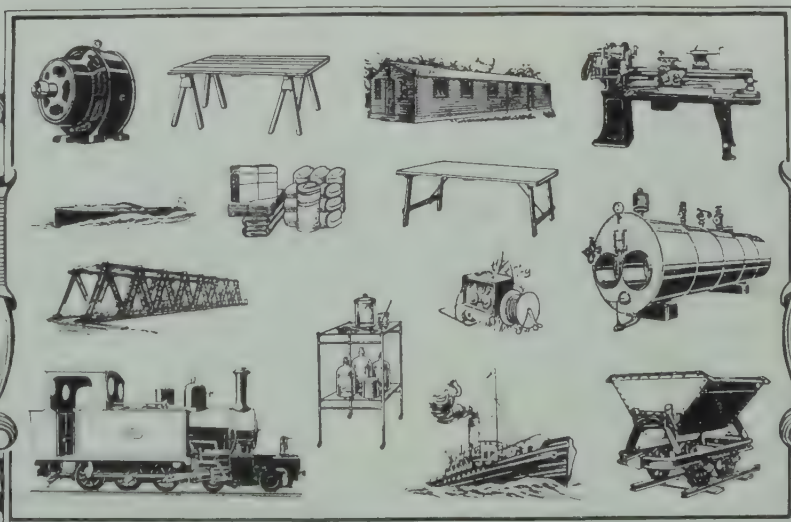
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NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

II

to the *Toronto Mail and Free Press*.

Air. The Vice-president and general manager

Canadian Bank of Commerce, who recently made

extended tour of the Island Dominion, there are two items of special interest to Newfoundland and Canada. In the first place Sir John is reported to have said: "Rich opportunities along development lines are to be found in Newfoundland. Newfoundlanders themselves are only beginning to realise the wealth of natural resources with which their country is endowed, and the development of the great timber and pulp possibilities had just commenced. The latter had received considerable impetus from the establishment by the Northcliffe interests of England of what was to be one of the largest paper mills in the world. On this point Lord Northcliffe and his associates were spending eight or ten million dollars. Up to the present time (he added) most of the development projects were being financed by British capital. While the Old Country interests will continue to play a predominating part in this respect, I believe that there is ample opportunity for Canadian enterprise. On Belle Isle Newfoundland there is one of the greatest and finest deposits of iron ore in the world. This mine has been operated by the Dominion Steel Company to supply their mills in Nova Scotia, and now that this company have become part of the great British Empire Steel Corporation I look for still further development."

The New Confederation Plan.

Secondly, speaking of the long-standing efforts to bring Newfoundland into confederation with the Dominion of Canada, Sir John Aird expressed the belief that the most promising



THE BAY OF ISLANDS, ON THE WEST COAST, NEWFOUNDLAND.

course in this direction would be the formation of the Maritime Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton—into one great Province with Newfoundland. By that means ultimate confederation could be accomplished.

"That plan is much talked about, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but also among Newfoundlanders," he remarked. "It appears to be regarded by both with considerable favour. Undoubtedly the opening up of more extensive trade and business relations between Canada, as a whole, and Newfoundland would do much to improve the sentiment of the latter towards confederation. There is a considerable market there for Canadian flour and foodstuffs of all kinds, although the fact that Newfoundland's population totals only about 250,000 naturally limits this."

Dr. Grenfell's Suggestive Letter.

Dr. Grenfell, in a recent issue of the *Free Press* (St. John's) has a five-column letter discussing the economic welfare of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland. Someone compared the north lands as the antithesis of the West Indies. One was frozen, the other tropical, and neither of them a "White Man's Country." To that the Doctor retorts: "The circumstances of life in the north are far from intolerable as some people, who have little or no personal acquaintance with it, so glibly assert." As to the value of human life, that, he says, is a theological question. He adds: "Thirty years in the north, and personal acquaintance with the people of this north, have only endeared them and the circumstances of their life to me, except for one thing, and that one thing is the quite unnecessary amount of suffering one sees, suffering largely self-created, or else caused by

Unenterprising Method.

In the same vein he remarks, "I find, I find, I find, the intense interest of all the people in the fisheries, and yet one sees a great deal of food thrown away while the world because in certain places no salt is available, no provision for sending out frozen fish, but transportation by land and sea are most primitive, and because there is no organization at making the best use of the harvest of the sea. "I he asks, "for Newfoundland to go on for ever curing the same old way? Surely we could make arrangements with the United States as well as Canada, which would fish in ice or cold storage."

No Life-Saving Stations.

Dr. Grenfell's letter covers a wide field of interest. We have alluded to some of them. Two remaining considerations are these:—First, "over and over again during my twenty-eight years on this coast I have known of wrecks that could easily have been towed off and towed to safety if a tug had been near say in a twenty-four hours' call. The salvage association and Lloyd's should all be glad to contribute to the upkeep of a tug. Then there is the fact that no life-saving station exists along this coast at all. A motor boat might drift off at any time. Men get astray on ice, or in dismasted vessels. There is no chance of help from a sea-going tug nearer than St

John's. It seems to us all wrong. In England we have life-boats and life-saving stations everywhere." Secondly, "another serious problem with our fishing is that even in this year of grace the larger proportion of our fishermen cannot swim or keep themselves afloat in the water. We have just lost three more fine men within fifty, nay, within forty yards of the shore." He suggests that subject to a doctor's certificate swimming should be made compulsory in a seafaring country like ours.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Largest in the World.

The Canadian Government will own the largest railway system in the world when the amalgamation of the Canadian National, the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific lines has been completed, says the *Engineering News-Record*. The merger of the Canadian National Railways will cover 10,000 miles of railway, employ 70,000 persons, operate 2,000 modern locomotives, 1,800 passenger cars and 70,000 freight cars, a total carrying capacity of 600,000 tons.

At Edmonton, on September 1, 5,000 school children gave a cheer when Lady Burnham unfurled a huge Union Jack presented by the children of Edmonton, England. The children of the Middlesex borough subscribe their pennies to the presentation of the flag. The children of the Middlesex borough are the successful conclusion of the war and the peace in the war by Canadians. It was suggested that the Canadian school children should send track teams and five sport champions to England to compete with the British children in championship games.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Burden of Pioneers.

The fashion to-day is to speak lightly of the greatest things. Big words flow freely. Imagination tends to run far ahead of what is practicable. That so-called idealism which is rooted in ignorance and nurtured by vanity is everywhere a drag on the wheel of true progress. Men like Mr. Lloyd George, who are strong enough to go as far as can be gone in the right direction, are doing work under a storm of hysterical criticism which represents no small portion of the burden of pioneers.—*The Montreal Daily Star*.

A True Statesman.

Premier Meighen has taken the position of a true statesman. He upholds the policy of a Government which, no matter what Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers may say, has carried the country safely through a most critical period of history, when so many others facing the same difficulties have failed. More than this, the country has been raised to rank amongst nations the most prosperous and prominent in the world.—*L'Evenement*.

The Irish Question.

The English Government has shown a great deal of moderation for a long time in the face of what might be called open revolution. It may be said that the Irish situation has been aggravated by the repressive measures, which have taken on a most vigorous character, which would indicate that the best policy to follow is still one of moderation and patience. The Irish are fighting for an ideal. It seems probable that this ideal cannot be realised just now in its fullest form, but it is evident that the Irish will not accept any partial satisfaction of their claims unless it is evident that it involves a generous reconciliation in their favour.—*La Patrie*, Montreal.

The War and the World.

The war has not moralised, but demoralised, the world. None of the frailties of human nature have been cast off, and a survey of this work-a-day world and its people shows that the purging of sins both great and small has yet to be made. Canada has come out of the war with enhanced reputation, and has won for herself through the valour of her sons a larger place upon the map, but it is mere hyperbole to say that the triumph of democratic civilisation has left a profound effect on self-governing nations. We would rather pin faith in the potency of legislation to make men moral than in the potency of blood-shedding to work the miracle. What the war has unquestionably effected is a general unrest, a mental disturbance among large classes, that is fraught with good or evil consequences, according to the moderation exercised or the excess indulged.—*The Gazette*, Montreal.

BRITISH SPORTSMANSHIP.

This general review of the fencing events at Antwerp would be incomplete without an acknowledgment of the generous and gratifying tributes paid to the sporting spirit of British fencers and their fairness and impartiality as judges. Two prizes were offered by M. Sarens, the president of the Committee, for fencers who displayed the best sporting spirit. One was awarded to Capt. R. Dalglish, R.N. (Great Britain), and the other to M. de Jong (Holland). Both the French and Italian fencers openly expressed their preference for British judges, and it is for this reason that the Gaudin-Nadi match will probably be fought in London. Halfway through the Belgian-Italian épée match an objection was raised to the manner in which the pool was being conducted by the president of the jury. On reference to the Committee, the match was annulled, and ordered to be refought with a new jury; but Mr. E. M. Amphlett, official judge for the British team, who was a member of the jury in the annulled match, was specially requested to serve again by Signor Nedo Nadi and Comdt. P. Anspach, the captains of the respective teams. A still more striking instance of confidence in British integrity occurred in the final sabre pool. A hit had been given against Capt. Dalglish, who was overheard to say that he had not been touched. M. Trombert (France), who presided, at once intervened, and declared that if Capt. Dalglish said he had not been hit, he certainly had not been hit, and the decision was annulled. No finer tribute has ever been paid to British sportsmanship. *Field*.

"CANADA TO-DAY, 1920."

"Canada To-day, 1920," is a truly remarkable compendium of the Dominion's industrial progress told in engravings and terse English. One of its main objects is to show the industrial openings presented by Canadian towns and cities, and to this end there are reliable statistics upon every possible subject. The work is a folio of some 100 pages, and is not only an interesting record of Canada's progress, but a valuable work of reference for Canadians themselves, as well as for intending Canadians. *Resources Monthly*.

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ENGLISH GIRLS FOR CANADA.

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A GENERATION ago there were 250,000 superfluous women in England and Wales; to-day, in the same countries, there are two million more women than men—two million marriageable girls for whom there can be no husbands at home.

The war, of course, is largely responsible for this situation, with the flower of England's manhood cut off in its prime, the thousands of potential husbands and fathers sacrificed in the cause of humanity. A survey of conditions suggests only one solution to this great superfluous mass of women, and this lies in emigration to less congested areas and countries where the sexes are more evenly divided.

Eyes Look Favourably Canadawards.

There is every indication that the eyes of the women of England are turned constantly and with favour upon Canada. One cannot but be forcibly struck with the pronounced female element in passenger liners arriving at Dominion ports. For a long time these were war brides returning with their soldier husbands or coming to join the boys who had preceded them across the Atlantic, but since the beginning of last winter a complete change has come over the face of female emigration from Europe. One reads of parties of 100 domestics bound for Western Canada; of 150 canteen and transport army girls for various occupations in the Dominion; of 150 girls who served England in the Land Army settling on fruit farms in Ontario and British Columbia; and of 2 Irish colleens, skilled weavers, straight from the Emerald Isle, destined for the mills of Toronto. Scarcely a ship arrives at Canadian ports but carries one or more parties of English girls coming to test the great promise the Dominion extends.

Reversal to Old Times Unbearable.

It must be remembered, too, that the war unutterably changed the life of the women of England, taking them out of their ruts, as it were, and for ever altering their outlook. Entering at first on a few only of the purely male pursuits, they encroached little by little, as the necessity arose, until they were filling, and filling ably, positions in every line formerly held solely by men. Women, who previously had led no active life, found themselves drawn in when the need became pressing, and served their country in ways which prior to 1914, would have been inconceivable.

The armistice found them thrown back with vastly different ideas and tastes to what was approximating a pre-war status. They had filled men's positions; they liked the life; and, with a broadened prospect, found the reversal to old times unbearable. What more natural than that they should look to Canada for a wider scope and fresh fields for their endeavours?

Because of their claim on the Empire for services rendered, and because the life they led for years peculiarly fits them for various phases of the Dominion's activities, the Federal Government is encouraging their emigration by assisting them with passages. Since the first party of 100 landed in Novem-

ber last, every month has seen groups arriving, which have been distributed over the Dominion. Each party is accorded thorough supervision and escort from the port of embarkation to destination. Canadian women have organized to receive them, find them accommodation, and where necessary assist them to positions.

Great Demand for Woman Workers.

That a great demand exists for women workers in Canada and that the parties arriving are quickly assimilated, there can be no possible doubt. The employment report of



Province of Saskatchewan for one week showed a shortage of 3,000 women in various lines of work. That Province has sent a special woman representative to England to co-operate with the Federal authorities in their immigration work, while Manitoba recognises the need as so pressing that the Provincial Government is assisting the emigration of bona-fide domestics with free passages.

Farmerettes for British Columbia.

A message from Victoria, B.C., states that the Province of British Columbia has decided to import as many women from the former Land Army as it can obtain. In this manner it is believed that the shortage in farm labour will be relieved. Mr. Edward D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, interviewed on the subject, said:

"Most of the Land Army women are well born and educated. During the war, for patriotic motives, they went into the fields. Now a majority of them are homeless. Their male relatives perished for humanity, and the women are left to make a living as best they can. Of course, they are well looked after in the Old Country, but they want to come somewhere where they will have a chance for the future. This country could absorb quite a large number of satisfactory farmerettes."

"Taken from another standpoint, they would make excellent wives for pioneer bachelors. British Columbia is as large as Germany, and has a population of nearly 400,000. Practical farmers would find in the farmerettes practical wives."

One of the Originators of the Farmerette Idea.

One of the most interesting women in the Far West at the present time is Mrs. Charles Eykyn. Twenty-nine years ago she was a pioneer of the Middle West. She still says with much pride that they used to grow some of the best wheat in that section of the country. Her husband died, and she returned to England. While her only son, who bears the picturesque name of Prairie Chicken, fought on the battlefields of Belgium, she became an indefatigable war worker. She is one of the originators of the farmerette idea. It was she who organized the first forestry corps for women in Great Britain.

Mrs. Eykyn is at present touring Canada to obtain the best impression she can as to the kind of girls wanted.

It is stated that a feature of this year's flood of harvest workers is that there are more women going to farms now than ever before. From \$4 to \$6 a day, with meals and lodging, is offered by farmers, the amount of the wage depending upon the experience and capability of who have had at least two years' experience in from \$4 to \$5; those who take jobs as cooks same. "Green" girls command a wage of \$3.50 a day, to help either in the fields or in

Within two days after their arrival at Regina sixteen English girls, who were induced to come to the Province by the Provincial Government campaign, had left the city to go to positions in the country. Money was advanced for railway fares by the farm wives to whom they were proceeding.



IN ONTARIO—LEARNING MILK.

THE CANADIAN A DISTINCT TYPE. Interesting Observations by Sir Arthur Currie.

General Sir Arthur Currie, who commanded the Canadian Army in France and is now the Principal of McGill University, made a notable speech at Montreal to the delegates attending the eighth conference of Canadian Clubs. The speech was a general survey of Canadian history from the days of the Vikings to our own. In the course of it he made a singularly interesting digression which deserves to be remembered. He said:

"Our country is unique in having been peopled from good stock and good representatives of good stock. In the early days the hardships of pioneer life eliminated the weaklings, strict immigration laws have prevented the dumping of undesirable, while the rigours of our climate have made it imperative for a man to work, starve, or leave the country."

Mentally Alert.

"These conditions have produced a distinctly Canadian type, mentally alert and independent, spiritually fearless and confident in God's mercy as men are who daily come in contact with the forces of nature."

"A close observation of the Canadian on the battlefields of France and a comparison of him with the soldiers of other nations there, have confirmed me in the opinion that owing to the admixture of races, the manner of life, the climate, the soil and the environment, there has been developed in Canada a race of men approximating to a particular type with distinct moral, physical and intellectual characteristics. There I learned to know my fellow-Canadian, learned to admire him, to respect him, to revere him and to trust him."

Resolute and Resourceful.

"I saw him subjected to the severest tests, called upon to endure cruel hardships, to bear the agony of a Gethsemane, to suffer and to die. I saw him overcome all opposition and triumph over every obstacle, I saw him irresistible in attack, immovable in defence and in death unafraid. Cheerful in all circumstances, resolute in the hour of trial, patient, enduring and resourceful, unselfish, gallant and determined, he won the admiration of all, even of his foes. Can you wonder that I, when considering all the problems confronting Canada to-day, have an unbounded faith in the ability of my countrymen to find acceptable solutions? That faith is not lessened but rather strengthened by the appreciation of the efforts of the people at home to support the troops in the field."

* * *

CANADIANS' RECORD IN FRANCE. Major-General Sir Edward Morrison's Testimony.

Major-General Sir Edward Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., speaking at Hamilton, made a speech on the war, in the course of which he said:—

"As one who fought overseas with the Canadian Army throughout the war, it may not be out of place for me to bear witness to their friends at home how splendidly these Canadians of ours fought and conquered or died. Some of our home people may have thought with bitterness of heart that at times the casualty lists were cruelly high; but, as all greatness has its penalty, it should be borne in mind that with the magnificent fighting spirit of our Canadian Army as exhibited first at Ypres and later in a score of battles in which they never failed to win, it was not unnatural that, when the days were dark and the cause of freedom hung in the balance, our men, in common with all the very finest troops of the Empire, were called upon to face the most stern and desperate situations that the course of the war developed. I would not have it understood that the Canadians were unduly used in the forefront of the battle; but so great was their skill and valour that they and certain other troops such as the Highlanders, the Guards, and the Australians, were naturally reserved for the more grim tests of war, and we soldiers, whose chief concern it was, would not have had it otherwise."

* * *

TO INSPECT GRAND TRUNK. Board of Arbitrators Will Go Over System.

The first meeting of the Board of Arbitrators who are to fix the value of the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, being purchased by the Canadian Government, was held in the Supreme Council Chambers at Ottawa recently. Sir Walter Cassels, of the Exchequer, presided, and ex-President Taft and Sir Thomas White, the other two arbitrators, were present.

The Grand Trunk was represented by Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., and Mr. W. H. Biggar, K.C., and the Government by Mr. N. W. Tilley, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Newcombe, K.C.

President G. Howard Kelley, of the Grand Trunk, urged upon the Court the desirability of the arbitrators making a personal tour of inspection of the Grand Trunk System before beginning their work, and, after some discussion, this was agreed upon. The arbitrators will leave on this trip early in November, and upon their return will hold their first sitting in Montreal on November 15.

"UNITY AND SERVICE."

Imperial Commercial Congress in Canada.

The ninth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened at Toronto on Saturday by a formal welcome to the delegates from the provincial and civic authorities. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Lionel Clark, Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Church, Mayor of Toronto, and Sir James Woods, of the Board of Trade.

Sir James Woods emphasised the excessive importations by Canada from the United States, and declared his belief that the preferential tariff had been a great influence in stimulating trade with Great Britain. He urged the necessity of arousing an Empire spirit, for the purposes and demands of peace, such as there had been in connection with the war. "If the Bolshevik," he said, "can scatter his seed broadcast and produce a crop of disciples for his peculiar brand of world salvation, surely this Congress can devise some means of propaganda that will achieve results."

Speeches in reply were made by Lord Desborough, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Machin, and Mr. A. J. Hobson. Lord Desborough emphasised the motto of the Imperial Chambers Congress—"Unity in commerce and unity in defence." Mr. Machin urged the British nations to stand together in peace as they had stood in war.

At the first business session of the Empire Chambers of Commerce Congress Sir Robert Falconer, in welcoming the delegates, rejoiced (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) in the new era of Empire building which was uniting Great Britain and the Dominions for commercial co-operation and in the closest ties of friendship. He urged that Commercial Chairs be established in all universities. The new ideal of Imperial policy was not aggrandisement, but unity and service and the conjunction of many tongues toward the one aim—the betterment of humanity.

Lord Desborough, in his presidential address, declared that out of the war experiences would come an Imperial Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George had stated that a conference would soon be held to consider the constitutional organisation of the Empire, and this would mark an epoch in the history of its administration. He held that the outstanding accomplishment of the Imperial Council of Commerce was its influence in destroying the Declaration of London. Had that Act been passed, and a Prize Court been established consisting of representatives of many nations, some of whom had never seen the sea, they would have departed from the integrity of British seamanship and British justice, and chaos would have resulted. He regarded the question of preferential trade as the most important to come before the Congress.

Resolutions were adopted which conveyed greetings to King George on behalf of the Chambers of Commerce, representing all the United Empire, and their assurance of deep devotion to the Throne.

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CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Growth in the Western Provinces.

TIME was when the Canadian West was regarded as purely agricultural. But the general development which has accompanied the growth of settlement, and the march of prosperity which has made the farmer of all grades a great purchaser, have brought into existence numerous industries, of which the growth has been truly phenomenal. The census reports give some idea of the enormous progress which has attended industrial development on the prairies.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRIES

	1900.	1910.	1917.
Alberta	29,548,346	63,245,444	
Saskatchewan	1,989,870	7,019,954	33,144,630
Manitoba	7,539,691	47,911,540	101,145,033
British Columbia	22,901,892	123,927,521	221,430,100
	\$32,131,453	\$207,507,358	\$418,911,207

WAGES PAID.

	1900.	1910.	1917.
Alberta	465,703	4,365,061	10,387,379
Saskatchewan	-	1,936,284	7,007,073
Manitoba	2,419,548	10,912,866	19,539,061
British Columbia	5,156,538	17,240,070	38,209,366
	\$8,341,850	\$41,455,181	\$75,262,880

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

	1900.	1910.	1917.
Alberta	1,964,987	18,788,323	71,669,123
Saskatchewan	-	6,332,132	10,657,716
Manitoba	12,927,139	53,673,609	122,801,881
British Columbia	4,000,000	65,201,236	171,125,616
	\$34,330,204	\$143,998,503	\$305,653,536

During the same period the population has quadrupled itself, but capital investments in industry have multiplied themselves by thirteen and the products of industry by twelve. The Western Provinces are absorbing at the present ratio of progress approximately \$30,000,000 of capital yearly.

Among the foremost industries of Western Canada must be ranked the milling and packing-house industries, which are, in a sense, the natural outcome of agricultural expansion. A recent estimate places the investment in the milling industry in Western Canada at \$72,000,000, while last year the mills turned out approximately 45,000,000 barrels of flour and 35,000 tons of mill feed. The industry is still growing. At East Calgary, the new 6,000-barrel mill of the Alberta Flour Mills, Ltd., will probably be completed in time to handle some of this year's crop, and announcement was recently made that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had bought land at Portage la Prairie on which to erect a large elevator and flour mill. These are new undertakings, and are quite apart from the extension of existing mills.

The packing-house industry has spread rapidly over the West, and plants are now operating at Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina, Prince Albert, St. Boniface, and Winnipeg. Instead of shipping cattle by rail to the seaboard for export to the European markets, these are now converted into meat in these plants, and shipments are made of the dressed product to the East and Europe. Surplus fats from the packing-houses find a market with the soap factories, of which there are now quite a number in Western Canada.

General Expansion.

An immense number of creameries are now operating in all parts of the prairie Provinces, and the production has reached the point where a considerable surplus is available for export. The oats, barley and flax-seed grown in the West now find a market with the oatmeal mills, the malting plants and the linseed oil mills, of which quite a number are now in operation. There are to-day pickle factories at several points, which consume the vegetables produced by truck farmers, and the biscuit and confectionery industry is now a thriving one.

The number of plants using steel and iron as their raw material is surprisingly large, and the variety of products turned out quite extensive. There are foundries engaged in making bridges, agricultural implements, and elevator machinery. There are factories manufacturing gasoline and kerosene engines, batteries, pumps, windmills, fencing, metal siding, corrugated pipe, feed and water troughs. In fact, some of these establishments rank second to none in the character of their equipment and the quality of their product.

No small portion of the clothing consumed in Western Canada is now being made in local factories. Shirts, overalls, gloves, sweaters, knitted goods, etc., are all in the list of productions. All grades of bags required by the farmers and millers are now made in four large factories located in Winnipeg. As for building materials, these are supplied practically exclusively by Western industries, there being cement works, brick and tile plants, and woodworking establishments in operation, as well as paint and varnish factories.

Many Western plants already established are carrying out enlargements to meet the needs of the day, while new industries are constantly being launched.

Other Reports

There are now more than 500 members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association west of the Great Lakes, whereas 20 years ago there was not one.

The Government of the Province of Alberta, in its official publication, the *Public Service Monthly* states that there are now 208 industrial undertakings in actual operation in the Province, giving employment to 3,471 people. The principal establishments included are: Fifteen sash and door factories, three garment makers, one carriage works, four meat-packing plants, 10 creameries, one brewery, 32 printing and publishing houses, 22 flour mills, 21 machine-repair shops, seven brick works, six bakeries, two sheet metal works, 15 aerated water works, six tire and vulcanising works, five stone-cutting works, and one oil works.

— * * —

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Mr. Hugh Kindersley's Tour of 14 H.B.C. Posts.

After three months in the wilds of Canada's great northland, traversing more than 2,000 miles by canoe and well over 500 miles in the Arctic circle, Mr. Hugh Kindersley, son of Sir Robert Kindersley, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and Capt. P. T. O'Kelly, formerly transport officer of the company in the Far North, have just returned to Winnipeg.

The trip was undertaken with a view to visiting the posts of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the Far North, and Mr. Kindersley and his companion stopped at fourteen.

Travelled Light.

"We left Edmonton about May 31," said Mr. Kindersley to an interviewer. "At Athabasca Landing we took to an 18-foot canoe, taking with us just what was necessary for the journey, and no more. We had no guides—outside of Capt. O'Kelly, who knows the Northland better than most people."

Down the Athabasca River, through the rapids to Fort McMurray, was the first stage. Thence the Athabasca Lake, down the Slave River to Fort Smith. Between Fort Smith and Athabasca Lake are miles of bad rapids round which they portaged. Crossing Great Slave Lake from Fort Resolution they proceeded down the McKenzie River, stopping at Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman and Fort McPherson. At this point they were joined by Major White, of the United States Army, and several companions who, as they said, were looking for "a tough trip." According to Mr. Kindersley, they got what they wanted in the journey up the Rat River, having crossed the mountains by way of McDougall's Pass. For seven days they waded waist deep in the snow waters of the Rat River, finally reaching Fort Yukon and coming out by the White Pass and Yukon Railway.

Between Athabasca Landing and Fort McMurray five moose and three bears were seen, but having no means of carrying the hides and not needing the meat, they did not shoot.

Struck Oil.

At Fort Norman, about 300 miles north-west of Fort Simpson, they stopped for 24 hours. Two days before their arrival the prospecting party of the Imperial Oil Co. had come into oil at a depth of 130 feet after many months of drilling. Thirty gallons of crude oil were being brought up each day, and so good was its quality that it was being used for working the stoves and boiler at the station.

With a party of fourteen men the Imperial Oil Co. has been working this district for many months under the direction Mr. Lynk, the geologist. The discovery is of importance, but it is expected that at a depth of 300 feet oil will be found in much larger quantities.

Seeing the Midnight Sun.

Mr. Kindersley predicted that within the next two years considerable parts of the territory in the Fort Norman and Great Bear Lake districts will have been opened up.

Tourists have commenced to take advantage of the opportunity to view the midnight sun by travelling by Hudson's Bay and Northern Trading Co.'s boats from Fort Smith to Fort McPherson. But accommodation is very limited.

Mr. Kindersley will proceed shortly to New York, where he will work for some time in his father's bank.

— * * —

Business conditions throughout Canada are uniformly good.

Two convoys of American-built steam drifters for the Admiralty have arrived from Newfoundland in this country. The first consisted of 27 vessels, and the second of 21 boats.

The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, speaking at Sherbrooke, said that the farmers' sons were leaving the farms for the cities in response to the call of high wages, less work, and more amusement. It was the knottiest problem with which he had to cope.

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Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG.

Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS \$174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c. 1922, 114½.
Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c. 1941, 63½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. 1934, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 64½; C.P.R. Reg., 1938, 67½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62½; 4 p.c. 1940-50, 72½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. 1935, 66½; 4½ p.c. 1920-25, 90.
Nova Scotia.—4 p.c. 1949, 73½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Debs., 68½.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 77½; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1936-40, 56 p.c. Ins., 1932, 60½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 76½.
Quebec.—3 p.c. 1937, 62½; 4½ p.c. 1954, 76½; 4 p.c. 1928, 80½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. 1925, 110½; 5½ p.c. 1924-34, 107½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. 1920-42, 72½; 4½ p.c. 1928-37, 89.
Edmonton.—5 p.c. 1923-33, 90½; 5 p.c. 1923-35, 85.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 48½; 4 p.c. 1932, 78½; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 62½; 4½ p.c. 1951-3, 71½.
Moos Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 76.
N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Local, 87½.
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-43, 74½.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 79.
Toronto.—3½ p.c. 1929, 76½; 4½ p.c. 1948, 70½.
Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Sewer.—4½ p.c. 67½; 4 p.c. 1947-9, 58½; 4 p.c. 1950-1-2, 58½; 4½ p.c. 1923-35, 97.
Victoria (B.C.).—1920-60, 59½; 4½ p.c. 1952, 64½.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1940-60, 66½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—72.
Algonia Cent. Stampel.—11.
Algonia Eastern.—5 p.c., 72.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—5 p.c., 85½.
Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 6 11/16; 1st Mort., 7½; 2nd Mort., 7½.
Canada Atlantic.—5 p.c. 1955, 63.
Calgary & Edmonton.—58.
Canadian Northern Alberta.—3½ p.c., 1960, 59½; 4 p.c. 1938, 59½; 4 p.c. Perp., 51; Pacific 4 p.c. 1950, 67½; Quebec 4 p.c. 50½; Rly. 4 p.c. Ontario, 1930, 92½; 4 p.c. Perp., 61½; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 97½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 64½; 4 p.c. S.C. 1939, 64½; 4 p.c. 1942, 82½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 59½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 92½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 59½; 5 p.c. Notes, B., 97.
Canadian Northern Western.—4½ p.c., 1942, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1943, 82½.
Can. Pac. 170 3/16; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 60½; 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; Algonia 6 p.c., 1937, 78½; Special Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 131.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 60.
Gd. Trunk Junc.—5 p.c., 1934, 77½; Pacific Branch 4 p.c., 1939, 83½; Alberta, 1939-42, 83½.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c. 1952, 62½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 66½; 4 p.c. 1955 B, 65½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 64½; Debs., 4½ p.c. 74½; 5 p.c. Notes, 96½.
Grand Trunk.—96½; 4 p.c. Guar., 55½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 41½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 23½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 12½; 2nd Equipment 6 p.c., 1921, 99½; Bond, Cap. 5 p.c. Debs., 72½; Perp. 4 p.c., 57½; Gt. West. Bond, 1921, 70½; 6 p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1921, 96½; 6 p.c., Oct., 1921, 98½.
Grand Trunk West. Dollar Bds., 82½.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 80½; Perp. 4 p.c., 59½.
Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 106½; 5 p.c. Perm., 76½.
Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 80.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 63½.
Quebec Cent.—1st Mort. 4 p.c. Debs., 58½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—4½.
Anglo-Newfoundland.—90½.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Montreal Reg.), 47½.
Bk. of Montreal.—(Lon. Reg.), 47½.
Canada Land & Irrigation.—3½.
Canadian Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Hudson Bay.—6 9/32; Pref., 78½.
San Antonio.—5 p.c. Bds., 20.
Trust & Loan of Canada.—(15½), 13½.
Union Bk. of Canada.—35 11/16.
West. Canada Land.—5 p.c. Debs., 36.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algonia Steel.—5 n.c., 50; Founding Scrip., 45.
Canadian Coll.—5 p.c. Bds., 15.
Canadian Steel.—6 p.c., 101.
Canadian Vickers.—95½.
Dunsmuir Steel.—73½; 6 p.c. Pref., 79½.
Dunsmuir Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 1949, 103½.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 71.
Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c., 77.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—46; Pref., 81½.
B.C. Elect. Def.—46; Pref. Ord., 47½; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 52½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 54½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c., 67½.
Canadian Light & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 1949, 66.
Chrysler Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 105½.
Canadian Gt. Elect.—Com., 122½.
Cities Service.—405.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c., 1922, 95½; 4½ p.c., 1922 (Nos. 1-4,600), 102½.
Quebec Rly. L. H. & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 1939, 74½; 5 p.c. 1940-41, 101½; 4 p.c. Bds., 121½; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 109½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 63½.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 52½.
West. Kootenay.—6 p.c., 110½.

Mines.

Lo. Roi No. 2.—5½.
Ming. Corp. of Canada.—8½.
Mond Nickel.—49½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20½; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 16½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—11½; Pref., 124½; 5 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 98½.
Brit. Columbia Breweries.—(1918) Ord., 24½.
Bells Ltd. Asbestos.—28½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfids.—Com., 13½; 7 p.c. Pref., 15½.
Canada Cement.—Ord., 76½; Pref., 113½; 6 p.c. Bds., 111½.
Can. West. Lumber.—Com., 1¼; Def. Int. War. rants, 20.
Canadian Car.—Com. 62½; 7 p.c. Pref., 115½; 6 p.c. Bds., 106.
Canada Steamship.—Com., 79; Voting, 78½; Pref., 92.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 113.
Furness-Withy.—30½.
Graham Islands (B.C.) Oilfids.—6½.
Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—19¼; 6 p.c. Pref., 16½.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c., 117½.
Marconi of Canada.—10½.
Pennants.—5 p.c. Bds., 113½.
Price Bros.—Debs., 97½.
Riordon Paper.—Com., 250.
Spanish River.—6 p.c. Bds., 119½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c., 43½.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—
A Canadian company manufacturing steel box cars and other rolling stock, also motor lorries (1 to 5 tons) invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers. Catalogue available.

A London firm ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of white peanut oil, of which commodity they seek supplies

Investors desiring Information on Canadian Investments.

Our Statistical Department will be pleased to give the latest available data and advice on any Canadian Municipality or Corporation.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.,

INVESTMENT BANKERS.

JARVIS BLDG.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

TORONTO, CAN.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Canvass Account Day, Friday, Oct. 1

Ticket Day, Pay Day,

Wed., Oct. 13, Thurs., Oct. 14

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has been entirely subject to coal labour influences, and at the time of writing the lack of hopefulness in the position has caused business outside a few specialties to contract to a minimum. Two departments, which are inclined to resist coal influences, are oil and mining shares, but the former have now turned irregular after their recent advance, and the latter are checked, despite the continued high price of gold. Gilt-edged issues are inclined to weaken, because of the adverse influence of the coal position on the foreign exchanges. Home rails, however, are not without firmness, the market being helped by the Government's attitude towards the syndicalists in the coal industry, which holds a promise of more safety in the industrial outlook. Argentine rails have advanced on inside support, based upon dividend hopes. There was another important rise in Mexican securities, and quotations after an interval, during which the improvement was consolidated, are again inclined to move forward.

In the foreign market French loans jumped on the terms of the new 6 per cent. Conversion Loan, while the general tone has been irregular. A downward tendency persists among rubber shares in sympathy with the staple. Industrials have had features either way, but the rank and file show little vigour.

Among Canadian securities business has been within a comparatively narrow compass. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion show little change. The fours hold at 71 and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds have been steady but dull. Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have rebounded over 170, assisted by the fresh rise in the exchange value of the dollar. The company's traffic for the second week of the month showed a gross increase of \$495,000. Grand Trunk receipts for the same period were \$54,143 higher, but quotations show fresh falls of ½ to ¾ in the case of junior stocks, while the guaranteed fours at 56½ are 1 down. Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. debts. have further receded 2 to 4½. Hudson's Bays in the land group are rather better at 6½. Industrials have been unsteady and are often lower. Canadian Cars have given way 4½ to 53½, while the preferred is quoted around 115½ ex the dividend. Canadian General Electrics have lost a point at 127. Canada Cements are unaltered, but the preferred at 112½ is a dollar down. Dominion Steels are back 2 to 72, and there has been a reaction in Spanish River Pulp preferred of 5 to 155. Mexican traction issues have ruled firm without much change. Brazil Tractions at 47 are another fraction easier. Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet, and Mining Corp. of Canada at 8½ has lost the turn.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 10.

Yesterday afternoon there was a marked activity compared with the previous listless

conditions of the last few weeks, the volume of business done showing considerable expansion. The chief interest was in paper stocks. Tight money conditions must necessarily affect the market, and the appeal of the Finance Minister to the Banks to maintain the embargo on the sale of foreign held securities in Canada is an indication of current conditions. In his statement the Finance Minister asks the Banks to require all purchasers of sterling or foreign exchange in amounts exceeding \$1,000, to certify that the money is not required for the purchase of securities. The grounds on which this action is taken are to redress the unfavourable trade balance and to finance the crop movement. It is not surprising that the attention of investors has been so largely centred on pulp and paper stocks in view of the spectacular progress of the industry. As the larger portion of the output is sold abroad and mainly to the United States, where Canadian currency is at a discount, the substantial profits made on exchange by these companies is a point which is not overlooked by the market. The official figures of the exports for July show a value of \$16,000,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent. over the exports of July last year, while for the four months ending July 31 the exports of pulp and paper this year reached nearly \$52½ millions, as compared with \$27 millions last year. The greater proportion of this went to the United States.

An interesting statement has been made in regard to the Dryden Pulp and Paper Company, an English enterprise, which is being financed by a Montreal Syndicate, in which Messrs. Greenshields & Co., and Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., are largely interested. It is proposed to issue 100,000 shares of common stock of no-par value, which will be placed privately at \$35 a share among the clients of the financial houses already mentioned. One of the chief reasons assigned for this re-organisation is the inability of the English interests to find more money at the existing heavy loss on exchange. There is a market rumour that the special activity noticeable in Wayagamack stock is due to the intended splitting of the shares on somewhat similar lines to those recently carried out by the Brompton Paper Company. It is thought that the shareholders will receive two shares for one and that the present rate of dividend will be maintained.

The following are the closing prices yester-

day of the most active stocks: Alabaha, 31; Ames, Holden preferred, 64; Alamosa, 90; preferred, 100; Atlanta Sugar, 130; Broomington Traction, 31; Brompton, 7½; Cement, 61; preferred, 90; General Electric, 107; Steamships, 65; preferred, 7½; Steel, 90; Laurentide, 116; Laker of the Woods, 136; Paines, 141; Quebec Railway, 31; Royal, 200; Spanish River, 119; preferred, 123; Wayagamack, 141.

Among mining shares there is a firm under-tone and some improvement has been shown in Hollinger, which closed at 560, and McIntyre at 196. At the Trustees' further development work is being undertaken. Strong exception has been taken by some shareholders to the decision of the Board of the McIntyre to employ the funds of the company in the acquisition of a coal mine in Alberta. Why the directors of a company formed to operate a gold mine should use any of the money which they consider surplus to their requirements in a totally different form of mining, is not easy to understand, as there is no suggestion that this investment is made to supply fuel for the McIntyre. The dissentient shareholders believe that the chief object in making this new departure was to give an increased salary to the president. A general meeting of the shareholders should certainly have been called before such a move was undertaken.

The report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company was exceedingly satisfactory and has increased the confidence of investors in pulp and paper enterprises generally. The total assets of the company now stand at over 37 millions as compared with 31 millions last year. The net surplus shown in this year's balance sheet is over 2½ millions, as compared with under 1½ million last year. The net profits earned are at the rate of 22½ per cent. on the common stock. The rehabilitation of the Spanish River Company is as spectacular as the similar history of the Asbestos Corporation, which is enjoying such prosperity that there are market rumours of a bonus announcement at the next dividend date.

— * * —

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada.—A branch of this Bank has been opened at Inow, Saskatchewan.

Shawinigan Water and Power Company.—Dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ending September 30, payable October 11 to shareholders of record September 27, 1920.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that branches of the bank have been opened at Honeywood, Ont. (sub to Shelburne, Ont.); Mansfield, Ont. (sub to Shelburne, Ont.); and Minesing, Ont. (sub to Barrie, Ont.).

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The directors of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada have declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred shares and of 1½ per cent. on the Common shares, both payable October 15 to shareholders of record October 1.

A New Canadian Light "Six" Car.—A new company, in which both Canadian and United States capital is interested, has been established at Amherstburg, Ontario, under the style of Stansell Motors, Ltd., to manufacture a purely Canadian light "six" car of a distinctive type. When the plant is in full running order the promoters expect a daily output of from ten to sixteen cars.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executors and Trustees.

Paid-up Capital - £410,958 18 2

Reserve Fund - £410,958 18 2

Assets under Administration £18,275,599 15 9.

CANADIAN ASSETS.

The Company has special facilities for acting as the Agent or Executors of Estates in Great Britain and Ireland having assets in Canada, to manage and realize these assets, including the settlement of succession duties imposed by any Provincial Government.

Correspondence invited.

2, Bishopsgate, A. L. NUNNS,

London, E.C.2, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (July 31st,

1920) over \$163,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

395 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL.

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

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F. Robertson, Esq.

G. L. Cairns, Esq.

D. C. Macarow, General Manager.

T. E. Merrett, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.

W. A. McLrum, General Supervisor.

Montreal Branch J. D. G. Klippen, Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (July 31st,

1920) over \$200,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

A statement was recently made in Montreal by the President of the Canada Steamship Lines to the effect that the current year has been the most prosperous in the history of the company. The passenger traffic receipts are almost \$1,000,000 greater than last year, and while the ocean-borne freights have not been so good as last year, the freights on the Great Lakes have shown an increase which will more than make up the difference.

The reports of the mining developments in the Porcupine district are satisfactory. The deep borings at the Hollinger show no change in the formation at a depth of 2,400 ft., and both here and at the Dome Mines and the McIntyre all the ore bodies show a tendency to become richer with depth. The importance of this in a mineralised area possessing the special characteristics of these Porcupine properties is of great significance. It is reported that English capital has taken an interest in the Moneta Mine, which adjoins the Hollinger.

Some disappointment has been felt in a further postponement of a decision by the directors of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company in regard to the arrears of Preferred dividends, but it is hoped that some decision will be arrived at when the October meeting is held. Although the company is very prosperous, having orders to the value of nearly \$4,000,000 on its books, it is generally anticipated that the arrears will not be paid in cash, but in stock or bonds. The amount of the arrears on the Preferred dividends is approximately \$1,700,000. The company recently had some labour trouble at its Montreal works, which has resulted in the defeat of the union, and from now on the works will be run as "open" shops.

If the estimates which are current in Canada in regard to the selling price of newsprint next year are correct, it is very easy to understand the popularity of pulp and paper shares among investors. The price mentioned for 1921 is around \$150 a ton. As the profits disclosed in the report of the Spanish River Company were earned on a price of about \$80 a ton, it is not difficult to anticipate stock bonuses and increased dividends if the selling price is nearly doubled.

The general prosperity in Canada and the high rate of interest on money is reflected in the announcement recently made by the Toronto General Trusts of a dividend for the October quarter, which puts the stock on a permanent 12 per cent. basis. Previous to 1917 the company paid 10 per cent., and since then the distribution has brought the yield up to 12 per cent. by additional payments, and it is now expected that in future the dividends will be 3 per cent. quarterly.

There is considerable discussion in the financial columns of the Montreal and Toronto Press in regard to the recent action of the Government in reducing the prices of Victory Loan Bonds, which was considered necessary in order to bring these bonds more closely into relation with the present value of money. There is a strong feeling among the financial houses that present restrictions on Victory Bonds should be removed and that the bonds should be left to look after themselves in a free market. The various issues can now be purchased to yield rates varying from 6.45 to 5.67.

It is interesting to compare the yield on Victory Bonds with that of some of the best Canadian industrials. Lake of the Woods 6 per Cents., due 1928, yield 64. Penmans 5 per Cents., due 1926, yield 6.9; Dominion Iron 5 per Cents., due 1929, yield 7.8; Dominion Textile 6 per Cents., due 1926, yield 7; Bell Telephone 5 per Cents., due 1925, yield 74. From this it will be seen that, considering their high security, Canadian Victory Bonds are quoted at bargain prices.

The Canadian General Electric is in the happy position of not having to look for new markets for its manufactures, as the domestic demand is keeping the recently enlarged plant fully employed. Senator Nicholls recently stated that the orders received for the first seven months of this year exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by \$4,000,000. At this rate it cannot be long before the dividend on the Ordinary shares is increased, and the shares at their present price seem well worth attention.

The Lake Superior Corporation's report for the year ending June 30, 1920, is discouraging, following, as it does, the unsatisfactory report of last year. The President explains this in his report on the ground of a scarcity of new orders, sickness among employees, adverse weather conditions, and shortage of cars, but he is able to report that the outlook at present is brighter, and the plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation, the principal subsidiary, will work to capacity to the end of the year. The net decrease this year, as compared with last, amounted to \$1,700,000.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CANADA.

Sir George Perley Returning to London.

We understand the Government is urging Sir George Perley to reconsider his intention of relinquishing the High Commissionership in London, and it is believed that he will consent to retain the position for the better part of a year yet.

It is said that no appointment of a Canadian representative at Washington will be made in the near future. Difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable representative for Washington, and apparently no candidates are seeking appointment.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND CANADA.

Planning a Visit for Years.

That he will advise his distinguished uncle, Mr. Lloyd George, to visit Canada "as soon as possible," was the promise of Mr. Lloyd Roberts, when he visited Toronto recently.

"My uncle has been planning to do it for years," said Mr. Roberts, "but has not been able to escape his duties. I will press on him the assurance of your Mayor and citizens that when he comes to Canada it will be a day of days."

Representing the Chemical Manufacturers' Federation, Mr. Roberts has been touring America to investigate methods of dealing with labour problems. He bears (says the Toronto Evening Telegram) a noticeable resemblance to the British Prime Minister.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIPS.

New Direct Service to India.

It is announced in a cablegram transmitted to the Daily Telegraph that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has concluded arrangements with the British India Steam Navigation Co., London, to establish a new direct steamship service between Canadian Atlantic ports and India. This service will be a corollary of the recently arranged direct service of Government steamships between Vancouver, China, and Japan, in co-operation with the Blue Funnel Line, operated by the Alfred Holt Co. The new service to India will use Montreal in the summer and St. John (New Brunswick) or Halifax in the winter. Simultaneously with this Atlantic service between Canada and India the Canadian Government Steamships are inaugurating a direct service of their own between Vancouver and Indian ports. The arrangement is that each company will supply an equal number of boats, and start with monthly sailings from Montreal, to be inaugurated next month with the arrival of the steamship *Boyne*, of the British India Co., to sail direct to Indian ports.

It is stated the Government Steamships intend placing four of their largest steamships on the Eastern service to India, with the other four on their independent Indian service from Vancouver. Officials of the Canadian Steamships express confidence that the new trade services with India and other Oriental ports will open an important trade for Canada.

Mr. William Phillips Interviewed.

Mr. William Phillips, the European manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and of the Canadian National Railways, when seen by a representative of *Canada* on Tuesday in regard to the above cable, at his headquarters, Orient House, New Broad-street, E.C., confirmed its accuracy, and said that a joint service was in contemplation between Montreal and Halifax to India, Straits Settlements and Java, via Suez Canal; also a service from Vancouver to Java, Straits Settlements and India. "The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s agents will be their agents, and the joint steamships will be handled by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine at Canada."

Mr. Phillips also stated that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine are sending their steamer *Canadian Rancher* from the United Kingdom to Mediterranean ports to load a cargo of dried fruits, onions, etc., for Montreal. He added that Santiago, Cuba, will be made a regular port of call by the Kingston, Jamaica, steamers of that line, commencing with the s.s. *Canadian Adventurer*, from Montreal, with a sailing about once every three weeks.

CANADIAN LABOUR OPPOSED TO BOLSHEVISM.

The Dominion Trades Labour Congress, which has just ended its annual session at Toronto, overwhelmingly defeated all resolutions expressing sympathy with Bolshevism or "One Big Union." With much enthusiasm, Mr. Moore was re-elected president and Mr. Draper secretary. The next Congress will meet at Winnipeg in 1921.

The C.P.O.S. *Melita*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday (Friday) for Canada, took out over 300 British Navy men, who are to relieve the crew of H.M.S. *Constance*, which is at present at Halifax, and is on the West Indies service. The men were in exceedingly bright spirits over their trip across the Atlantic. Also on board was Mr. G. Horne Russell, a Canadian portrait painter, who has painted portraits of most of the prominent Canadian statesmen.

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CANADA'S GRAIN CROPS.

Previous Estimates Exceeded.

The Dominion Bureau statistics estimate the season's wheat crop at 289,498,000 bushels, oats at 566,719,000, barley at 64,287,000, and flax at 11,000,000 bushels. All these yields show a substantial increase over last year's harvest, despite the lower acreage sown in the Western Provinces. At present prices, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Western Mail*, the crop means much to Canada, one estimate placing the value of the grain crops of the Western Provinces at \$1,150,000,000.

It will be remembered that the official wheat estimate, published in Canada of August 21, was 262,338,000 bushels, as compared with 193,260,000 bushels for last year, so that the revised estimate has gone up by over 27,000,000 bushels.

* * *

Manchester timber interests have purchased 25,000,000 ft. of lumber from a Midland, Ontario, firm.

BATTLE MEMORIALS BOARD APPOINTED.

The Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission, which will carry on the work of establishing memorials to the heroism of Canadian troops on the battlefields of France and Belgium, has been appointed. It will consist of five commissioners, headed by Hon. S. O. Mewburn, former Minister of Militia, who will act as chairman of the body. The other members are: Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, Lieutenant Sir R. F. W. Turner, V.C., Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, and Hon. J. G. Thériault. The Commission is an honorary one, the immediate duties of which will be "the submission of a report with recommendations and the preparation of conditions for a competition in design for such memorials, such competition to be open to all architects, sculptors, and artists in Canada."

— * * —

Ontario will be able to absorb 50,000 farm workers next spring, and there is a demand for settlers both with and without capital.

Banking and Finance.

By Way of Explanation.

Our recent notes on the question of Income Tax, Increment of Capital have brought us a good deal of correspondence and several queries which deserve some attention.

First, it should be distinctly understood that we do not advise investors to sacrifice immediate income for prospective increase of capital. World conditions are far too abnormal for us to dogmatise on such a point. But we repeat that present conditions encourage such a course, especially in the case of those who aim at accumulating a substantial capital sum, say, ten or fifteen years' hence. Another point: because we have compared Canadian with the stocks of Australian and other Overseas Dominions it must not therefore be thought that we necessarily condemn the former or wish to draw any invidious comparison to the disadvantage of other Dominion securities. But as an organ founded with the object of promoting Canadian interests, it is obviously a duty we owe to our readers to point out when we can any anomaly in the stock markets of which they can take advantage. And that there are quite a number at the present time we have shown in recent issues. One reader has asked us why we have confined our remarks on this subject to the Government and Provincial issues only. If this correspondent will refer to back numbers of *Canada* he will find that although we have not dealt with the Municipal issues so fully as the Government stocks, we have frequently shown what a fertile field the former is for those who are content with a present small income yield, and we hope to deal with this aspect a little more fully at an early date.

A Montreal "Street" Growl. In view of the difficulties recently experienced in this country in connection with loans on securities and the consequent effect upon speculation, it is of interest to have the views of the financial editor of the *Montreal Daily Star* on the position at that centre. After pointing out that the arrival of the crop moving season has, as usual, brought its problems for the Banks, he tells us that "since the recent liquidation of the speculative market there has been no great call for fresh loans. . . . It is recognised, however, that a fresh demand at this time would be likely to meet with scant response. "This doubtless," he adds, "has a great deal to do with the slowing down of local operations." The absorption of the smaller Banks by the larger institutions has brought about very similar results to those experienced in this country so far as loan facilities are concerned, and our contemporary's financial editor alludes to this in commenting upon the position as it existed when his remarks were penned. A leading broker interviewed said that as a result of this policy "a number of banks which were considered as good lenders on 'call' . . . had been absorbed," and "so far as banking facilities for call loans are concerned, the field has actually become more restricted in the past year or two." It is asserted that "the total of call loans of the parent Bank and the absorbed institutions do not appear to have been continued on the same basis, but considerably less than the total of the two," and we are reminded that "as one of the leading Banks does not lend on local stock collateral, any absorptions by it of Banks which have hitherto been lenders are virtually lost to the market. Fortunately for brokerage circles," it is added, "private corporation lending has to a good extent compensated for the banking deficiency." This, of course, merely reflects a "street" view on the question of the bankers' action in regard to the important subject of call loans, but it is of interest in view of recent developments—duly recorded in our columns—in the Canadian security markets.

Canadian Victory Bonds. Our latest Canadian advices bring information with regard to the decision of the Victory Loan Special Committee to reduce the prices of the various Victory bond maturities to prices approximating to current financial investment conditions in the Dominion. The following is a list of the various maturities, the old and new prices, the amounts of the reductions, and the yields per cent. on the basis of the new prices:—

Date of maturity.	Previous price.	Reduced to.	Amount of reduction.	Yield % per annum.
1922 ...	99	98	1	6.37
1923 ...	99	98	1	6.15
1924 ...	98	97	1	6.27
1927 ...	99½	97	2½	6.00
1933 ...	99½	96½	3	5.88
1934 ...	96	93	3	6.24
1937 ...	101	98	3	5.68

The reduction—a somewhat drastic one—places the various issues on a very attractive basis, and it probably will lead to a very appreciable increase in the demand for the various maturities. It is obvious that the present condition of the

investment market was very carefully considered before the change in the issue prices was made, and it is pointed out by a Canadian writer that the new range of prices brings all the Canadian Government issues well into line with world conditions. It is of interest to note that on the basis of the last London "marking" of 6½ for Canadian 3 per cent. Registered of 1938, the yield works out at only 4.63 per cent., as against 5.68 per cent. on the Canadian Victory Bonds of 1937; but it must be remembered that there is a profit on redemption in the case of the former of £35 on each £100 of stock, equal to a capital increment of about 53 per cent. Probably the Committee, in making the changes recorded above, were of the opinion that it was better to reduce the prices to attractive levels rather than attempt to sustain them at their previous levels, and by so doing encourage indiscriminate selling and discourage that consistent investment demand which is so necessary to the well-being of the Dominion's finances.

DR. BURNHAM SAFE.

News was received in Winnipeg on September 1 from Dr. F. W. Burnham, representing the Canadian War Hospital Fund at Dulcigno, Montenegro. The letter, which was dated August 2, said the doctor was in no danger. A recent despatch from London reported that Dr. Burnham, along with other workers, had been ordered to leave Montenegro, but so far no confirmation of this has been received. It is stated that a reign of terror exists in the former State of Montenegro and that heavy fighting continues in Northern and Southern Albania, mostly against the Serbs, the trouble being attributed to delay in settling the status of the countries forming the new State of Jugo-Slavia by the Peace Conference. Owing to crop failures the country is face to face with starvation. As the American Red Cross is withdrawing from the country, Dr. Burnham may take over their relief work and establish headquarters at Scutari, which is said to be more suitable for relief work in the Balkans, and at the present time is much more peaceful.

CANADIAN TARIFF POLICY. Divided Views of Farmers and Manufacturers.

The Tariff Committee of the Cabinet, with Sir Henry Drayton as chairman (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), has begun an industrial inquiry at Winnipeg. Long and elaborate statements were submitted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Western Grain Growers, in which the familiar arguments for and against protection were restated and emphasised.

The manufacturers and farmers alike, however, agree that the country's estimated annual expenditure of \$610,500,000 (approximately £152,700,000) should be met out of current revenues, and that the industrial policy of this country should ensure the maximum opportunity for profitable labour in all spheres of human activity that can properly and profitably be carried on in Canada, and these principles should be applied in the manner least burdensome to the public.

While agreed upon these principles, the farmers and manufacturers are hopelessly divided as to the degree of protection necessary for Canadian industries. While evidence is being submitted at Winnipeg for and against protection, the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress at Windsor (Ontario) reaffirmed its allegiance to the policy of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labour, which is opposed to organising the workers of Canada as a separate political party, and urged the appointment of a permanent Federal Tariff Commission on which the workers should be represented.

CANADIAN BY-ELECTIONS.

The Meighen Government has won its first by-elections at Colchester, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick. While the results were generally expected, the contests were keen, especially in Colchester, where the Government candidate was opposed by a Farmer and Labour nominee. The elections were necessitated by Cabinet appointments.

"There has been more interest in homesteading and more actual homesteading this year than for five years past," said Thomas Dean, Ontario Inspector of Homesteads, to an interviewer. Mr. Dean has charge of such work in the Algoma district, which extends down as far as Spanish, and up to Patricia, one of the most extensive in Ontario.

Major-General Seely, who is making a tour of Canada for the purpose of fulfilling the promise made in France during the war that as soon as possible after the conclusion of hostilities he would pay a visit to the officers and men of his old Canadian cavalry brigade, informed the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that he was compelled to shorten his visit owing to the necessity for a speedy return to England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Inquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"J. W." (Croydon).—"The Land of Perpetual Summer" is a designation often given to Florida.

"SATISFIED."—From what we hear we are inclined to advise you to continue to hold, as larger profits and higher prices seem likely to be reached.

S.V.—The technical courses at McGill are very good. You will get full particulars of the curriculum fees, etc., from the Bursar, McGill College, Montreal.

"BROOKWICK."—Yes, these goods are made at several factories in Canada, but whether they have any surplus for export would have to be ascertained. Perhaps some of the Canadian Trade Commissioners could tell you this.

"KEERIN."—It is very risky to buy land that you have not seen, and even then you need local knowledge and experience to guide you. It is impossible to say whether the price asked is reasonable or inflated, but we can easily get a report on it for you.

"OLD SUBSCRIBER."—If you follow the suggestions we give in "Investment Notes," in which the reason for our view is always explained, you can make a pretty safe selection. We shall be glad to give you our opinion on any definite point you may want to know.

F. C. R.—We strongly advised our readers to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity months ago. Since then there has been a semi-embargo on the sale of these bonds, but there is no difficulty in selling them in Canada and re-investing in other Canadian securities which will give a much better yield.

"R. M."—This town is in the midst of an important mining district—apart from that there is some fruit growing and lumbering. You could easily get a report on the past earnings of the business and its future prospects from the local manager of one of the banks. The climate is good—cold, of course, in winter, but bracing and healthy. You could not anticipate any Government grant or assistance, but the municipality might offer certain inducements if they could thereby ensure a large pay-roll.

"OFFICIAL LANGUAGE" (Peebles).—Yes. Both languages are official in the Dominion Parliament and French-Canadian members are free to ask questions and make speeches in their own tongue, and they constantly do so. In the British North America Act of 1867, which is the written constitution of Canada, it is provided that: "Either English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages."

MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

The total value of the production of the mines, quarries, brickworks, sandpits of the Province of Quebec during the year ended December 31, 1919, reached \$20,813,670. In 1918 this value was \$18,707,762, an increase of \$2,105,908, or 11.3 per cent., for 1919, as compared with the previous year. These are the highest figures of annual production ever recorded for the Province of Quebec.

Northern Ontario has, during the last 10 years, produced £16,000,000 approximately worth of gold.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Seven Days Ended Sept. 14.

Grand Trunk.—£292,630; inc., \$54,143.
Canadian Northern.—\$1,473,600; inc., \$269,400.
Canadian Pacific.—\$4,258,000; inc., \$495,000.

LITTLE THEATRE.

Four pieces go to the make up of the evening's programme at the above theatre. Of the first, "How to be Happy," a moral in one act, little need be said. It is a trifling thing. The second, a play in one act (from the French), "G.—H.—Q. Love" fails to do justice to French dramatic art, and is not the kind of representation English audiences admire. "Oh, Hell!!!" a revue, starts very brightly and is amusing. But the genuine "Grand Guignol," a piece which has provoked controversy and piqued curiosity, is "The Hand of Death," a drama in two acts by M.M. André de Lorde and Alfred Binet. The plot is as grim as it is simple. Professor Chauvier believes that people die because they have not the courage to defeat Death. Concentrate on the heart: keep the blood flowing to the brain; and all will be well. That is his theory, and he is engaged in scientific experiments to prove it. News comes that his much loved daughter has met with a fatal motor accident. Here is his chance to prove his theory. He operates on her; sets an electrical apparatus to stimulate the heart: the dead girl's hand is raised convulsively, and falling clutches the throat of the Professor and—Death claims both. One comes away enormously impressed by the versatility of the actors and actresses, especially that of Miss Sybil Thorndike.

CANADIAN PLAYS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. E. H. Robins, of Toronto, who arrived at Liverpool from Canada by the C.P.R. *Empress of France* on Wednesday, September 15, has produced three very successful plays. The titles are "Daddy Dumplings," "Shore Leave," and "Blind Man's Buff." During his visit to London he hopes to play in "Good Gracious, Annabelle," a splendid new comedy. Mr. Robins is an actor manager, and his production "Daddy Dumplings," is at present running with tremendous success in New York. He also hopes to produce while in London "Lady of the Lamp," a Chinese play similar to "Chu Chin Chow" in scenery, but with a better story.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE GIVES NOTICE that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 30th October, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants payable 1st November, 1920.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C.3,
18th September, 1920

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 768, September 25, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry sent those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Free insertions for the cost of four.

SITUATION WANTED.

CANADA or U.S.—Young lady, age 27, fond of children, desires situation with lady in return for passage. Would remain in post for some months on arrival if wanted.—Apply Box 545, Canada, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE, in well-settled districts in Eastern Canada; houses; farm buildings; good markets; educational and other facilities; fine climate; good sport easily available. For particulars, address—Box 547, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A USEFUL GIFT-BOOK.—A few cloth-bound volumes of the "Victory Souvenir," published by the Canada Newspaper Co., still available, price 5s. each.—Address, The Publisher, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.

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LORD BEAVERBROOK HANQUETED IN NEW YORK

Lord Beaverbrook, who sailed for England on Wednesday by the *Aquitania*, was the guest of honour at a dinner given on Tuesday evening at the Ritz Carlton Hotel by the leaders of the New York bar, finance, commerce, and journalism. Speeches eulogizing Lord Beaverbrook were delivered by Mr. Paul D. Cravath, representing the bar, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, the banker, and Mr. John W. Davis, the Ambassador to Great Britain.

Lord Beaverbrook, in reply, spoke on Anglo-American friendship, and described existing conditions in Great Britain. He was subjected to extensive questioning on Ireland, labour, and other British problems.

Those present included Mr. J. S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, president of the War Industries Board; Mr. A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Co.; Mr. C. C. Burlingham, barrister; President Butler, of Columbia University; Mr. C. A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Co.; Mr. E. M. Cravath, Mr. Herbert Croly, editor of the *New Republic*; Mr. Fabian Franklin, editor of the *Weekly Review*; Mr. E. G. Gince, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Mr. Gerard, the ex-Ambassador in Berlin; Mr. E. F. Gay, editor of the *New York Evening Post*.

Mr. J. J. Hanauer, of Kuhn Loeb & Co.; Colonel George W. Harvey; Mr. W. A. Harriman; Mr. Charles Hayden, banker; Mr. C. D. Hilles, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mr. F. L. Hime, president of the First National Bank; Mr. H. S. Houston, of Doubleday, Page & Co.; Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Co.; Mr. A. W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Co.; Mr. W. D. Ross, vice-president of the Nova Scotia Steel Co.; Mr. R. C. Ledingwell, ex-Assistant Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. R. S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, jun., ex-president of the War Trade Corporation; Mr. Ogden Mills, Mr. C. R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*; Mr. D. W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Mr. F. A. Munsey, proprietor of the *New York Sun*; Mr. A. S. Ochs, proprietor of the *New York Times*; Mr. Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Co.; Mr. W. C. Reick; Mr. Percy A. Rockefeller; Mr. George Rublee, formerly representative of the United States Shipping Board in London.

Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker; Mr. Schurman, ex-president of the Cornell University; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; Mr. H. L. Stoddard, editor of the *New York Evening Mail*; and many Canadians.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

O.P.O.B.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, September 23 — *Empress of Britain*.
Friday, October 1 — *Manardson*.
Wednesday, October 6 — *Print F. W. Adelm*.
Friday, October 8 — *Metagama*.
Wednesday, October 13 — *Victorian*.
Friday, October 15 — *Corvican*.
Wednesday, October 20 — *Empress of France*.

* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, September 25 — *Sicilian*.
Tuesday, October 5 — *Pretorian*.

London to Montreal via Havre

Tuesday, October 19. *Scotian*.

Southampton to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 29 — *Grampian*.
Friday, October 29 — *Scandinavian*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, September 25 — *Kaiserin Victoria*.

Saturday, October 9 — *Carmania*.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 25 — *Imperator*.
Saturday, October 2 — *Aquitania*.
Saturday, October 16 — *Mauretania*.

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Wednesday, October 6 — *Coronia*.
Tuesday, October 12 — *Saxonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, October 9 — *Carmania*.
Saturday, November 6 — *Carmania*.
Saturday, December 4 — *Carmania*.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, September 29 — *Olympic*.
Wednesday, October 6 — *Adriatic*.
Thursday, October 7 — *Kronland*.

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, October 20 — *Celtic*.
Wednesday, November 3 — *Baltic*.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York

Thursday, October 7 — *Kronland*.
Thursday, October 14 — *Lapland*.
Thursday, October 21 — *Finland*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 2 — *Megantic*.
Thursday, October 14 — *Canada*.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 2 — *New York*.
Saturday, October 9 — *St. Paul*.
Saturday, October 16 — *Philadelphia*.

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Montreal.

Saturday, Sept. 25 — *Manchester Civilian*.
Saturday, October 2 — *Manchester Brigade*.
Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, October 14 — *Manchester Shipper*.

The R.M.S. *Metagama*, with direct letter, newspaper and parcel mail from Canada is due on Tuesday, the *Prinz Friedrich* next Thursday, and the *Megantic* to-morrow. Letters via New York are due by the R.M.S. *Olympic* to-morrow, by the *New York* on Monday, and by the *Aquitania* on Wednesday.

— * —

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, began a series of political meetings in Quebec on Monday.

The numbers are published of bonds of £500 each and bonds of £100 each of the Canadian Northern Railway Company 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Land Grant Bonds, which have been drawn for redemption on January 1, 1921, and are payable by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C., or by Lazard Bros. & Co., Ltd., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

THE CHINA MARKET OPEN TO CANADA.

Mr. Robert Kelly, managing director of Messrs. Kelly, Douglas & Co., Ltd., has just returned to Vancouver after an extensive trip in China, Japan and Java. He says:

"Canada has no greater opportunity in the field of foreign trade than in China. There is a huge waiting market for certain lines of Canadian produce. When one considers that in China there are 440,000,000 consumers, or possibly consumers of a tremendous amount of merchandise which we can supply, it is most amazing that no concerted effort has been made by Canadian business men to get a share of this trade."

Mr. Kelly found the Chinaman to be a shrewd trader, but a man of principle, and one whose word is as good as his bond. He found them largely interested in the possibilities of trade relation with Canada, but somewhat discouraged because in some instances their courteous enquiries mailed to Canadian houses had been treated with indifference, or ignored entirely. In discussing what Canada should do, to win her full share of this trade, Mr. Kelly pointed out that in China business is done on a different system to that in general practice in Canada. "The first step which the Canadian exporter should take," he said, "is to visit the country. He should familiarize himself with conditions over there, and adapt himself to those conditions."

— * —

Royal Securities Corporation. It is announced that a branch of this important Financial Corporation will shortly be opened in Vancouver, which will complete its chain of offices across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensell," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBBS, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr. Widnes."

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OTTAWA—
POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Parry, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mr. W. L. Gairrith. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)
Immigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. O'Connell Smith, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wads, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.
Assistant Agent-General.—Mr. W. R. Bowden, Dudley House, 37 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General.—Mr. J. O'Connell Smith, 574, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.
Agent-General.—Mr. GEORGE C. CHERMAN, L.L.D., 64-28, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.
Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir EDGAR R. BOWEN, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Beaubien, the Hon. C. P., Montreal—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Birka, W. M., and Mrs., Montreal—Langham Hotel.
Birka, Miss, Montreal—West Heath School, Ham Common, near Richmond, Surrey.
Blair, F. C., Ottawa—11 and 12, Charing Cross.
Bruce, Francis C. and E. W., Hamilton—Regent Palace Hotel.

C

Caldar, Mrs. J. A., Ottawa—Bournemouth.
Cameron, Lt.-Col. A. Douglas and Mrs., Winnipeg—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Clergue, F. H., Montreal—Stafford Hotel, St. James' Place.
Collingwood, C., Karploos—c/o Lloyds Bank, Boscombe.

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Cross, Louis, Montreal—c/o Union Bank of Canada, Haymarket.

E

Elliott, Miss Ida A., Toronto—Victorian Club, 30a, Sackville Street.

F

Fairall, W. H., St. John—Strand Palace Hotel.
Fairweather, D., Vancouver—Arundel Hotel, W.C.
FitzGerald, C. C., Toronto—4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Forest, G. H., Montreal—Grafton Hotel.

H

Hadriell, G., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal.

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Hébert, Emile J., Montreal—Great Central Hotel.

Horgan, Wm., Halifax—23, Artillery Row.
Humphrey, W. A., Apohaqui, N.B.—c/o Nova Scotia Government Office.

K

Klingner, L., Toronto—Whitehall Court Mansions.

L

Laporte, Sir H., and J., Montreal—Hotel Victoria.
Larkin, P. C., Toronto—Ritz Hotel.

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Macfarlane, A. H., Vancouver—4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

MacLachy, R. F., Halifax—London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, Mile End.

McDonell, Mrs. Oscar, Montreal—47, Bernard Street.

M

Matthews, Lilian, Brantford—41, Tavistock Place.

Menzies, T. E., Toronto—American Club.
Merrick, James G., Toronto—23, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood.

Mitchell, James, Montreal—Turner's Hotel, Russell Square.

Moquin, H., Montreal—Kenilworth Hotel.

O

Oddlafson, A. G., Winnipeg—219, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

O'Dell, E. W. A., Hamilton—Grosvenor Hotel.

R

Rae, Lt.-Col. W., Vancouver—Junior Army and Navy Club.

Ricketts, A. A., Ottawa—St. Deny, Glamis Street, Bognor.

Russell, H. C., Hamilton—Regent Palace Hotel.

S

Shaw, H. B., Sherbrooke—101, Suggden Road, S.W.11.

Simpson, Geo. W., Toronto—14, Bedford Place, W.C.1.

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Sweetman, Frank, Vancouver—4, Whitehall Court, S.W.

T

Terroux, the Misses A. and M., Montreal—2, Grenville Place.

Tesier, F. X. Isaac, jun., Courville, P.Q.—Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell Street.

Tod, G. H. and Mrs., Toronto—Courtleigh, Finchley Road, Golders' Green, N.W.4.

W

Wilson, Walter, Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.

Wilson, W. T., Quebec—4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

— * * —

Steel Company of Canada.—Dividend of 13 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the quarter ending September 30, payable November 1.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada have declared an interim dividend (No. 39) of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable September 29.

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CANADA'S EXPORT IN PULP PRODUCTS.

In wood and wood products alone Canada sends the world a quantity which exceeds in value what she receives from outside her own borders by \$219,254,875, in the twelve months ending July 31, 1920. Canada exported, as measured by value received, the following quantities: Newspaper, \$60,084,414; other paper, \$12,060,060; unmanufactured wood, \$122,706,285; woodpulp, \$57,919,248; and manufactured wood, \$3,319,651—a total of \$256,689,648.

Imports in the same period were as follows: Paper, \$11,912,642; and wood, \$25,522,081, a total of \$37,434,723. In both cases for every item this represents a great increase over the same period the previous year and a still greater over 1918.

In the paper exports newspaper bulks large

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as the great money getter for Canada. An analysis for the first four months of the present fiscal year, that is, April, May, June and July, shows the foreign demand for this chief product of Canada, outside of those originating on the farm, is still on the increase. One can fairly deduce that when the export for 1920 for these four months brought into Canadian pockets \$21,916,549, as against \$15,035,927 for four months in 1919, the same rate of increase would hold good. The increase in quantity for this period was only from 4,269,216 to 4,906,188 cwt., showing that a greater increase probably came from raising the price than increasing the export sales.

The totals of all paper sales for these four months in 1918, 1919 and 1920, respectively, were as follows: \$14,487,110, \$17,532,109

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and \$26,423,454. The total foreign woodpulp sales compared for the same periods were, respectively, 4,431,459 cwt., valued at \$12,220,692 for 1918; 3,417,740 cwt., valued at \$9,534,827, for 1919; and 5,904,075 cwt., valued at \$26,070,593, for 1920, to July 31. This year, at least, paper manufacturers outside Canada are getting their partly manufactured supplies. In pulpwood also they are getting more than last year, though not so much as in 1918, as shown by the following figures for the first four months of 1918, 1919 and 1920. 645,723 cords valued at \$6,232,254; 328,386 cords valued at \$6,260,241; and 368,861 cords valued at \$4,061,376. The United States as the greatest buyer of paper is paying much more this year than last.



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